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A COLLECTION

OF

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS,

RELATING TO

INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

COMPILED BY

C. U. AITCHISON, B. C. S.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

VOL. III.

CONTAINING

THE TREATIES, &c., RELATING TO THE PEISHWA, NAGPORE, AND BUNDELCUND.

CALCUTTA:

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PREFACE.

ABSENCE from Calcutta has prevented the Compiler from preparing Maps for this Volume similar to the Maps which accompanied Volumes I. and II.

Besides the Chiefs mentioned at page 229, the Chiefs of the following States in Bundelcund abolished all transit duties within their States while this Volume was passing through the Press :—

Sumptur.
Sureela.
Jussoo.
Behree.
Chobey Jaghires of Tiraon, Bysonda, and Nyagaon.
Nagode.
Sohawul.

The Compiler desires to record his obligations to Dr. Stratton, Political Assistant in Bundelcund, who supplied him with several Sunnuds not on record in the Foreign Office.

SIMLA,
28*th September* 1863.

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PART I.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO

THE PEISHWA.

SEVAJEE, the founder of the Mahratta power, began his career as a plundering bandit at the early age of seventeen, and at the time of his death in 1682, he had established his power over the greater part of the Concan. He had few pretensions beyond those of a successful rebel against the declining Mahomedan power.* Most of his possessions were wrested from his son and successor, Sambajee, who was taken prisoner by Aurungzeb and cruelly put to death, and whose son, Saho or Sahojee, was carried into captivity. But the efforts of the Emperor to subdue the Mahrattas, in which he persevered till his death in 1707, were unavailing. For although he succeeded in taking most of their forts, the Mahrattas under different leaders revenged and enriched themselves by incursions into the imperial dominions, and overran the whole country south of the Nerbudda.

* A Treaty appears to have been concluded with him in 1674, which is thus described by Grant Duff :—

"The Treaty consisted of twenty Articles, the substance of which the Mahrattas have preserved under four heads :—"*First*, indemnification for the losses at Rajapore, with permission to establish factories at Rajapore, Dabul, Choule, and Kallian, and to trade all over Sevajee's territory, buying and selling at their own prices, without being liable to the imposition of fixed rates. *Second*, they were only to pay an import duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*. *Third*, coins were to pass reciprocally ; and, *fourth*, wrecks were to be restored."—*History of the Mahrattas, vol. I., p.* 264.

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THE PEISHWA.

The ill-judged bigotry of Aurungzeb, in provoking by religious persecution the Rajpoot princes of Malwa, favored the cause of the Mahratta invaders. But it was chiefly during the weak reign of Mahomed Shah that the Mahratta supremacy was extended.

Sahojee was released from captivity on the death of Aurungzeb, but on his return to the Deccan, he found himself opposed by his cousin, Sevajee, and his aunt, Tara Bai. By the ability of his Minister Ballajee Biswanath, Sahojee succeeded in recovering his rights. Being addicted to ease and pleasure, Sahojee, nominally the head of the Mahratta power, established himself at Sattara, of which place his successors became titular Rajahs; while the real authority and actual supremacy in the Mahratta confederacy devolved on Ballajee, in whose family the office of Peishwa became, as offices under the Mahratta rule usually did become, hereditary.

Ballajee Biswanath died in April 1720, and was succeeded by his son, Bajee Rao, who held office for twenty years. The armies of Bajee Rao ravaged Guzerat, and completely reduced Malwa, of which province Bajee Rao was created Soubadar by the Emperor of Delhi, being aided in this by the policy of the Nizam, who wished to interpose the Mahrattas as a barrier between the court of Delhi and his own possessions. After overrunning Bundelcund and Hindostan, and exacting a promise of chout or a fourth of the revenue of the Delhi Empire, Bajee Rao returned to his southern possessions. He died in 1740, on the banks of the Nerbudda, when marching to renew his depredations in Hindostan. A year before his death, the British Government concluded a Treaty (No. I.) with him, principally of a commercial nature.

Bajee Rao left three sons, Ballajee Bajee Rao, Ragoba, and Shumsher Bahadoor, an illegitimate son by a Mahomedan woman. The last succeeded to the Peishwa's possessions in Bundelcund, and his descendants became the titular Nawabs of Banda. Ballajee Bajee Rao, commonly called Nana Sahib, succeeded his father in the office of Peishwa, after some opposition from Ragojee Bhonsla and the Guikwar, and on his accession he went through the mock ceremony of receiving investiture from the hands of the nominal Rajah Saho. He was of an inactive disposition, and entrusted his internal Government to his cousin, Sedasheo Rao Bhow, and the command of his armies to his brother, Rogonath Rao or Ragoba. In 1755, an

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THE PEISHWA.

Agreement (No. II.) was made with Ballajee Rao for an expedition to reduce the power of Angria, who had established his authority on the Concan coast within the Mahratta territory, and had become so formidable by his piratical depredations that the British Government found it necessary to take vigorous measures for his destruction, in which they were willingly assisted by the Mahrattas. The strongholds of the pirates were taken and their treasure captured by a combined force under Clive and Admiral Watson in 1756. On the conclusion of the expedition, a Treaty (No III.) was made with the Peishwa, which, besides securing certain commercial advantages, excluded the Dutch from the trade of the Mahratta dominions, and gave the English possession of ten villages, including Bankote.

In the time of Bajee Rao, the chiefs Scindia and Holkar had risen from low position to be the principal leaders of the Mahratta armies under Ragoba. The whole of Malwa was divided between them and a few jaghiredars, of whom Anund Rao Puar of Dhar was the principal. The Mahratta influence was now supreme at Delhi, where the dissensions of the court had invited their interference. In 1758 the Mahratta conquests were extended as far as Lahore and Mooltan by Ragoba. But these aggressions provoked the fifth invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdalli, at whose hands the Mahrattas sustained a disastrous defeat at Paniput, which for a time destroyed their power in Northern India. This defeat was to some extent occasioned by a temporary exchange of functions between Ragoba and Sedasheo Rao Bhow. The Peishwa survived this disaster only a few months.

Nana Sahib was succeeded by his second son, Madho Rao Bullal, then 17 years of age, under the regency of his uncle Ragoba. Shortly after his accession, his territories being threatened by the Nizam, the Peishwa became desirous to settle some existing disputes with the British which had arisen in consequence of attacks made on the Sidee of Jinjeera, an ally of the British Government. The disputes were adjusted by Treaty (No. IV.) Negociations were also entered into by the Mahrattas with a view to obtain military assistance from the British, but they were suddenly broken off, the Mahrattas having in the meantime come to terms with the Nizam.

Ragoba long endeavored to keep Madho Rao in a state of dependence, but the talents and address of the latter enabled him to

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assume the administration, which he held for eleven years. He died in 1772 without issue. The year before his death the influence of the Mahrattas was re-established in Upper India by Scindia, who overran Rohilcund, detached the Emperor Shah Alim from alliance with the English, and replaced him on the throne of Delhi where he held him in a state of tutelage.

The death of Madho Rao was followed by the murder of his brother and successor, Narain Rao, and the usurpation of Ragoba. A revolutionary party was formed by the chief Ministers of the State in favor of Gunga Bai, widow of Narain Rao, who, after her husband's murder, gave birth to a son, Madho Rao Narain. Ragoba, on the other hand, strengthened his position by negociations with Scindia, Holkar, and the British. Being deserted by Scindia and Holkar, Ragoba was fain to purchase the assistance of the British by ceding Bassein, the island of Salsette, and other islands on the Bombay coast, which the English had long but unsuccessfully endeavored to obtain, and of which they had recently taken possession in anticipation of their being occupied by the Portuguese. The arrangements made were reduced to the form of a Treaty (No. V.) on 6th March 1775. Out of this Treaty arose the first Mahratta war.

The force which was sent to assist Ragoba gained some unimportant successes, which so pleased Ragoba that he presented to the English the districts of Humot and Amod, then estimated to yield Rs. 2,77,000 a year. But the successes of Ragoba were short lived. The Supreme Government in Bengal disapproved of the Treaty, and declared it invalid, and deputed an agent of their own, Colonel Upton, to negociate with the ruling ministerial party at Poona. On 1st March 1776 Colonel Upton concluded the Treaty of Poorundah (No. VI.); but two of its Articles were afterwards erased by mutual consent, and an additional clause added. This Treaty established peace between the British Government and the ministerial party, and dissolved the alliance with Ragoba, who vainly attempted to maintain the alliance by offering to cede the whole Concan and ten per cent. of all the jaghires of the Mahratta empire.

In the meantime the ministerial party split into two factions, one headed by Nana Furnavese and Scindia, in support of the young Peishwa, and the other by Moraba, the cousin of Nana Furnavese, who was supported by Holkar and the adherents of Ragoba at Poona.

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By the vacillation of Holkar the party of Nana Furnavese gained the complete ascendancy. Nana Furnavese not only obstructed the fulfilment of the Treaty of Poorundah, but was believed to have made a secret agreement with the French, which endangered the possessions of the English in the west of India; and as Moraba's party invited the co-operation of the English, it was therefore resolved to make a new alliance with Ragoba on the terms of the Treaty of 1775, but on the understanding that he was to be placed in power merely as Regent for the young Peishwa during his minority. The new Treaty (No. VII.) with Ragoba was concluded on 24th November 1778.

The Bombay force, which was to establish Ragoba in the Regency, advanced towards Poona without waiting for the column which was marching to their support from Bengal under Colonel Goddard. At Telligaon they were met by the whole Mahratta force, their retreat was cut off, and they were compelled to subscribe the disgraceful Convention of Wargaon (No. VIII.), surrendering the whole of the territory acquired by the Bombay Government since the death of Madho Rao Bullal. The army was allowed to retreat after giving two hostages for the fulfilment of the Engagement. The validity of this Convention was disavowed, and Colonel Goddard, who reached Bombay early in 1779, was instructed to endeavor to negociate a peace with the Poona State on the terms of the Treaty of Poorundah, but with provision for the exclusion of the French from the Mahratta territories.

Negociations were continued for several months, but eventually hostilities were commenced, as the Mahratta insisted on the restoration of Salsette and the surrender of Ragoba as preliminaries to any Treaty. After some successes were obtained in the Concan and Malwa, the British Government, having received intelligence that a confederacy had been formed against them by Hyder Ali, the Nizam and the Mahrattas deemed it expedient to make proposals for peace. The Rajah of Berar was detached from the alliance, and a separate Treaty was made with Scindia, who agreed to use his influence to bring about a general peace. The negociations resulted in the conclusion of the Treaty of Salbye (No. IX.) in 1782, by which peace was restored between the Peishwa and the English and their respective allies; the English were to abstain from the support and protection of Ragoba, who was to receive a provision from the Peishwa; all

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territories conquered from the Peishwa subsequent to the conclusion of the Treaty of Poorundah were restored; the Nizam and Hyder Ali were to be made to restore the territories they had taken from the English; and Scindia became guarantee for the due fulfilment of the Treaty by the contracting parties. Ragoba survived the conclusion of this Treaty only a few months. The interpretation of the 11th Article of the above Treaty relating to maritime intercourse was defined by a supplementary Treaty (No. X.) on 26th April 1783, which further provided that no protection should be given by either party to fugitives from the territory of the other.

Hyder Ali died in December 1782, but his son, Tippoo, although professing acquiescence in the terms of the Treaty of Salbye, continued the war with the English; and a new Treaty (No. XI.) was concluded in October 1783 between Scindia and the English on the one part, and the Peishwa on the other, to enforce his submission in accordance with the 9th Article of the Treaty of Salbye. Before the provisions of this Treaty could be carried out, the Madras Government had made peace with Tippoo by the Treaty of Mangalore. This Treaty, which was concluded without the concurrence of the Peishwa, the Mahrattas affected to consider a violation of the Treaty of Salbye, but the ambitious designs which the leaders of the Mahratta parties now began separately to entertain reconciled them to the arrangements which had been made.

On the first appearance of a rupture with Tippoo in 1790, Lord Cornwallis directed his attention to an alliance with the Peishwa. A Treaty (No. XII.) of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded, to which the Nizam was admitted. The Treaty of Seringapatam, concluding peace with Tippoo, put the Peishwa in possession of one-third of the territories conquered from Tippoo, yielding an annual revenue of 13,16,000 pagodas. After this, Hurree Punt, the commander of the Mahratta army, proposed to subsidize a British force for the purpose of reducing any refractory dependents of the Peishwa. But the proposal was rejected. The jealousy with which the Mahratta powers now began to view the increased ascendancy of the British Government led the Peishwa to reject the proposals of Lord Cornwallis for a mutual guarantee between the British Government, the Nizam, and the Peishwa, against the future aggressions of Tippoo.

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The chief Mahratta leaders had now become allies rather than dependents of the Peishwa. Separate Treaties had been concluded by the British Government with the Rajah of Berar, the Guikwar, and Scindia, and it is only as confederacies of equals acting against a common enemy that the Mahratta chiefs again appear united. The independence of Scindia was virtually recognized by the Treaty of Salbye, and his separate conquests in Northern India and Malwa, although nominally held by him as deputy of the Peishwa, gave him full control over the court at Poona.

The young Peishwa, Madho Rao, died on 27th October 1795, and this event was followed by dissensions which threatened the dissolution of the Mahratta confederacy. These dissensions resulted in the establishment of Bajee Rao, the son of Ragoba, as Peishwa, through the military power of Doulut Rao Scindia, who used his ascendancy among the Mahratta chiefs to defeat the negociations of the British Government for an alliance with Poona. After the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, a share of the conquered territories of Mysore, yielding 2,63,000 pagodas, was offered to the Peishwa, on condition that the grant should form the basis of a new Treaty similar to that which the British Government had concluded with the Nizam. But under the influence of Scindia the offer was rejected, and the territory was divided between the British Government and the Nizam.

In the war which broke out between Scindia and Holkar in 1801, the united forces of Scindia and the Peishwa received a severe defeat on the 25th October 1802. The crisis was opportune for the re-establishment of British influence at Poona, and overtures for a subsidiary force made by Bajee Rao, who had fled from Poona on Holkar's approach, were favorably received. On 31st December 1802, the celebrated Treaty of Bassein (No. XIII.) was signed. By this Treaty the Peishwa was to receive a subsidiary force of six battalions with guns, and was to cede for their payment territory of the value of Rupees 26,00,000. The Peishwa was to refer to the British Government all his disputes with the Nizam, and his claims against the Guikwar, and was to be re-established by the British Government in his full rights as head of the Mahratta confederacy. A portion of the territory thus ceded was afterwards exchanged for part of the Peishwa's possessions in Bundelkund, and these arrangements were embodied in Supplementary Articles to the Treaty on

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16th December 1803. Bajee Rao was re-seated on the Musnud at Poona on 13th May 1802. Holkar fled on the approach of the British force, and Scindia, after hesitatingly expressing his acquiescence in the arrangements to be made under the Treaty of Bassein, in which he saw the destruction of his scheme for obtaining control over the Poona Government, changed his plans, and formed a league with the Rajah of Berar to defeat the Treaty. The campaigns against these Mahratta chiefs in 1803, and Holkar in 1805, completely broke up the Mahratta confederacy, and established once for all the supremacy of the British power in India. The territories then conquered from Scindia and the Rajah of Berar were distributed between the British Government, the Peishwa, and the Nizam, by the Partition Treaty of Poona in 1804 (No. XIV.) The Peishwa's share was the city and province of Ahmednuggur.

For many years nothing occurred to interrupt the friendly relations between the British Government and the Peishwa, although the latter was somewhat dissatisfied with the terms of the settlement of his claims over the petty jaghiredars within his dominions, by which his powers to oppress them were limited, and they were guaranteed in their territories so long as they fulfilled their original engagements to the Poona State. But in 1815 difficulties arose from the treacherous conduct of the Peishwa and his Minister, Trimbukjee Anglia. By the Treaty of Bassein the British Government were constituted arbiters between the Peishwa and the Guikwar. For the settlement of the heavy claims of the Peishwa, which were brought forward in pursuance of a scheme to revive the old Mahratta policy at which Bajee Rao began to aim, the Minister of the Guikwar, Gungadhur Shastree, a staunch friend of the British Government, was invited to Poona under a guarantee from the British Government of his personal safety. He was there basely assassinated at the instigation of Trimbukjee, the Peishwa himself not being above suspicion of participation in the crime. Bajee Rao was compelled reluctantly to surrender his favorite Minister, who was imprisoned in the Fort of Tanna. Trimbukjee escaped in September 1816, and was concealed by the Peishwa, who, while pretending the greatest zeal for the friendship of the British Government, was making extensive preparations for war, and had opened negociations with Holkar, Nagpore, and the Pindarees. When these facts were discovered,

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the Peishwa was informed that by his conduct he had grossly violated his engagements; the subsidiary force was marched upon Poona; and Bajee Rao was required to surrender three of his strongest forts, and to subscribe a Treaty (No XV.) dictated to him by the British Government. The principal provisions of this Treaty were obligations to seize and deliver up Trimbukjee, to cede lands in lieu of the contingent maintained under the Treaty of Bassein, to compromise his claims on the Guikwar, to acknowledge the settlements made with the subordinate jaghiredars in 1812, and to abstain from diplomatic intercourse with foreign powers.

The system of non-interference which the Government had followed in Central India and Malwa greatly strengthened the Pindaree hordes, and in 1816 their inroads into British territory made necessary a change in the policy of Government. The Pindarees looked much to the support of the Mahratta chiefs. But Scindia was detached from their cause by the Treaty of 1817, Ameer Khan was gained over by being guaranteed in his territories, the force of Holkar was broken in the battle of Mehidpore, and after a harrassing war the Pindarees were completely broken up and their chiefs forced unconditionally to surrender. In the meantime Bajee Rao, smarting under the humiliation to which he was subjected by the recent Treaty, took advantage of the Pindaree war to break off his connection with the British Government. On 5th September 1817, after having secretly made extensive preparations for war, he suddenly attacked and plundered the Residency at Poona. After a desultory campaign, in which Bajee Rao continued cleverly to evade the British troops, he was reduced to the utmost distress, and in May 1818 offered to throw himself on the generosity of the British Government. He was offered, and he accepted, terms (No. XVI.), by which he resigned his sovereign power, and agreed to reside at some spot on the Ganges, receiving an allowance of Rupees 8,00,000 a year. Bithoor, near Cawnpore, was selected as the place of his future residence. The residents within the jaghire which was assigned to him at Bithoor were exempted from subjection to the ordinary civil and criminal courts of the country by Regulation I. of 1832.

Bajee Rao died on 28th January 1851. He bequeathed all his property to his adopted son, Dhoondoo Punt Nana, who was recognized

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by the British Government as his heir. No portion of the pension granted to Bajee Rao was continued to his family. The jaghire at Bithoor, however, was continued for the life of Dhoondoo Punt, but the residents were made subject to the ordinary civil and criminal courts. Dhoondoo Punt is the notorious Nana Sahib who presided at the massacre at Cawnpore and took a leading part in the rebellion of 1857. His fate is uncertain.

No. I.

Treaty with the Mahrattas in 1739.

Articles of Agreement between Stephen Law, Governor of Bombay, &c., on the part of the Honorable English East India Company, and Bajeerow, Pundit Purdan or first Minister of the Most Serene Sou Rajah, July 1739, or 1140, Gentoo Style.

Stipulations between the Government of Bajeerow, Pundit Purdan, in the year 1140 of the Gentoo Style (Anno Domini 1739) and the Honorable Stephen Law, General of the Port of Bombay, delivered to Captain Inchbird, his Deputy, in Bassein.

Article I.

The English shall only issue passes to the Company's vessels, the merchants or servants, dependents, belonging to the island of Bombay, or other places where the English have settlement; and the English shall not interfere with Bajeerow's fleet, nor give convoy to foreign vessels; save that if two or three vessels should accidentally fall into company with the English, in such case Bajeerow's fleet shall not molest them.

The English shall give their pass and colours to the vessels belonging to the port of Bombay, to the Company, or other merchants, as customary, but not to vessels belonging to those of foreign ports, who, taking pass from our Government, may navigate and carry on their trade freely. Those who shall not take our pass shall be chastised by us, and the English shall not oppose the execution. The English Government shall

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not, as aforesaid, give their pass or colours to foreign merchants, or convoy vessels belonging to foreign ports not having passes from this State. Our fleet will not harm two or three vessels belonging to foreign ports, if by chance they come under convoy of the English fleet, whilst they continue under that convoy.

Article II.

The English, nor their subjects or dependents, shall not freight or put their effects on board any vessels not provided with passes from Bajeerow; but if any unavoidable necessity obliges them to the contrary of this, in case of such effects being seized by Bajeerow's fleet, they shall be restored to the owners, they proving their property therein.

The English shall not freight their effects, or those of their jurisdiction, on vessels not having passes from this State, and shall only freight those that have our pass; but in case of such a freight through pure necessity, and the effects should be seized by our fleets, on proof being made that they belong to the English or their merchants, they shall be restored and delivered up.

Article III.

The English will not lay any restraint on the inhabitants of other countries that have taken refuge in Bombay, in the war time, let them be coolies, carpenters, or other caste whatever, from returning to their abodes with their effects and gallivats.

The English shall lay no restraint on the inhabitants, coolies, carpenters, and all castes of people belonging to the jurisdiction of Bassein up to Demaun and other places whatever, that retired to Bombay, but shall let them come away with their effects and gallivats.

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Article IV.

The English will furnish two fighting gallivats, if required, to give convoy to the fishing gallivats of Bajeerow, carrying goods or provisions, in their passage to and from Mahim and Versova.

The fishing gallivats that carry provisions or goods to and from Versova, shall be conveyed in their passage, coming and going, between Versova and Mahim, by the English.

Article V.

The English will grant free license for the export of all goods and commodities whatever, for the service of Bajeerow, and a free trade to the merchants of his country, in all sorts they may want, as iron, lead, brimstone, saltpetre, dammar, tar, sail-cloth, coir, and others (excepting artillery, balls, powder, and shot), they paying the customary duties. Such things as have not before been used to pay export duty shall continue free of any as before. In like manner, Bajeerow shall permit the English and their merchants the free trade of his country and liberty of export of goods and provisions, paying the customs.

All sorts of merchandize or goods (except artillery, powder, balls and shells) that the State may want, such as iron, lead, brimstone, saltpetre, dammar, coir, cloth for sails, and other sorts, shall be freely supplied us: and there shall be, in no wise, any impediment given to the merchants of this jurisdiction in their procuring the above sorts, or denial from the merchants or the Company; and when exported, they shall only pay the customary duties that such goods have been commonly rated at, and they shall pay no customs on those that were not before liable to any. In the same manner there shall be no impediment given the English, the Company, or their merchants in their buying any goods or provisions from this jurisdiction, or exporting the same, paying the customs.

Article VI.

The English will preserve their dominion of the river of Mahim, as

All the command and dominion which the Government of

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it was granted them by the Portuguese. All the merchants' vessels and fishing gallivats belonging to Bajeerow's Government shall have free passage through the said river, and five or ten sepoys, with their arms, shall be allowed to pass, being on board merchant vessels, on any service, or employed to bring intelligence.

Bombay has in the river, from Mahim to Bombay, since the time it was delivered to them by the Portuguese, shall be preserved in the same manner as has been practised from the beginning. All other commands or dominions they may have increased since, by means of their power, shall not be allowed. They shall grant free passage through the said river to all merchant vessels and fishing gallivats that carry goods to and fro (except those belonging to our fleet). They shall suffer five or ten sepoys to pass with their arms, that may be in the said vessels, on any service, or sent to bring intelligence.

Article VII.

The English will not assist any of Bajeerow's enemies, though in friendship with them, with any other or more of the sorts than what they engage to supply Bajeerow's State with; and Bajeerow shall observe the like agreement with the English.

The English shall not give assistance of any sort to the enemies of this State, though they may be their friends.

In like manner, we will not assist the enemies to the English. All the sorts they supply this State with, they may furnish others as they please, excepting munitions of war.

Article VIII.

Any person belonging to the English or Bajeerow's jurisdiction, that shall go over to either Government, such Government shall oblige him to make satisfaction to his

Any person, of either side, taking refuge under either Government, let him be merchant or in pay, and owing or carrying money away with him, the

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creditors. If a slave, he shall be delivered up by compulsion.

creditor of such person shall go where he is, and proving the debt by the arbitration of five persons, the money shall be delivered to the owner, and the person sued shall have liberty to go freely where he pleases; but if a slave, he shall be delivered up by force.

Article IX.

Any vessel belonging to the English or Bajeerow, that shall be driven by stress of weather, or other accidents, for shelter on the coast of either jurisdiction, all possible assistance shall be given for the refittal; but if stranded or wrecked on either shore, half of the cargo and vessel shall belong to the Government, and the other half be reserved to the owner.

Any vessel, great or small, belonging to either Government, that by stress of weather shall be driven for shelter to the coast under either jurisdiction, shall receive all possible assistance, and the masts, yards, and apparel that may have suffered be refitted, and proceed freely on her voyage. But in case the Company's or their merchants' effects shall be shipwrecked on any place of our jurisdiction, one-half shall be restored to the owners, and one-half shall remain to the State. In like manner the effects on board any vessels of our jurisdiction, that may be lost at Bombay, shall be divided, half to the Company and half to the owners.

Article X.

The fleet of Bajeerow shall not attempt any vessel, though not provided with his pass, within the limits of the stakes at Mahim, in a

Our fleet will not harm any vessel navigating without a pass from this State, from the stakes at Mahim, in a direct line to the

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direct line to the mouth of the harbour, within the distance of a koss, or a koss and a half, from Underee on this side.

bar at the mouth of the harbour, within the distance of one koss, or one koss and a half, from Underee this way.

ARTICLE XI.

Bajeerow's fleet shall, by no means, hurt or molest the fishing gallivats, or other vessels belonging to the English or their subjects, in their navigation of these seas. In like manner, Bajeerow's fishing gallivats, and other vessels belonging to him or subjects of his State, shall not be hurt or molested by the English fleet.

Our fleet will, by no means, molest any of the fishing gallivats or other vessels belonging to Bombay navigating these seas. In like manner, our fishing gallivats, and other vessels of our jurisdiction, shall not be molested by the English fleet.

ARTICLE XII.

Bajeerow's fleet shall pass and repass freely by the bar, or in the river, at the mouth of the harbour; and in case of touching at Bombay for watering, they shall have friendly treatment. In like manner, the English fleet shall have reception and assistance in the ports of Bajeerow's jurisdiction.

The fleet of this State shall go in and out of port freely, and if, at any time, it should repair to Bombay for watering, and stay some time there, it shall meet with assistance there. In like manner, we will assist and supply the English fleet arriving at any of our ports.

ARTICLE XIII.

The English will give no let or molestation to the merchant vessels laden with goods of the merchants under Bajeerow's jurisdiction, passing to and from the Rivers Negotan, Penn, and other ports: but in case of any of the said vessels importing at Bombay, and landing their effects, they shall pay the port duties.

There shall be no impediment on the part of the English to our own merchant vessels, laden with goods belonging to the merchants of our jurisdiction, and that go or come from sea into the Rivers Negotan, Penn, and other ports; but if any such vessels go into Bombay, and unload their

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goods, they shall pay the customs. However, in the river, there shall no harm whatever be suffered to be done to such merchant vessels by any power whatever.

ARTICLE XIV.

The merchant vessels belonging to the English and their subjects shall have free leave to purchase in the Rivers Negotan, Penn, and other places, provisions and all sorts of merchandize, and export the same, paying the customs, and on the part of Bajeerow there shall be no impediment.

These fourteen Articles shall be observed without failure.

The merchant vessels of Bombay may, in the rivers of Penn, Negotan, or other whatever, purchase freely provisions, or other sorts of goods, and export them, paying the customary duties; and, on the part of this State, no impediment shall be given them.

These fourteen Articles, I (Chimnajee) have consented to, and they shall be observed without failure. Let this be made manifest.

The 16th of Rabillicar (or 12th July).

Confirmed by the Bombay Government on 20th July 1739.

No. II.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT for an expedition against TOOLAJEE ANGRIA, settled in March 1755, by the Hon'ble RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esquire, Governor of Bombay, in behalf of the Honorable East India Company; and RAMAJEE PUNT, Soobadar, in behalf of his master, NANA (BALAJEE BAJEE RAO) PUNDIT PURDAN, General of the MAHRATTAS.

1*st*.—That all the Marine shall be immediately under the command of the English, and the management of all affairs, both by sea and land, carried on by the approbation of both parties.

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2*nd.*—All vessels whatever that may be taken from Toolajee (Angria) shall be equally divided between the English and Mahrattas, except the *Restoration*, which is to be the sole property of the English.

3*rd.*—Bankote and Himmutgur, with the river belonging thereto, and with five villages to the southward of said river, to be delivered to the English as the Honorable Company's property for ever, and the Mahrattas not to levy any additional inland duties.

4*th.*—The English engage to keep the sea, and prevent Angria's fleet from throwing succours into any place that may be attacked, but at this season only Soovurndoorg, Unjunwel, and Vijidoorg.

5*th.*—All ammunition, guns, and other stores that may be taken in the several forts in Angria's territories to belong entirely to the Mahrattas.

6*th.*—If Manajee's territories are jointly attacked, the Fort of Khanderee with its harbour to be delivered unto the Honorable Company, with the Villages Rivans, Runjunkhar, Sarul Shamy, Mandven, Kolgaon, Donbaren, Kehim, and Avas.

7*th.*—Any other Articles that may be necessary to be agreed upon to be settled between the Governor and Nana Pundit Purdan.

Confirmed by the Government of Bombay on the 19th March 1755.

No. III.

TREATY with the MAHRATTAS, dated the 12th of October 1756.

ARTICLE I.

That the Mahratta Government will never permit the Dutch to settle or come into their dominions, but, on the contrary, issue express orders to prevent their carrying on any trade therein.

ARTICLE II.

As an Article regarding Mahim River was included in the Treaty made in the time of the deceased Bajeerow, and it having been represented that the Bundora coolies have of late begun to set up new fishing stakes, which they ought not to have done in that river, the Mahratta Government do hereby oblige themselves not to permit thereof in future.

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THE PEISHWA.
No. III.

ARTICLE III.

As Bankote and Himmutgur have been delivered to the Honorable Company, the Mahrattas do, by these presents, give them the following villages towards defraying the expenses thereof, and which are to remain the said Honorable Company's property for ever, and of which they are to be put in possession without further delay, *viz.*, Vilass, Bag, Manly, Veswee, Chepolee, Coodook, Pundaree, Panam, Dasgom, and Comela.

ARTICLE IV.

It having been a custom, during the Governments of Angria and the Mahrattas at Bankote, that the Seeddees received a chouth, or quarter part of the customs, the Mahrattas engage to satisfy the Seeddee in this particular, and that the Honorable Company do not meet with any embarrassment concerningit, nor concerning the royalty of this river, which is hereby given and made over to them for ever. In case the Seeddee should dispute complying with the foregoing, the English declare it should not retard the compliance with what may be mentioned in these Articles concerning the delivery of Ghereah.

ARTICLE V.

Customs are to be levied by the Mahrattas on goods which pass up the river of Bankote only at Gorgom and Marr, and not any let or impediment in any of the intervening places in the said river of Bankote.

ARTICLE VI.

As Dasgom is a pass for the Vunjarrahs, or country merchants, the Mahrattas engage that such goods as are carried that way to Marr, either by the river or by land, shall not pay any duties there, but only the usual nickolla.

ARTICLE VII.

All such subjects and inhabitants of Bankote, Himmutgur, and its dependencies, as, on account of the dispute with Angria, retired to the Mahratta territories, shall, if they are content so to do, be allowed to return to the English without any impediment from the Mahratta Government; and others that in future may leave the English are

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to be permitted to return again, if agreeable to them, in the manner above mentioned: and such subjects as shall leave the Mahratta Government and retire to Bankote shall have liberty to return to the Mahrattas again on their agreeing with them, and in such case the English will not impede them.

Article VIII.

The Mahrattas may export from the river of Bankote, annually, for the use of their southern forts, &c., grain of all kinds, to the value of forty thousand (40,000) Rupees, and it shall be free from customs at Bankote. They shall also have liberty to export, custom free, such salt, rafters, small timbers, &c., as they may want for the use of their Sircar or Government: and in consideration thereof the Honorable Company's goods, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) Rupees, shall annually, in like manner, be free from all customs as far as Poona, upon Dakhlas, or certificates, being produced on both sides.

Article IX.

No additional inland duties whatever to be levied on the English goods by the Mahratta Government, but only the Rahadaree Customs.

Article X.

Junardow Buttol Phudness Mahagom, with Ballajee Bajeerow, Pundit Purdan, has a patrimony, in Velass, of one garden and fifteen beegahs of batty ground, which is to remain with him; in lieu or in consideration of which Nandgoa Compra is granted to the Honorable Company.

Article XI.

The Dutch goods will not be permitted to be landed at Rajapore, nor their trade suffered to be carried on there, concerning which the Mahrattas will give proper orders: and the people under the Mahratta Government are not to trade at Rajapore; but if disputes arise with the Seeddee, this is to be no obstacle to the delivery of Ghereah, as will be mentioned in a subsequent Article.

Article XII.

The Brahmins, inhabitants at Hurrasecar, and others that will pass to and from thence on pilgrimage, are to be free from paying customs,

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in regard to the necessaries that they may have for their own use, or to perform their ceremonies; but this does not extend to merchandize.

Article XIII.

The Mahar Government to carry grain of all kinds, timber, wood, &c., according to the custom formerly observed, but as to the power of the river, it is to be carried on agreeable to the Articles of this Treaty.

Article XIV.

The Fort of Eswant Gur is to be entirely demolished, and the English, on their parts, are not to make any forts or fortifications within the nine villages, nor by the river. In like manner, the Mahratta Government are not to make any by the river of Bankote, or in the villages belonging to them. This Article, however, is not to exempt the English from building such houses and warehouses as they think proper in the villages belonging to them.

Article XV.

As all the royalty of Bankote and Himmutgur is with the English, they are to take care, as much as in their power lies, to prevent the enemy prejudicing the Mahrattas through that river.

Article XVI.

Ghereah Fort to be delivered within twenty-four days after the departure of the English gentlemen from Poona, together with such guns, balls, stores, &c., either of the fort or fleet, that the captors left for the service of the garrison or otherwise, or did not themselves sell; but the stores, ammunition, &c., that properly belong to the Honorable Company, they are to carry away with them. The officers of Toolajee are to go where they please; and if his family (wife and children) should be desirous of returning to him, the English will not impede it, but grant them free liberty so to do: and the Mahratta Government engages that Toolajee Angria shall have no place given him nor any power below the Ghaut. Balajee Bajeerow Pundit Purdan is to send an officer of credit with the English gentleman, who is to proceed with one of the Council from Bombay to Ghereah, which person, belonging to the Mahratta

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Government, is to have in his possession the proper Sunnuds and orders regarding the delivery of Bankote and its villages; and when the Mahratta people and colours are got into Ghereah, and the English ready to go out, he is to deliver directly the said Sunnuds and orders, for Fort Victoria (or Bankote) and its several villages, to the English Councillor, and then return with that gentleman to Bankote directly to see Nana's orders are effectually executed in regard to the villages.

Article XVII.

These Articles being concluded and agreed upon by both parties, they are to act conformable thereto, in consequence of which all disputes are to subside, and no claims are to be made by the Mahratta Government on the Honorable Company to the date of these presents.

Article XVIII.

All Treaties hitherto made between the Mahratta Government and English are to be observed and maintained inviolable by both parties agreeable to the tenor of them.

The foregoing Articles being agreed to by us, and accepted of by us, we do, in confirmation thereof, affix to these presents the seal of the Honorable United English East India Company, and do attest the same with our own proper names in Poona, the day and year above written.

(Signed) Thomas Byfeld.
„ John Spencer.

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THE PEISHWA.

No. IV.

No. IV.

No. IV. ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made with SEURAM PUNT TATIAH, in behalf of MADARAO BALAJEE, son of BALAJEE BAJEEROW, PUNDIT PUNT PURDAN, dated the 14th of September 1761.

ARTICLE I.

That such of the Mahratta officers who have presumed to stop any Pattamars, and obstructed the business of the English by any impediments whatever, shall be severely punished for such their offences; and to prevent the like happening again in future, strict orders shall be issued immediately for that purpose, which if not found sufficient to answer that end, the English are to acquaint Madarao thereof; and if redress is not obtained in reasonable time, if the English then take satisfaction of such offenders, in whatever manner may by them be thought proper, it is not to be deemed a breach of friendship between the two Governments.

ARTICLE II.

That ample satisfaction shall be made, within two months from the date hereof, to all merchants trading under the Honorable Company's protection, who have suffered in their property by any unjust or illegal actions of the Mahratta officers or subjects, in any place, shape, or manner whatever, and rigid orders issued that all assistance be afforded in future to any vessel or vessels in distress, having English colours or passes, without subjecting the owners or proprietors thereof to any impediments under the pretence of their being wrecks from the splitting of a sail, the breaking of their masts or yards, and such trifling misfortunes; whereas no vessels are to be deemed wrecks but such as are driven ashore, and there break to pieces by stress of weather, when the Mahratta officer and the people of the vessels are to join in saving all that is possible, which must be lodged in secure warehouses, and then one-half of what is so saved shall belong to Madarao and the other half to the owners.

ARTICLE III.

That all Europeans and Natives, either soldiers, seamen, or others, in His Britannic Majesty's or the Honorable Company's pay, who may hereafter desert from Bombay, shall be immediately secured, and

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returned to the nearest English Settlement to such place where they may be apprehended upon landing in any part of the Mahratta country, the Governor having promised all such a free pardon and to pay any reasonable charges that may be incurred on the occasion. In like manner shall be delivered up all deserters, in the English pay, from Surat, on their being known, or immediately on receiving notice of them, within the Mahratta limits, it not being in their power to speak more positively with respect to those of Surat, as the country thereabouts is open and numbers go through it without being known. It is also agreed that whatever people, Europeans of all nations excepted, who are in the service of Madarao and may desert therefrom to the English, shall be delivered up on the same terms and conditions.

Article IV.

That proper people shall be forthwith despatched for restoring the whole jurisdiction and territories of Rajapore to the Seeddees of Junjerah in the same condition and manner as they remained before invaded and attacked by Ramajee Punt, which country is not to be molested in future by any of the Mahratta officers or subjects.

Article V.

That all prisoners taken by the Mahrattas or Seeddees, subjects of either Government and now in their possession, shall be sent to Bombay within one month from the signing of these Articles, and mutually restored by the Governor to their freedom, and all hostilities between the Mahrattas and Seeddees shall cease from this time.

Lastly, that proper orders shall be instantly despatched to all the Mahratta officers, requiring them to show a due obedience to these Articles, which are to be confirmed under Madarao's seal, and transmitted to Bombay with all possible expedition after the signing and sealing thereof; when a counterpart of the same is to be executed by the Governor and transmitted to Poona.

In confirmation of all which I, Govind Seuram Punt Tatiah, have to this instrument interchangeably set my hand and seal (in behalf of Madarao Balajee Pundit aforesaid) at Bombay, the 14th of September 1761.

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THE PEISHWA.
No. V.

An additional Article.

As to what relates to the restoration of Underee Fort and the country appertaining thereto, is submitted to Madarao's generosity, in full expectation that he will deliver them likewise, or assign over, in lieu thereof, such lands belonging to him as will prove an equivalent thereto. The same day and year above written.

No. V.

Treaty with Ragoba, 1775.

Seal of the Company.

Articles of Agreement and Treaty between the Honorable William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor, &c., Council of Bombay, and of all its dependencies, on the part and behalf of the Honorable United English East India Company on the one part, and Ragonath Rao Ballajee, Peishwa, on the other part. Dated the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1775, or the third day of the month Mohurrum and year 1189 (Hegira), Mahomedan style, or the day of the month and year 1179, Gentoo style.

Article I.

The Treaty concluded between the Government of Bombay and Bajeerow Pundit Purdan, or first Minister of His Serene Highness the Sou Rajah, dated July 1739, or 1140 of the Gentoo style; and that concluded on the part of this Government with Ballajee Bajeerow Purdan, dated 12th October 1756, or of the Mahomedan style 17th of Mohurrum 1170, are hereby ratified and confirmed in their fullest extent, according to the full and true intent and meaning of them,

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in the same full and ample manner, and in the same light in which they have hitherto been ever understood.

ARTICLE II.

All other Agreements subsisting between the Government of Bombay and that of the Mahrattas, are hereby ratified and confirmed; and, after the re-establishment of Ragoba in the Government of the Mahratta dominions, peace and tranquillity shall subsist between this Government in behalf of the Honorable Company and the Mahratta Government.

ARTICLE III.

Ragoba, on his part and on the part of the Mahratta Government, engages from this day forward never, on any pretence or in any manner, to assist the enemies of the Honorable Company in any part whatever of their dominions in India, and the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay do, in the like manner, engage never to assist the enemies of Ragoba.

ARTICLE IV.

The Honorable the President and Council of Bombay, in behalf of the Honorable Company, and in consideration of the undermentioned grants and cessions made by Ragoba to the Company, do hereby engage and agree, so soon as possible after these Articles of Agreement and Treaty are fully ratified, executed, and confirmed, on the part of Ragoba, to assist him with a strong body of forces, with proper guns and warlike stores as a field train of artillery, which are to join his army and act in conjunction with his forces against his enemies, the ministerial party. In the said body of forces shall be included no less than seven hundred (700) Europeans; and the whole shall not be less in number than two thousand five hundred men: but at present only five hundred (500) Europeans, and one thousand (1,000) sepoys and lascars, with a proper and effectual number of guns, will be sent, and the rest, if wanted, afterwards.

ARTICLE V.

In consideration of such effectual assistance on the part of the Honorable Company, Ragoba, as Peishwa and as Supreme Governor in the

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THE PEISHWA. No. V.

whole Mahratta Empire, doth hereby engage, on his part, to cede and make over to the Honorable Company, for ever, the undermentioned places and territories; and he doth accordingly, by these presents, make over the same to them in the most full, ample, and effectual manner: and he doth, with these presents, deliver the necessary Sunnuds, granting, in the fullest manner, all the present and future full right and title of the Mahratta Government to them; and, in case of the loss at any time of the Sunnuds now delivered, these presents are, at all times, to be considered as such, and of full equal validity with any Sunnud whatever.

Bassein and the whole of its dependencies in its fullest extent, and all rents and revenues thereunto belonging, together with the fort or forts and everything belonging to the Poona Government in them.

Salsette, the whole and entire island, with all the revenues of the different places annexed to it as collected by Anunt Row and Ramajee Punt.

Jambooseer and Orpad, with the whole of their dependencies in their full extent, together with everything belonging to the Poona Government in those Pergunnahs.

The four following islands adjacent to Bombay, with everything belonging to the Poona Government therein, *viz.*, Caranja, Canary, Elephanta, and Hog Island.

Article VI.

Ragoba also engages immediately to procure from the Guicowars a grant to the Company for ever, with all the necessary Sunnuds, of their share in the revenues collected by the Guicowars in the Town and Pergunnahs of Broach.

Article VII.

The Honorable Company are to be considered as the sole lords and proprietors, from the day of the signing of this Treaty, of all and every of the places ceded by the two last Articles, in the like manner as the Poona Government or the Guicowar Government were before considered; and are accordingly, from this day forward, to exercise every right and authority in those places, and to receive every revenue which the Poona Government or the Guicowar Government before exercised or received.

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ARTICLE VIII.

Ragoba also engages faithfully to make good to the Company for ever the sum of seventy-five thousand (75,000) Rupees annually from his share of the revenues of Occlaseer, which sum is to be paid by his Pundit, in two different payments, at stated periods.

ARTICLE IX.

Ragoba engages to pay in full, for the charges and expenses of the body of forces with which he is to be assisted, consisting of two thousand five hundred men, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand Rupees (150,000) monthly and every month, which the Honorable the Governor and Council agree to accept without further account, and is to commence the day the forces leave Bombay; but, as the whole number of forces will not at first proceed, he is only to pay a proportionable monthly sum, till the whole force, if necessary, may be sent to join him. He engages to pay this stipend monthly, and as security for the same, till his affairs will enable him to furnish money, which he promises to do as soon as possible, he assigns by these presents the revenues of the following places, *viz.*—

Occlaseer, his remaining share after deducting what is before by these presents ceded to the Honorable Company.

Ahmood and all its districts.

Hansoot and all its districts.

Versaul and all its districts.

But it is hereby declared that the revenues of these places belong to the Honorable Company no longer than till the amount of the monthly stipend that may be due for the expenses of the Company's forces is fully discharged, when all further demands on these four places are to be relinquished; and in this light the Honorable the Governor and Council declare they accept those four Pergunnahs.

ARTICLE X.

As it has been mutually agreed, during the course of this negociation, that the sum of six lakhs of Rupees should be deposited by Ragoba with the Agents of the Honorable Company, to be accounted for at the expiration of the service intended to be performed against his enemies the ministerial party, and Ragoba, finding it at this

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THE PEISHWA. No. V.

time totally impossible for him to raise the sum to be deposited, though still equally willing to do it, was it in his power, the contracting parties have mutually agreed to settle this point as follows :—That Ragoba shall immediately deposit with the Company's Agents at Surat to the full value of six lakhs of Rupees, in jewels, to remain in the Honorable Company's possession till redeemed, which must be done as soon as Ragoba's affairs will possibly admit. All this Ragoba faithfully and firmly engages to perform and the Honorable Company to accept.

ARTICLE XI.

In case of opposition from any person or persons whatever to the Company's taking possession of all or any of the places hereby firmly and effectually ceded to them, Ragoba doth engage to pay the expense that will be incurred by their gaining possession; to use effectual means to put them in possession; as well as to secure for them for ever the quiet possession of all the revenues and places now ceded to the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE XII.

Should Ragoba make peace with his enemies, the Ministers, he firmly and faithfully engages that the English East India Company shall be included in it to their satisfaction.

ARTICLE XIII.

Ragoba doth also engage never to molest the dominions of the Honorable Company in Bengal. He further engages not to make war or commit any depredations in the Carnatic so long as the last Treaty subsisting between the two Governments is adhered to by the Nabob.

ARTICLE XIV.

In case it should happen (which God forbid) that any of the Company's ships or vessels, or the ships, vessels, or boats of any persons trading under their protection, should be shipwrecked on any part of the Mahratta coast, every assistance shall be given by the Government and inhabitants to save as much as possible; and the whole that may be saved shall be returned, all reasonable expenses being paid by the owners.

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Article XV.

All the places ceded for ever to the Company by this Treaty are to be considered as their sole right and property from the day this Treaty is signed; and this Treaty from that day is to be considered in full force just as if the expected services were fully accomplished, whether Ragoba shall make peace with his enemies or not.

Article XVI.

Immediately after the ratification of the aforegoing Articles, and after the jewels, to the full amount of six lakhs of Rupees, are deposited, and the security above-mentioned given for the payment of the monthly expenses of the forces so long as they continue with Ragoba and till they return, all in the manner above-mentioned, the Governor and the Council engage that the Company's forces, agreeable to what is mentioned in the body of this Treaty, shall proceed from Bombay to join the army of Ragoba, and they trust, by the blessing of the Almighty, that they will quickly overcome his enemies, the ministerial party, and establish him at Poona in the Government of the Mahratta Empire.

The foregoing Articles having been agreed to by the Honorable the President and Council of Bombay, who have empowered me to accept the same in their behalf, I do, in confirmation thereof, affix the seal of the said Honorable Company, and sign my own proper name thereto, in Surat, the day and year above written, and I do engage to procure a ratification of this Treaty, under the seal of the Honorable Company, and under the hands and seals of the Honorable the President and Council of Bombay, within thirty days after this date.

(Signed) Robert Gambier.

We, the President and Council of Bombay aforesaid, having empowered Mr. Robert Gambier to execute a Treaty with Rugonath Row Ballajee, Peishwa, in our behalf, on account of the Honorable Company, of the foregoing tenor, which he has accordingly done of the date above-mentioned, and the same having been signed to, ratified, and confirmed by Rugonath Row Ballajee, Peishwa; and whereas, by the last Article, it is covenanted and agreed that

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THE PEISHWA. No. V.

a ratification of the said Treaty shall be transmitted by us, under the seal of the Honorable Company, and under our proper hands and seals, within one month from the above date; these, therefore, are to certify that we hereby ratify and confirm the foregoing Treaty in all and every part. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the aforesaid Honorable Company to be hereunto affixed, and do now sign the same with our hands, and affix our proper seals thereto, this 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1775.

(Signed) WILLIAM HORNBY. L. S.

„ DANIEL DRAPER. L. S.

„ THOMAS MOSTYN. L. S.

„ BRICE FLETCHER. L. S.

„ WILLIAM TAYLER. L. S.

By order of the Honorable William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor, &c., Council of His Majesty's Castle and Island of Bombay, and of all forts, factories, territories, forces, and affairs of the Honorable English East India Company on the west side of India and on the coast of Persia and Arabia.

(Signed) GEORGE SKIPP, *Secretary.* L. S.

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List of Sunnuds for the undermentioned places given by Ragoba Bajeerow Purdan to the Honorable Company:—

2	Sunnuds	for	...	...	...	Bassein.
2	ditto	,,	...	...	...	Salsette.
1	ditto	,,	...	...	...	Orpad.
1	ditto	,,	...	...	...	Jambooseer.
1	ditto	,,	...	...	...	Broach.
1	ditto	,,	...	...	...	Caranja.
1	ditto	,,	...	...	...	Elephanta.
1	ditto	,,	...	...	...	Canary.
1	ditto	,,	...	...	...	Balsar.
2	ditto	,,	...	...	...	Occlaseer.
1	ditto	,,	...	...	...	Hansoot.
2	ditto	,,	...	...	...	Ahmood.
16	Sunnuds.					

Translate of five Sunnuds from Ragoba, for Bassein, Salsette, Orpad, Jambooseer, and Broach, all included under No. 1.

TO THE DESSMOCK AND DESPANDY, OR TO THE PUNDIT AND OMALDARS UNDER HIM.

I, Ragoba Bajeerow Purdan, having sent for a force from the Company for my assistance, in consequence of which I have discharged the former Government from the said Pergunnahs, and delivered the said Government to the English Company; therefore, you are hereby ordered to pay great submission and obedience, and give over the charge to the English Company.

Dated Zil-hitch the 11*th*, 1165.

Translate of five Sunnuds from Ragoba, for Bassein, Salsette, Caranja, Elephanta, and Canary, all included under No. 2.

TO THE HAVILDAR AND ALL MANAGERS OF BUSINESS:

Ragoba Bajeerow Purdan, his compliments, acquainting them that the Castles of all these places have been given to the Company; you

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are, therefore, to deliver them the charge thereof and obtain a receipt for them.

Dated the 11*th Zil-hitch,* 1165.

Translate of four Sunnuds from Ragoba, for Occlaseer, Hansoot, Balsar, and Ahmood, all included under No. 3.

TO THE GOVERNMENT OR OMALDARS.

After compliments,

That I, Ragoba Bajeerow Purdan, for and in consideration of the forces the Company have given me for my assistance, have agreed to pay them the sum of 1,50,000 Rupees every month; therefore you are to pay them the revenues of your place and take the receipt for what you pay them; and the same is to continue till their demand is discharged.

Dated the 11*th Zil-hitch,* 1165.

Translate of a Sunnud from Ragoba for Occlaseer, included under No. 4.

TO THE GOVERNMENT OR PUNDIT OF OCCLASEER.

After compliments,

That Ragoba Bajeerow do command you to pay, out of the revenues of your place, the sum of 75,000 Rupees to the English Company annually, which is for the assistance they have given me.

Dated the 11*th Zil-hitch,* 1165.

Translate of a Sunnud from Ragoba for Ahmood, included under No. 5.

TO THE ZEMINDAR OR LANDHOLDER OF AHMOOD.

That I, Ragoba Bajeerow Purdan, do command you to pay the revenues of your place to the English Company, being on account of my Agreement to pay them monthly for the assistance they have given me, which is to continue till the whole of their demand is paid; and till which time your place will be as if it was mortgaged to them.

Dated the 11*th Zil-hitch,* 1165.

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No. VI.

TREATY between the HONORABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHRATTA STATE, 1776.

Poorundah, 1st day of March 1776.

Whereas differences have arisen amongst the Chiefs of the Mahratta State, and the Government of Bombay having taken a part therein by sending forces into the Mahratta dominions, which the Honorable the Governor-General and Council of Fort William disapprove, and being desirous of conciliating these differences, have determined accordingly to enter into such measures as may most effectually contribute to so desirable an end: They have for this purpose, therefore, authorized, deputed, and given full powers unto Lieutenant-Colonel John Upton, in the service of the Honorable the English East India Company, to conclude a peace between the Government of Bombay and the Mahratta State. And Colonel Upton, having accordingly arrived at Poorunder, has concluded a solid and firm peace, on the part of the English Company, with the Ministers, Siccaram Pundit and Ballajee Pundit, on the part of the Peishwa Row Pundit Purdhan and all the Mahratta Chiefs; and the following are the Articles of Convention which they have engaged into:—

ARTICLE I.

Peace shall be established and take place from this day between the Honorable the English East India Company in general and the Government of Bombay in particular, and Row Pundit Purdhan and his Ministers, Siccaram Bapoo and Ballajee Pundit, on the part of all the Mahrattas: and the following Articles are to be observed inviolably by both parties:—

ARTICLE II.

The peace is to be forthwith proclaimed between the Honorable Company and the Mahratta State, at the Presidency of Bombay and at all its dependencies, at the head of the English troops encamped at Mandavie, and in every part of the Guzerat Province where there are British subjects. The Mahratta Government will also order proclamations to be made throughout all their dominions.

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THE PEISHWA.

No. VI.

ARTICLE III.

The Peishwa, Row Pundit Purdhan, and his Ministers being desirous of having Salsette and the small islands subdued by the English in this war restored to them, do offer to give in exchange a country of three lakhs of Rupees, with its chout, &c., in the neighbourhood of Broach. Colonel Upton having declared that he could not restore the said islands, it is therefore agreed that they shall remain as they now are, and that they shall write to the Honorable the Supreme Council of Fort William, and both parties engage to abide by their determination. If the Governor-General and Council of Fort William do not restore them, they shall continue in the possession of the English, and the Mahrattas will then give up all right and title to the said islands; should the Governor-General and Council of Calcutta restore Salsette with the said islands, the English will accordingly deliver them over to the Peishwa.

ARTICLE IV.

The Mahrattas do agree to give to the English Company for ever all right and title to their entire share of the City and Pergunnah of Broach, as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls, or otherwise, without retaining claim of chout, or any other demand whatever; so that the English Company shall possess it without participation or claim of any kind.

ARTICLE V.

The Mahrattas do agree (by way of friendship) to give for ever to the English Company a country of three complete lakhs of Rupees, near or adjoining to Broach, on which there is to be no claim of chout, or any other demand whatsoever. Two persons on the part of the Company and two persons on the part of Row Pundit Purdhan to proceed and determine the place and boundaries, when the Peishwa will give the Sunnuds.

ARTICLE VI.

The Peishwa and Ministers agree to pay to the Company twelve lakhs of Rupees, in part of the expenses of the English army, in two payments, *viz.*, six lakhs within six months of the date of this Treaty, and the other six lakhs within two years of the same date.

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Article VII.

The English do agree that every part of the Guzerat country ceded to the Company by Rugonath Row, or taken possession of by them, shall be forthwith restored with all the forts and towns thereunto belonging, except what is settled by this Treaty. The country ceded to the English by Seajee, or Futty Sing Guicowar, shall also be restored when it is proved by their letters and copies of the Sunnuds granted by the former Peishwas, now in their (the Guicowar's) hands, that they do not possess power or authority to make such cessions. The Pergunnahs of Chickley and Coral, with the town of Veriow, three villages of the Pergunnah of Chureassy, and the village of Batta Gang are to continue as pledges in the possession of the English till the Sunnuds for the country of three lakhs are made over. All Treaties and Agreements subsisting between the English and Rugonath Row are hereby annulled; and those of Seajee and Futty Sing, Guicowars, are to be also annulled when the above-mentioned proofs are produced; and these Treaties are to be destroyed in the presence of the Peishwa's Ministers when they come to hand.

Article VIII.

The English do agree that the troops from the Presidency of Bombay are to be marched immediately into their own garrisons and districts.

Article IX.

It is agreed that Rugonath Row is to disband his army within one month of this date. His followers and adherents (except the servants about his person) are to separate within the same time; and proclamation is to be made by the Mahratta Government, granting a full pardon to all adherents and followers, and all such as have been in arms with Rugonath Row, the four following excepted, *viz.*, Abajee Mahadu, Noor Cawn Gardie, Toola Khidmutgar, and Kurrun Sing Chokydar, who, for crimes and misdemeanors committed against the State, are for ever banished the Mahratta dominions.

Article X.

If Rugonath Row refuses to disband his army, the English are to withdraw their forces, and are not to assist him.

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THE PEISHWA.

No. VI.

ARTICLE XI.

The conditions of the ninth Article being complied with, the Peishwa and Ministers then consent to establish a household for Rugonath Row, consisting of one thousand horse and some foot, who are to be paid and relieved at the pleasure of Government, but to obey all legal orders given them by Rugonath Row; also two hundred domestics, to be chosen by Rugonath Row and paid by Government. They will also cause to be paid to Rugonath Row, to defray his other expenses, three lakhs of Rupees per annum, by monthly payments, at the rate of twenty-five thousand Rupees per month, conditionally that he resides at Cooper Gang, on the banks of the Gunga Gudavery. If at any time he may want to change his place of residence, application is to be made to the Peishwa, without whose permission such a change is not to take place; and he is not to cause any disturbance or carry on improper correspondence with any person.

ARTICLE XII.

It is agreed that no assistance is to be given by the English to Rugonath Row, or to any subject or servant of the Peishwa that shall cause disturbances or rebellion in the Mahratta dominions.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Peishwa, Row Pundit Purdhan, and his Ministers, do declare that the chout of Bengal and its dependencies has, for time out of mind, been part of the jaghire of the Bounsello; they therefore cannot withdraw it; but if the said Bounsello, or any of his descendants, or successors, or any other person, cause disturbances by claiming or demanding the chout on Bengal or its dependencies, they do engage never to assist them themselves, or permit any Mahratta Chief dependent on them or the Rajahship to give them any assistance.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is agreed that, in case of shipwreck of any English ships or vessels, or ships or vessels trading under their protection, on any part of the Mahratta coast, every assistance shall be given by that Government and the inhabitants to save as much as possible; and the whole that may be saved shall be returned, all reasonable charges being defrayed by the owners. In like manner, the English Company

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engage their assistance should any Mahratta ships or vessels be shipwrecked on any of their coasts.

ARTICLE XV.

The Treaties between the Government of Bombay and the Mahrattas, dated July 1739 and 12th October 1756, are to be held and continued in as full force as when they were first entered into; unless any Article or Articles of either of them should, in other manner, be provided for by this Treaty; in such case such Article or Articles are to be rejected, and those of this Treaty abided by.

ARTICLE XVI.

All other Treaties or Agreements subsisting between the Government of Bombay and the Mahratta Government, not having undergone alteration or otherwise provided for by this Treaty, are to be held and continued in as full force as when they were first entered upon.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is agreed that, if Rugonath Row has lodged any jewels belonging to the Peishwa, Row Pundit Purdhan, in the hands of the English, they are to be restored on the obligation being complied with for which they were lodged.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Honorable the English Company shall be considered as the sole lords and proprietors of all the places ceded by this Treaty from the dates of the respective Sunnuds or Grants, and are therein, accordingly, to exercise their own laws and authorities. And the Mahrattas are not to cause any disturbance in any of the ceded countries, nor shall the English occasion any disturbance in the Mahratta dominions.

ARTICLE XIX.

In the places hereby ceded to the Honorable Company, and in all the places restored to the Mahratta Government by the English, it is agreed that both parties shall commence to collect the revenues thereof from the day on which they are delivered, and no demand of collection for any past time shall be made.

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THE PEISHWA.

No. VI.

ARTICLE XX.

A copy of this Treaty, under the seal of Colonel Upton, shall remain with the Ministers of the Mahratta Government, and a copy shall be sent to Calcutta, to be signed and sealed by the Honorable the Governor-General and Members of the Supreme Council of Fort William, and afterwards given to the Peishwa.

(Signed) J. UPTON.

(A translation.)

(Signed) AR. M'PHERSON,
Persian Interpreter.

The signature of Ballajee Pundit.
The signature of Siccaram Pundit.

(Here it is dated.)

Received the following letter from Colonel Upton.

GENTLEMEN,—It has been agreed between the Governor-General and the Peishwa, and his Ministers, that the following alterations and clause should be made in the Treaty. This has been accordingly done, and the Treaty finally signed and made over by both parties.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, with respect,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) J. UPTON.

POORUNDER,
26*th May* 1776.

The 13th and 17th Articles are omitted entirely; the 14th Article therefore becomes the 13th, and so on, and the 18th Article becomes the 16th, and so on.

The concluding words of the 7th Article, "and these Treaties are to be destroyed in the presence of the Peishwa's Ministers when they come to hand," are also omitted.

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Additional Clause.

Whereas it is declared by the third Article of the foregoing Treaty that "the Peishwa, Row Pundit Purdan, and his Ministers, being "desirous of having Salsette and the small islands subdued by the "English in the late war restored to them, do offer to give in "exchange a country of three lakhs of Rupees, with its chout, &c., in "the neighbourhood of Broach;" and further that, "if the Governor "General and Council of Fort William do not restore them, they "shall continue in the possession of the English, and the said Peishwa, "Row Pundit Purdan, and his Ministers will then give up all right "and title to the said islands." The said Governor-General and Council hereby declare their intention and resolution not to relinquish the said islands of Salsette, Caranja, Elephanta, and Hog, or to accept the territory offered in exchange for those islands: and the said islands are accordingly to remain for ever in the possession of the English by virtue of the present Treaty.

(Signed) J. UPTON.

POORUNDER,
22*nd May* 1776.

No. VII.

TREATY with RAGOBA, 1778.

Ragoba's Sicca.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) EDWARD RAVENSCROFT,
Secretary to the Select Committee.

Articles of Agreement and Treaty between the Honorable William Hornby, Esquire, President and Governor, and the Select Committee of Bombay, on the part and behalf of the Honorable United English East India Company on the one part, and Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan on the other part. Done and concluded at

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THE PEISHWA. No. VII.

Bombay, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1778, and on the 3rd day of Jeelend Sookhursun Tessah Subein Miah-wa-Alluff, or year 1179, Mahometan style; or, according to the Gentoo era, the 5th day of Marguashur Sood, in the year Vellamly, or 1700.

Article I.

The Treaty concluded by Colonel Upton with Siccaram Pundit and Ballajee Pundit, Ministers in behalf of the Peishwa and the Mahratta State, having been violated by those Ministers in almost every Article, the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, with the sanction and concurrence of the Governor-General and Council, do hereby engage and agree, in behalf of the aforesaid Honorable Company, to assist Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan to the utmost of their power to put him in possession of Poona, and to place him in the Regency of the Mahratta Empire, during the minority of Madarow Narrain, the infant Peishwa; hereby declaring that the true intent and meaning of this Treaty is not to alter the form of Government, or to interrupt the peace between the Honorable Company and the Mahratta State, but only to remove the administration out of the present improper hands, and to place in the Regency the person who has the justest title to that office.

Article II.

Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan, on his part, doth hereby engage and agree to accept the office of Regent, which he is to exercise with full power during the minority of the Peishwa, Madarow Narrain, in whose name he further engages to continue the Sicca and conduct the Government. But Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan having expressed his doubts of the legitimacy of the Peishwa, Madarow Narrain, the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay do hereby engage, on Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan his strong solicitation, to request explicit orders from the Company, whether, in case he should prove to their satisfaction that the child is supposititious, they will place him in the Peishwaship, which, on such proof, will be his unquestionable right; and whether, in case the child should prove to be really the son of Narrain Row, they will guarantee him an equal division of the Government and country on the Peishwa's attaining to the age of seventeen, agreeable to what Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan says he is entitled to by his birth-right according to the Gentoo Law.

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Article III.

The Governor and Select Committee of Bombay do hereby stipulate, and Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan, for their satisfaction, and that his upright intentions may appear manifest, doth hereby engage and agree that the person of the Peishwa, Madarow Narrain, shall be kept under the charge and custody of such persons as may be agreeable to the Select Committee, who wish that the child may be committed to the charge of Perwettybhoy, if she will undertake the charge; and, in such case, the Matchy of Poorunder, where the child is kept, must be guarded with a party of the Company's troops, and Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan may keep a chowkey on the outside of the gate, to see that no improper persons be admitted; but no person whatever must have admittance to the child's presence without the permission of Perwettybhoy. In case Perwettybhoy should refuse to undertake the charge, the child shall be put under the care of any of his relations on the mother's side; but should all these decline the trust, the child shall then be disposed of in such manner as may be deemed most advisable for his security and for the honor of the contracting parties.

Article IV.

Moraba Furneese, Butcheba Pronder, and Tookajee Holkar having invited Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan to take upon himself the Government as Regent, and promised their assistance, Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan doth hereby engage, upon condition of their performing their promises to his and the Select Committee's satisfaction, and behaving like faithful, obedient servants, that he will show favor to them, according to their ranks and services, in settling the offices of Government, and that their persons and fortunes shall be unmolested.

Article V.

The Governor and Select Committee engage not to interfere in the appointment or nomination of the officers to the forts, army, artillery, or revenues, or in the management of the Government, provided nothing be done in breach of any of the Articles of the present

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THE PEISHWA. No. VII.

Treaty. Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan, on his part, faithfully promising to observe the terms mentioned in the circular letter, with respect to the personal safety of those who, he may be of opinion, have injured him.

Article VI.

In consideration of the assistance to be afforded by the Honorable Company, for placing Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan in the Regency at Poona, Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan doth hereby engage to confirm and ratify the former Treaty concluded with him at Surat, the 6th March 1775, and to cede and make over to the Honorable Company for ever, the several places and territories granted by the said Treaty, which were restored by the Treaty of Poorunder, and Bassein and its districts, and the island of Kennery, which were not put in possession of the Company. The several acquisitions which will devolve to the Honorable Company by virtue of this Article, are as follow:—

Bassein, fort and town, and the whole of its districts and dependencies, in their fullest extent, according to the just and fixed boundaries of that Province.

Jambooseer and Orpad, in the same full and ample manner as ceded by the Treaty of Surat.

The island of Kennery.

An assignment upon the Pergunnah of Occlaseer for the sum of 75,000 Rupees per annum, as settled by the eighth Article of the Treaty of Surat.

There being also some small places, known by the name of the Autgoms, always annexed, and actually making a part of the district of Salsette, which have been withheld from the Company by the Poona Ministers, Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan doth hereby engage and agree that the said Autgoms shall be ceded to the Honorable Company; but although the Governor and Select Committee have ever understood that the Autgoms made a part of the district of Salsette, yet, if the contrary should be made plainly to appear, they will give up their claim.

Article VII.

In addition to the several grants and cessions herein above specified, Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan doth hereby engage and

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promise to cede and make over for ever the Pergunnahs of Ahmood and Hansoot, which grants are to be considered as an instance of his good will and affection to the Honorable Company, the conditions upon which they were formerly granted not having, as he declares, been fulfilled.

Article VIII.

All the places herein ceded to the Honorable Company are to be considered as their sole right and property from the day this Treaty is executed, without any claim of chout to the Mahratta Government, or any other demand whatever, and may be taken possession of by the Company's people whenever they may think proper; for which purpose, Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan doth, with these presents, deliver the necessary orders to the Mahratta officers to surrender the said places. Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan doth further promise and engage that, immediately after his taking charge of the Regency of Poona, he will execute and deliver to the Government of Bombay regular Sunnuds, under the Peishwa's Sicca, for the several cessions granted to the Honorable Company by this Treaty.

Article IX.

Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan engages to pay and make good the charges and expenses of the army and stores with which he is now to be assisted; which he hereby faithfully promises to make good in ready money as soon as the situation of his affairs will possibly permit: and, for the further security of the Honorable Company, he, by these presents, assigns over the Pergunnah of Versaul and the remainder of Occlaseer, the revenues of which are to be collected by his Amildars and paid to the Honorable Company, till the amount due for the expenses of the army is fully discharged; but in case of failure herein, these Pergunnahs are to be put in possession of the Company, and the revenues collected by them till the said amount is fully discharged, when all right and title thereto on the part of the Honorable Company will be relinquished: or if Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan regularly pays the monthly sum stipulated in the next Article, the Honorable Company will not interfere with the said Pergunnahs.

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THE PEISHWA.

No. VII.

ARTICLE X.

Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan engages to pay in full for the body of forces, consisting of four thousand men, with which he is to be assisted, the sum of two lakhs and a half of Rupees per month, which the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay agree to accept, without further account, in full of every expense attending the army, and is to commence from the day the forces leave Bombay.

ARTICLE XI.

Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan faithfully promises and engages to discharge his present debt to the Company, as soon as the state of his finances will admit, agreeable to an account which will be delivered to him.

ARTICLE XII.

The English forces are to continue with Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan until the object of this Treaty is accomplished, which is to place him in the Regency at Poona, and when that is effected, they are to be at liberty to return to Bombay. The Company will be at all times ready to assist Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan with their forces so far as may be consistent with their other engagements, or the situation of their own affairs will permit.

ARTICLE XIII.

The several Treaties and Agreements subsisting between the Government of Bombay and the Mahratta Government are hereby ratified and confirmed, and shall be held and continued in as full force as when they were first concluded, unless otherwise provided for in this Treaty.

ARTICLE XIV.

After the establishment of Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan in the Regency at Poona, there shall be a firm peace and alliance between the Honorable Company and the Mahratta Government. Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan engages never to assist the enemies or molest the dominion of the Company in any part of India, nor to make war or commit depredations in the Carnatic, or any other part of the dominions of their ally, the Nabob of Arcot. The Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, in like manner, engage, in behalf of

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the Honorable Company, not to assist the enemies of Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan.

ARTICLE. XV.

Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan hereby engages and agrees that no European settlements shall be allowed to be made on the maritime coasts, or in any other part of the Mahratta dominions, without the consent of the Company or of their representatives being previously obtained, and that no manner of intercourse or connection shall be maintained between the Mahratta Government and the French nation; any failure in which stipulation will be considered as a breach of the alliance between the Mahratta Government and the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE XVI.

Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan doth hereby stipulate and engage that the English shall enjoy all their former privileges and freedom of trade in the Mahratta dominions without interruption; and he further engages to give all possible encouragement to the Honorable Company's trade, and to promote, as far as he can, an exclusive vend to the English for European commodities in the Mahratta dominions; but the Honorable Company will make no settlement therein without permission from Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan.

ARTICLE XVII.

If any Article of the present Treaty should interfere with any Engagement formed by the Governor-General and Council not yet known to the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, such Article may be liable to be altered or amended as may be necessary.

The foregoing Articles having been mutually agreed to by the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, on the part of the Honorable Company and Rugonath Row Bajeerow Purdan, the contracting parties have interchangeably affixed their hands and seals and the seal of the Honorable Company, in Bombay Castle, the day and year above written.

(Signed) WILLIAM HORNBY.
„ JOHN CARNAC.
„ DANIEL DRAPER.

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THE PEISHWA.
No. VIII.

No. VIII.

Convention of Wurgaon, 1779.

Translation of the Articles of Agreement between Sreemunth Mhade Row Narrain, Pundit Purdhan, on the one part, and the English Company on the other part.

In the time of the late Sreemunt Pundit Purdhan Mhadoo Row Bullal matters went on peaceably. Since then the English obtained possession of several places belonging to the Sircar, such as the islands of Salsette and Ouran, Jambooseer, and the Mehals and Pergunnah of Broach, both belonging to the Sircar and the Guicowar; and the English gave their aid to Rugonath Row Dada Sahib: upon which war having commenced, Colonel John Upton came from Calcutta with full powers and made an Agreement, and according to that Agreement matters were to go on between the Company and the Mahratta Sircar. But on the side of the English this Agreement was not adhered to, they having given aid to Rugonath Row, and, making preparations for war, mounted the ghauts, invaded the districts of the Mahratta Sircar, and began to make hostilities, upon which the Sircar also prepared for war. At the district of Wurgaon, near Indonny Tullagaon, Mr. John Carnac and Colonel Charles Egerton, of the Select Committee of Bombay, being fully empowered, did depute Mr. Thomas Holmes and Mr. Farmer. Further, from the beginning there was a friendship between the Sircar and the English, which being interrupted, Colonel John Upton made an Agreement, according to which Treaty matters did not proceed, and therefore that Treaty is annihilated; and in the same manner, and on the same footing as the English and the Sircar were in the time of the late Mhadoo Row, in that manner are they now to remain; the aid and cause of Rugoba to be given up, no protection to be afforded him, nor any aid to be afforded to the enemies of the Mahratta Sircar. The islands of Salsette and Ouran, and the other islands and places at Jambooseer and the Mehals of Broach, formerly belonging to the Mahratta Sircar and the Guicowar, such as Chickly, Veriaul, &c., were taken possession of: these we give up, and agree to go on and remain as we were in the time of the late Peishwa, Mhadoo Row Bullal; upon which this Agreement is made with the Sircar. That in the time of the late Mhadoo Row Bullal, Pundit Purdhan,

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matters went on peaceably, and since then different places belonging to the Sircar, such as the islands of Salsette and Ouran, and other islands, and further Jambooseer and other Mehals, and the Aumils of Broach, belonging to the Sircar and to the Guicowar, the English got possession of: these must be delivered back to the Sircar; and no aid or protection must in future be afforded to Rugonath Row, or to any of the enemies of the Sircar. In this manner do we faithfully promise to perform, and on the part of the Sircar good faith is also to be observed. Rugonath Row Dada Sahib was with us: he, by his own consent, committed himself, with all his effects, to the care of Tookajee Holkar and Madajee Scindia. The English army with us is now at Wurgaon: it must be permitted to proceed, with all its effects and appurtenances, to Bombay; and as security for this on the part of the Sircar, two persons will proceed belonging to each of these Sirdars, by name Nazo Gunish and Wissajee Samash, Ballarow Govind and Rama Cawn, to conduct the army to Bombay; and for this purpose troops shall be sent with you or not, as you please. The English army that is with us shall not offer any molestation to any person on the road. The Unturvedee and Bundelkhund Provinces and their Sirdars being always under the Sircar, no damage is to be done to them: and the English army from Calcutta having crossed the Nerbudda is now at Hussengabad; it is not to be permitted to proceed forwards, but it is to be sent back to Calcutta, and on the road no molestation is to be given to any one. The before-mentioned Agreement is formed by the mediation of Tookajee Holkar and Madajee Scindia, and according to it matters are in future to proceed without any kind of failure. This we pledge the English faith to observe, and the Sircar is also to observe it. No aid or protection is to be afforded to the French.

Signed in the Mahratta Camp by Thomas Holmes and William G. Farmer.

Signed in the English Camp by John Carnac and Charles Egerton.

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THE PEISHWA.

No. VIII.

AGREEMENT of JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE, Counsellor, and COLONEL EGERTON, and ENGLISH COMMITTEE of Bombay, with MADAJEE SCINDIA.

That after falling out with the Sircar of Mhadoo Row Narrain, Pundit Purdhan, we with an army came upon the ghaut and remained at Tullagaon, on which you ordered a fighting, and we both parties did fight, in which we were defeated, returned back, and encamped at Wurgaon with Dada Sahib. We could hardly reach Bombay with our army and stores, considering which we sent Messrs. Farmer and Holmes to you, desiring you would come between us, and get the Sircar's and our Treaty settled as before, and conduct us and the army to Bombay, on which you did suspend the war. You came between us and got the Sircar's and English Treaty settled, and you promised to conduct us and the army to Bombay without molestation from any body. You made our escape entirely; all which we took into our consideration and were very glad. You are a principal officer and a well wisher to this Government, which has induced us to keep a friendship with you. This came into our mind, and we were satisfied that you made us free from the Sircar's and every body's molestation, and got the Treaty settled as before without any dispute from the Sircar; therefore we thought we should serve you, and for which reason have, of our free will and accord, agreed, under the King's and Company's seal, to deliver up to you the fort of Broach, with its Government, in the same manner as the Mogul did hold it, which fort is now in our possession and which we have given you. We further agree that we will, on our arrival at Bombay, obtain the Governor's dustuck, under the King's seal, to the Killedar of Broach, and deliver the fort and its country in the manner the Mogul did hold it up to you, under oath no dispute shall arise in this. This we promise solemnly; and we have left Mr. Farmer and Mr. Charles Stewart with you as hostages for the performance of this Agreement. We will let no dispute arise. This we agree to in writing.

Wurgaon, near Tullagaon, 27th Julheze.

N. B.—The above was translated by a native linguist, and is an exact copy thereof.

Sunday, 17th.—This morning Mr. Farmer returned to the Mahratta Camp with Madajee Scindia's Vakeel, with the papers executed.

N. B.—The Governor and Council of Bombay refused to ratify this Convention.

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No. IX.

Treaty of Peace with the Mahrattas, 1782.

Treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance between the Honorable the English East India Company and the Peishwa Madhoo Row Pundit Purdhan, settled by Mr. David Anderson, on the part of the Honorable Company, in virtue of the powers delegated to him for that purpose by the Honorable the Governor-General and Council appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and control all political affairs of the Honorable English East India Company in India; and by Maharaja Soubahdar Madhoo Row Scindia, as Plenipotentiary on the part of the Peishwa Madhoo Row Pundit Purdhan, Ballajee Pundit Nana Furnavese, and the whole of the Chiefs of the Mahratta nation, agreeably to the following Articles, which shall be ever binding on their heirs and successors, and the conditions of them to be invariably observed by both parties.

Article I.

It is stipulated and agreed to between the Honorable the English East India Company and the Peishwa, through the mediation of Madhoo Row Scindia, that all countries, places, cities, and forts, including Bassein, &c., which have been taken from the Peishwa during the war that has arisen since the Treaty settled by Colonel Upton, and have come into the possession of the English, shall be delivered up to the Peishwa; the territories, ports, cities, &c., to be restored, shall be delivered in within the space of two months from the period when this Treaty shall become complete (as hereinafter described), to such persons as the Peishwa, or his Minister, Nana Furnavese, shall appoint.

Article II.

It is agreed between the English Company and the Peishwa, that Salsette and three other islands, *viz.*, Elephanta, Carranja, and Hog, which are included in the Treaty of Colonel Upton, shall continue for ever in possession of the English. If any other islands have been taken in the course of the present war, they shall be delivered up to the Peishwa.

Article III.

Whereas it was stipulated in the fourth Article of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, "that the Peishwa and all the Chiefs of the Mahratta

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THE PEISHWA. No. IX.

"State do agree to give the English Company, for ever, all right "and title to the City of Broach, as full and complete as ever they "collected from the Moguls or otherwise, without retaining any claim "of chout, or any other claims whatsoever, so that the English Com- "pany shall possess it without participation or claim of any kind;" this Article is accordingly continued in full force and effect.

ARTICLE IV.

The Peishwa having formerly, in the Treaty of Colonel Upton, agreed, by way of friendship, to give up to the English a country of three lakhs of Rupees, near Broach, the English do now, at the request of Madhoo Row Scindia, consent to relinquish their claim to the said country in favor of the Peishwa.

ARTICLE V.

The country which Seajee and Futty Sing Guickowar gave to the English, and which is mentioned in the seventh Article of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, being therein left in a state of suspense, the English, with a view to obviate all future disputes, now agree that it shall be restored; and it is hereby settled that if the said country be a part of the established territory of the Guickowar, it shall be restored to the Guickowar; and if it shall be a part of the Peishwa's territories, it shall be restored to the Peishwa.

ARTICLE VI.

The English engage that, having allowed Rugonath Row a period of four months from the time when this Treaty shall become complete to fix on a place of residence, they will not, after the expiration of the said period, afford him any support, protection, or assistance, nor supply him with money for his expenses: and the Peishwa on his part engages, that if Rugonath Row will voluntarily and of his own accord repair to Maharaja Madhoo Row Scindia, and quietly reside with him, the sum of 25,000 Rupees per month shall be paid him for his maintenance, and no injury whatever shall be offered to him by the Peishwa, or any of his people.

ARTICLE VII.

The Honorable English East India Company and the Peishwa being desirous that their respective allies shall be included in this

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peace, it is hereby mutually stipulated, that each party shall make peace with the allies of the other, in the manner hereinafter specified.

ARTICLE VIII.

The territory which has long been the established jaghire of Seajee Guickowar and Futty Sing Guickowar, that is to say, whatever territory Futty Sing Guickowar possessed at the commencement of the present war, shall hereafter for ever remain on the usual footing in his possession; and the said Futty Sing shall, from the date of this Treaty being complete, pay for the future to the Peishwa the tribute as usual previous to the present war, and shall perform such services, and be subject to such obedience, as have long been established and customary. No claim shall be made on the said Futty Sing by the Peishwa for the period that is past.

ARTICLE IX.

The Peishwa engages, that whereas the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn having concluded a Treaty with him, hath disturbed and taken possession of territories belonging to the English and their allies, he shall be made to relinquish them; and they shall be restored to the Company and the Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn. All prisoners that have been taken on either side during the war shall be released; and Hyder Ally Cawn shall be made to relinquish all such territories belonging to the English Company and their allies, as he may have taken possession of since the ninth of Ramzan in the year 1181, being the date of his Treaty with the Peishwa; and the said territories shall be delivered over to the English and the Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn within six months after this Treaty being complete, and the English, in such case, agree that so long as Hyder Ally Cawn shall afterwards abstain from hostilities against them and their allies, and so long as he shall continue in friendship with the Peishwa, they will in no respect act hostilely towards him.

ARTICLE X.

The Peishwa engages, on his own behalf, as well as on behalf of his allies, the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, Ragojee Bhonsla Syna Saheb Soubah, and the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn, that they shall, in every

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THE PEISHWA. No. IX.

respect, maintain peace towards the English and their allies, the Nabob Asoph-ul-Dowlah Behauder, and the Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn Behauder, and shall in no respect whatever give them any disturbance. The English engage on their own behalf, as well as on behalf of their allies, the Nabob Asoph-ul-Dowlah, and the Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn, that they shall in every respect maintain peace towards the Peishwa and his allies, the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, and Ragojee Bhonsla Syna Saheb: and the English further engage on their own behalf, as well as on behalf of their allies, that they will maintain peace also towards the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn, under the conditions specified in the 9th Article of this Treaty.

Article XI.

The Honorable East India Company and the Peishwa mutually agree that the vessels of each shall afford no disturbance to the navigation of the vessels of the other: and the vessels of each shall be allowed access to the ports of the other, where they shall meet with no molestation, and the fullest protection shall be reciprocally afforded.

Article XII.

The Peishwa and Chiefs of the Mahratta State hereby agree that the English shall enjoy the privilege of trade, as formerly, in the Mahratta territories, and shall meet with no kind of interruption; and, in the same manner, the Honorable East India Company agree that the subjects of the Peishwa shall be allowed the privilege of trade, without interruption, in the territories of the English.

Article XIII.

The Peishwa hereby engages that he will not suffer any factories of other European nations to be established in his territories, or those of the Chiefs dependant on him, excepting only such as are already established by the Portuguese; and he will hold no intercourse of friendship with any other European nations: and the English on their part agree that they will not afford assistance to any nation of Deccan or Hindostan at enmity with the Peishwa.

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Article XIV.

The English and the Peishwa mutually agree that neither will afford any kind of assistance to the enemies of the other.

Article XV.

The Honorable the Governor-General and Council of Fort William engage that they will not permit any of the Chiefs, dependants, or subjects of the English, the gentlemen of Bombay, Surat, or Madras, to act contrary at any place to the terms of this Treaty. In the same manner, the Peishwa Madhoo Row Pundit Purdhan engages that none of the Chiefs or subjects of the Mahratta State shall act contrary to them.

Article XVI.

The Honorable East India Company, and the Peishwa Madhoo Row Pundit Purdhan, having the fullest confidence in Maharaja Soubahdar Madhoo Row Scindia Behauder, they have both requested the said Maharaja to be the mutual guarantee for the perpetual and invariable adherence of both parties to the conditions of this Treaty; and the said Madhoo Row Scindia, from a regard to the welfare of both States, hath accordingly taken upon himself the mutual guarantee. If either of the parties shall deviate from the conditions of this Treaty, the said Maharaja will join the other party, and will, to the utmost of his power, endeavour to bring the aggressor to a proper understanding.

Article XVII.

It is hereby agreed that whatever territories, forts, or cities, in Guzerat, were granted by Rugonath Row to the English, previous to the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and have come into their possession, the restitution of which was stipulated in the seventh Article of the said Treaty, shall be restored, agreeably to the terms of the said Article.

This Treaty, consisting of 17 Articles, is settled at Salbey, in the Camp of Maharaja Soubahdar Madhoo Row Scindia, on the 4th of the month Jemmadul Saany, in the year 1197 of the Hygera, corresponding with the 17th of March 1782, of the Christian era, by the said Maharaja and Mr. David Anderson: a copy hereof shall be sent by each of the above-named persons to their respective principals

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at Fort William and Poona, and when both copies being returned, the one under the seal of the Honorable East India Company, and signature of the Honorable the Governor-General and Council of Fort William, shall be delivered to Maharaja Madhoo Row Scindia Behauder, and the other under the seal of the Peishwa Madhoo Row, Pundit Purdhan, and the signature of Ballajee Pundit, Nana Furnavese, shall be delivered to Mr. David Anderson, this Treaty shall be deemed complete and ratified, and the Articles herein contained, shall become binding on both the contracting parties.

(Written in the Mahratta character, by Ragoo Bhow Dewan.) "In all seventeen Articles, on the fourth of Jemmad-ul-Akher, or fifth of Jeyet Adeek in the Shukul Patteh, in the year 1182."

(Subscribed in the Mahratta character by Madajee Scindia.) "Agreed to what is above written in Persian."

(Signed) DAVID ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

(Signed) JAMES ANDERSON.

„ W. BLAINE.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) JAMES ANDERSON,
Assistant to the Embassy.

Ratified at Fort William, the 6th of June 1782.

The Company's Seal.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.
„ EDWARD WHEELER.
„ JOHN MACPHERSON.

(Signed) J. P. AURIOL,
Secretary.

The following was added at the time of the Ratification at Poona and the final exchange at Gwalior.

This Treaty, consisting of seventeen Articles, was ratified on the fifteenth of the month of Mohrummum-ul-Hirram, in the year 1196 of

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the Hygera, and shall be invariably and perpetually binding on both the contracting parties.

(Subscribed in the handwriting of Nana Furnavese.) "Done by me, Ballajee Jennardin, on the 15th of Mohurrum, in the year 1183," 20th December 1782.

On the 21st of Rubbi-ul-Awul, in the year 1197 of the Hygera, the above-written Treaty, under the seals of the Peishwa and the signature of Ballajee Pundit Furnavese, was delivered near Gwalior, to Mr. David Anderson, and a counterpart of the same, under the seal of the Company, and the signatures of the Governor-General and Council of Fort William, was in like manner delivered to Maharaja Madajee Scindia Behauder, by which exchange the said Treaty is become complete, and from this date shall be binding on each of the contracting parties.

(Subscribed in the handwriting of Madajee Scindia.) "21st of Rubbi-ul-Awul."

(A true translation.)

(Signed) CHARLES WILKINS.

The counterpart subscribed by Mr. David Anderson, 24th February 1783.

N. B.—The small seal of the Peishwa affixed to the joinings of the different sheets.

No. X.

An Additional TREATY between the HONORABLE COMPANY and the PEISHWA of the MAHRATTA STATE.

Whereas, a Treaty of friendship between the Honorable Company and the Peishwa Pundit Purdhan having been ratified and completed on the 21st day of Rubbi-ul-Awul, of the year one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of the Hejira; and the following additions for the increase of the friendship and concord of the two Governments having been considered and approved of by both parties, are hereby agreed to by Mr. David Anderson on the part of the Company, and Maharaja

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Soubahdar Madhoo Row Scindia on the part of the Peishwa; and are accordingly to be held binding on both parties.

In the eleventh Article of the Treaty of peace relating to the mutual intercourse of shipping, the words, *according to former custom* not having been inserted, it is now therefore explained that the intercourse of shipping shall be carried on according to former custom.

It is agreed to between the Honorable Company and the Peishwa Madhoo Row Pundit Purdhan, that if any Chief, merchant, or other person should hereafter fly from the territories of the Honorable Company to those of the Peishwa, or from the territories of the Peishwa to those of the Company, no protection shall be afforded to such person by either party.

Concluded near Gwalior on the twenty-second day of Jummad-ul-Awul, of the year of the Hejira one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven, conformable to the twenty-sixth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three of the Christian era.

(Signed) D. ANDERSON.

Witness:

(Signed) JAMES ANDERSON.

Ratified in Council, at Fort William, the 26th of May 1783.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.
" EDWARD WHEELER.
" JOHN MACPHERSON.
" JOHN STABLES.

(Signed) J. P. AURIOL,
Secretary.

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No. XI.

TRANSLATION of a TREATY settled betwixt the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the PEISHWA MAHDOO ROW NARAIN and MAHRATTA STATE.

The Honorable East India Company and the Peishwa Mahdoo Row Narain Behauder having concluded and mutually ratified a Treaty near Gwalior, on the 21st of the month of Rubbee-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira 1197, in order to carry into execution the 9th Article of the said Treaty, the following stipulations are now settled and agreed on betwixt Mr. David Anderson and Maha Rajah Subahdar Mahdoo Row Scindia Behauder, on behalf of the said Honorable East India Company on the one part, and the Peishwa and Mahratta State on the other, and shall accordingly be binding on both parties.

The Peishwa having despatched letters to Tippoo Saib, will cause him to restore all the forts and territories belonging to the English Company and the Nabob Mahomed Ally that may have come into his possession, and release such prisoners as have fallen into his hands. If Tippoo Saib agrees to these terms, and carries them into execution, and if he remains at peace with the Peishwa, the English will not afterwards act hostilely against him; but if he refuses to comply with these requisitions of the Peishwa, in such case the Peishwa will immediately assist the English and make war against him; after which neither of the contracting parties shall make peace with Tippoo Saib without the consent of the other. The territories and forts that may be conquered from Tippoo Saib shall be divided in the following manner: the territories of the English Company and the Nabob Mahomed Ally will be delivered to the English Company and the Nabob Mahomed Ally; the territories of the Peishwa and Mahratta State will be delivered to the Peishwa and Mahratta State. Whatever territories or forts may further be conquered from Tippoo Saib shall be equally divided betwixt the two contracting parties, according to the vicinity of their respective situations. But it is hereby stipulated that the Peishwa shall have no claim to any territories or forts belonging to Tippoo Saib, which the English may have conquered with their own force, and be in possession of previous to the actual commencement of hostilities by the troops of the Peishwa against Tippoo Saib. This Treaty being settled betwixt the English and the Peishwa, neither party shall deviate from it.

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THE PEISHWA. No. XII.

Settled and concluded on the 1st of Zelhidge, in the year 1197 of the Hegira (corresponding with the 28th of October in the year 1783 of the Christian era) under the signatures of Mr. David Anderson and Maha Rajah Subahdar Mahdoo Row Scindia.

Signed in the Mahratta language in the handwriting of Maha Rajah Subahdar Mahdoo Row Scindia. "Agreed to what is above written on the 1st of Zelhidge, in the year 1197 of the Hegira, at Gwalior."

(Signed) D. ANDERSON.

Gwalior, 28th October 1783.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) JAMES ANDERSON,
Assistant to the Embassy.

No. XII.

TREATY of ALLIANCE between the COMPANY, the PEISHWA, and the NIZAM, against TIPPOO SULTAN, 1790.

Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the Honorable United English East India Company, the Peishwa Sewoy Mahdoo Row Narain Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and the Nabob Nazim Ally Khan Asof Jah Behauder, against Futty Ally Khan, known by the denomination of Tippoo Sultan, settled by Mr. Charles Warre Malet on the part of the said Honorable Company, with the said Pundit Purdhan, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Charles, Earl Cornwallis, K. G., Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors of the said Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

ARTICLE I.

The friendship subsisting between the States, agreeable to former Treaties, shall be increased by this.

ARTICLE II.

Tippoo Sultan having engagements with the contracting parties, has, notwithstanding, acted with infidelity to them all, for which

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reason they have united in a league, that to the utmost of their power they may punish him, and deprive him of the means of disturbing the general tranquillity in future.

ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being resolved on, it is agreed that on Mr. Malet's annunciation to Pundit Purdhan of the actual commencement of hostilities between the Honorable Company's forces and the said Tippoo, and on Captain Kennaway's announcing the same to the Nabob Asof Jah, the forces of the said Pundit Purdhan and Nabob Asof Jah, in number not less than 25,000, but as many more and as much greater an equipment as may be, shall immediately invade the territories of the said Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as possible before and during the rains; and after that season, the said Pundit Purdhan and Nabob will seriously and vigorously prosecute the war with potent army, well appointed and equipped with the requisite warlike apparatus.

ARTICLE IV.

The Nabob Asof Jah being furnished with two battalions of the Honorable Company's forces, Pundit Purdhan shall have an option of being joined by an equal force, on the same terms, during the present war against Tippoo. The pay of the said battalions to be made good by Pundit Purdhan to the Honorable Company, in like manner as settled with the Nabob Asof Jah.

ARTICLE V.

On the said two battalions joining the Mahratta army, Pundit Purdhan agrees to allot 2,000 horse to remain and act in concert with them. But in the event of urgent service, on which cavalry alone can be employed, 1,000 of the said cavalry may be detached thereon, 1,000 remaining constantly with the battalions, whose pay shall be defrayed regularly, in ready money, every month, in the army or in Poona, at the option of Mr. Malet.

ARTICLE VI.

From the time of the said battalions entering Pundit Purdhan's territories, an agent on the part of the said Pundit Purdhan shall be ordered to attend the Commander, to execute such service as may occur.

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ARTICLE VII.

If the Right Honorable the Governor-General should require a body of cavalry to join the English forces, Pundit Purdhan and the Nabob Asof Jah shall furnish, to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the shortest and safest route, with all possible expedition, to the place of their destination, to act with the Company's forces; but should any service occur practicable only by cavalry, they shall execute it, nor cavil on the clause "to act with the Company's forces." The pay of the said cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the Honorable Company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be settled.

ARTICLE VIII.

If, in the prosecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy should gain a superiority over either, the others shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to relieve the said party and distress the enemy.

ARTICLE IX.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the present war, should their arms be crowned with success in the joint prosecution of it, an equal division shall be made of the acquisitions of territory, forts, and whatever each Sirkar or Government may become possessed of, from the time of each party commencing hostilities; but should the Honorable Company's forces make any acquisitions of territory from the enemy previous to the commencement of hostilities by the other parties, those parties shall not be entitled to any share thereof. In the general partition of territory, forts, &c., due attention shall be paid to the wishes and convenience of the parties, relatively to their respective frontiers.

ARTICLE X.

The underwritten Polygars and Zemindars being dependant on Pundit Purdhan and the Nabob Asof Jah, it is agreed that on their territories, forts, &c., falling into the hands of any of the allies, they shall be re-established therein, and the nuzzeranah that shall be fixed on that occasion shall be equally divided amongst the allies: but in future Pundit Purdhan and the Nabob Asof Jah shall collect

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from them the usual Kundnee and Peshcush which have been heretofore annually collected. And should the said Polygars and Zemindars act unfaithfully towards Pundit Purdhan or the Nabob, or prove refractory in the discharge of their Kundnee and Peshcush, the said Pundit Purdhan and Nabob are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The Chief of Shahnoor is to be subject to service with both Pundit Purdhan and the Nabob, and should he fail in the usual conditions thereof, Pundit Purdhan and the Nabob will act as they think proper.

List of the Polygars and Zemindars.

उत्तर प्रदेश
निवेश सचिवालय पुस्तकालय
नैनीताल

Chittledroog.	Keychungoondeh.
Annagoondy.	Cunnaghwarry.
Harponelly.	Kittoor.
Bellaree.	Hannoor.
Rodroog.	

The district of Abdul Hakeem Khan, the Chief of Shahnoor.

Article XI.

To preserve, as far as possible, consistency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a vakeel from each party shall be permitted to reside in the army of the others, for the purpose of communicating to each other their respective views and circumstances; and the representations of the contracting parties to each other shall be duly attended to, consistent with the circumstances and stipulations of this Treaty.

Article XII.

After this Treaty is signed and sealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to swerve from its conditions at the verbal or written instance of any person or persons whatever, or on any other pretence. And in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it shall be made by mutual consent, no party introducing unreasonable objections; nor shall either of the parties enter into any separate negociations with Tippoo, but on the receipt of any advance or message from him, by either party, it shall be communicated to the others.

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No. XII.

ARTICLE XIII.

If, after the conclusion of peace with Tippoo, he should molest or attack either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him; the mode and conditions of effecting which shall be hereafter settled by the three contracting powers.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Treaty, consisting of fourteen Articles, being this day settled and concluded by Mr. Malet, with the Peishwa Sewoy Madhoo Row Narrain Pundit Purdhan Behauder, Mr. Malet has delivered to Pundit Purdhan one copy of the same, in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, and Pundit Purdhan has delivered to Mr. Malet another copy in Mahratta and Persian, executed by himself; and Mr. Malet has engaged to procure and deliver to Pundit Purdhan in seventy-five days, a ratified copy from the Governor, on the delivery of which the Treaty executed by Mr. Malet shall be returned.

Poona, 1*st June* 1790.

(Signed) C. W. MALET,
President.

The Company's Seal.

(True copy.)

(Signed) C. W. MALET.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, the 5th day of July 1790.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.
„ CHARLES STUART.
„ PETER SPEKE.

L. S.

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No. XIII.

TREATY with the PEISHWA, commonly called the TREATY of BASSEIN, 31st December 1802.

Treaty of perpetual and general defensive alliance between the Honorable English East India Company and His Highness the Peishwa Babjee Roa Ragonath Roa Pundit Purdhan Behauder, his children, heirs, and successors, settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honorable Court of Directors of the said Honorable Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the blessing of God, the relations of peace and friendship have uninterruptedly subsisted, for a length of time, between the Honorable English East India Company and His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and have been confirmed at different periods by Treaties of amity and union, the powers aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have determined, with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquillity, to enter into a general defensive alliance, for the complete and reciprocal protection of their respective territories, together with those of their several allies and dependants, against the unprovoked aggressions or unjust encroachments of all or any enemies whatever.

ARTICLE I.

The peace, union, and friendship, so long subsisting between the two States, shall be promoted and increased by this Treaty and shall be perpetual. The friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both; and the contracting parties agree that all the former Treaties and Agreements between the two States, now in force and not contrary to the tenor of this Engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

ARTICLE II.

If any power or State whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, or against their respective dependants or allies, and after due represent-

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ation shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand.

For the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this Agreement, the Governor-General in Council, on behalf of the Honorable Company, hereby declares that the British Government will never permit any power or State whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights and territories of His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, but will at all times maintain and defend the same in the same manner as the rights and territories of the Honorable Company are now maintained and defended.

Article III.

With a view to fulfil this Treaty of general defence and protection, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder agrees to receive, and the Honorable East India Company to furnish, a permanent subsidiary force of not less than six thousand regular Native Infantry, with the usual proportion of field pieces and European artillerymen attached, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition, which force is to be accordingly stationed, in perpetuity, in His said Highness' territories.

Article IV.

For the regular payment of the whole expense of the said subsidiary force, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby assigns and cedes, in perpetuity, to the Honorable East India Company, all the territories detailed in the Schedule annexed to this Treaty.

Article V.

As it may be found that certain of the territories ceded by the foregoing Article to the Honorable Company may be inconvenient from their situation, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, for the purpose of rendering the boundary line of the Honorable Company's possession a good and well defended one, agrees that such exchanges of talooks or lands shall be made hereafter, on terms of a fair valuation

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of their respective revenues, as the completion of the said purpose may require. And it is agreed and covenanted that the territories to be assigned and ceded to the Honorable Company by the 4th Article, or in consequence of the exchange stipulated eventually in this Article, shall be subject to the exclusive management and authority of the said Company and of their officers.

Article VI.

Notwithstanding the total annual expense of the subsidiary force is estimated at twenty-five lakhs of Rupees, His said Highness hath agreed to cede, by Article IV., lands estimated to yield annually the sum of twenty-six lakhs of Rupees, the additional lakh being intended to meet possible deficiencies in the revenues of the said lands, and save the Honorable Company from loss.

Article VII.

After the conclusion of this Treaty, and as soon as the British Resident shall signify to His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, that the Honorable Company's officers are prepared to take charge of the districts ceded by Article IV., His Highness will immediately issue the necessary perwannahs or orders to his officers, to deliver over charge of the same to the officers of the Honorable Company. And it is hereby agreed and stipulated, that all collections made by His Highness' officers subsequently to the date of the Treaty, and before the officers of the Honorable Company shall have taken charge of the said districts, shall be carried to the credit of the Honorable Company, and all claims to balances from the said districts, referring to periods antecedent to the conclusion of this Treaty, shall be considered as null and void.

Article VIII.

All forts situated within the districts to be ceded as aforesaid shall be delivered to the officers of the Honorable Company with the said districts; and His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages that the said forts shall be delivered to the Honorable Company without being injured or damaged, and with their equipment of ordnance, stores, and provisions.

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Article IX.

Grain, and all other articles of consumption, and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary numbers of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall be entirely exempted from duties; and the Commanding Officer and officers of the said subsidiary force shall be treated in all respects in a manner suitable to the dignity and greatness of both States. The subsidiary force will, at all times, be ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of His Highness, his heirs, and successors, the overawing and chastisement of rebels, or exciters of disturbance in His Highness' dominions, and the due correction of his subjects or dependants, who may withhold the payment of the Sircar's just claims; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor like Sebundy to be stationed in the country to collect the revenues, nor against any of the principal branches of the Mahratta Empire, nor in levying contributions from Mahratta dependants in the manner of Moolkgeerre.

Article X.

Whereas much inconvenience has arisen from certain claims and demands of the Mahratta State affecting the City of Surat, it is agreed that a just calculation shall be made of the value of the said claims by His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder and the Government of Bombay; and in consequence of the intimate friendship now established between the contracting parties, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder agrees, for himself, his heirs and successors, to relinquish, for ever, all the rights, claims, and privileges of the Mahratta State affecting the said City of Surat, and all collections on that account shall cease and determine from the day on which this Treaty shall be concluded; in consideration of which act of friendship the Honorable East India Company agrees that a piece of land, yielding a sum equal to the estimated value of the said claims of the Mahratta State, shall be deducted from the districts ceded by Article IV.; and on the same principle, and from similar considerations, His Highness further agrees, that the amount of the collections made for the Poona State, under the title of Nogabundy, in the Pergunnahs of Chourassy and Chickley, shall be ascertained by an average taken from the receipts for a certain number of years, or by such other

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mode of calculation as may be determined on, and His said Highness doth further agree, for himself, his heirs and successors, to relinquish for ever the Nogabundy collections aforesaid, and they shall accordingly cease from the conclusion of this Treaty. And it is agreed and stipulated, that a piece of land, yielding a sum equal to the amount of the said Nogabundy collections, shall be deducted from the districts ceded by Article IV., in the same manner as stipulated in regard to the chout of Surat.

Article XI.

Whereas it has been usual for His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder to enlist and retain in his service Europeans of different countries, His said Highness hereby agrees and stipulates, that in the event of war breaking out between the English and any European nation, and of discovery being made that any European or Europeans in his service, belonging to such nation at war with the English, shall have meditated injury towards the English, or have entered into intrigues hostile to their interest, such European or Europeans, so offending, shall be discharged by His said Highness, and not suffered to reside in his dominions.

Article XII.

Inasmuch as, by the present Treaty, the contracting parties are bound in a general defensive alliance, for mutual defence and protection against all enemies, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder consequently engages never to commit any act of personal hostility and aggression against His Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah Behauder, or any of the Honorable Company's allies or dependants, or against any of the principal branches of the Mahratta Empire, or against any power whatever, and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

Article XIII.

And whereas certain differences, referring to past transactions, are known to subsist between the Sircar of His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder and the Sircar of His Highness the Nabob Asoph

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Jah Behauder, and whereas an amicable adjustment of those differences must be highly desirable for the welfare and benefit of both the said Sircars, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, with a view to the above end, agrees and accordingly binds himself, his heirs and successors, to fulfil and conform to the stipulation of the Treaty of Mahr; and His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder further agrees, that on the basis of the fulfilment of the said Treaty of Mahr, and of the claims of His Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah Behauder to be totally exempted from the payment of chout, the Honorable Company's Government shall be entitled to arbitrate and determine all such points, as may be in doubt or difference between the Sircars of their Highnesses aforementioned; and His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder further agrees, that in the event of any differences arising between his Government and that of His Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah Behauder, at any future period, the particulars of such differences shall be communicated to the Honorable East India Company, before any act of hostility shall be committed on either side, and the said Honorable Company interposing their mediation, in a way suitable to rectitude, friendship, and union, and mindful of justice and established usage, shall apply themselves to the adjustment of all such differences, conformable to propriety and truth, and shall bring the parties to a right understanding. And it is further agreed, that whatever adjustment of any such differences the Company's Government, weighing things in the scale of truth and justice, shall determine, that determination shall, without hesitation or objection, meet with the full approbation and acquiescence of both parties. It is however agreed, that this stipulation shall not prevent any amicable negociations which the Honorable Company and the Courts of Poona and Hyderabad, respectively, may be desirous of opening, provided no such negociation shall be carried on between any of the three parties without full communication thereof to each other.

Article XIV.

Whereas a Treaty of friendship and alliance has been concluded between the Honorable Company and Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder, and whereas the said Treaty was meditated and executed, without any intention that it should infringe any of the just rights or claims of His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder affecting the

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Sircars of the said Rajah, His said Highness adverting thereto, and also to the intimate alliance now established between the contracting parties, doth hereby formally acknowledge the existence of the said Treaty between the Honorable Company and Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder; and inasmuch as, by reason of certain unfinished transactions, the conclusion of which has been suspended from time to time, various demands and papers of accounts are found to subsist between the Government of His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder and the Sircar of the Rajah aforementioned, His said Highness, placing full reliance on the impartiality, truth, and justice of the British Government, doth hereby agree that the said Government shall examine into and finally adjust the said demands and papers of accounts, and His said Highness further stipulates and binds himself, his heirs and successors, to abide by such adjustment as the British Government shall accordingly determine.

Article XV.

The contracting parties will employ all practical means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war, and for that purpose will, at all times, be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other States, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the powers of India, according to the true spirit and tenor of this defensive Treaty. But if a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other power whatever, then His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages, that with the reserve of two battalions of sepoys, which are to remain near His Highness' person, the residue of the British subsidiary force, consisting of four battalions of sepoys with their artillery, joined by six thousand infantry and ten thousand horse of His Highness' own troops, and making together an army of ten thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry, with the requisite train of artillery, and warlike stores of every kind, shall be immediately put in motion, for the purpose of opposing the enemy; and His Highness likewise engages to employ every further effort in his power, for the purpose of bringing into the field, as speedily as possible, the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war. The Honorable Company, in the same manner, engage on their parts, in this case, to employ in

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active operations against the enemy, the largest force which they may be able to furnish over and above the said subsidiary force.

ARTICLE XVI.

Whenever war shall appear probable, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages to collect as many benjaries as possible, and to store as much grain as may be practicable in his frontier garrisons.

ARTICLE XVII.

As by the present Treaty the union and friendship of the two States is so firmly cemented that they may be considered as one and the same, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages neither to commence nor to pursue, in future, any negociations with any other power whatever, without giving previous notice and entering into mutual consultation with the Honorable East India Company's Government; and the Honorable Company's Government, on their part, hereby declare that they have no manner of concern with any of His Highness' children, relations, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom His Highness is absolute.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Inasmuch as, by the present Treaty of general defensive alliance, the ties of union are, with the blessing of God, so closely drawn, that the interests of the two States are become identified, it is further mutually agreed, that if disturbances shall at any time break out in the districts ceded to the Honorable Company by this Agreement, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall permit such a proportion of the subsidiary troops as may be requisite to be employed in quelling the same within the said districts. If disturbances shall, at any time, break out in any part of His Highness' dominions contiguous to the Company's frontier, to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the subsidiary force, the British Government, in like manner, if required by His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, shall direct such proportion of the troops of the Company as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within His Highness' dominions.

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ARTICLE XIX.

It is finally declared that this Treaty, which, according to the foregoing Articles, is meant for the support and credit of his said Highness' Government, and to preserve it from loss and decline, shall last as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Bassein, the 31st of December, Anno Domini 1802, *or the 5th of Ramzan, Anno Higeree* 1217.

(Signed) B. CLOSE,
Resident at Poona.

The Seal of Purdhan.

(The Peishwa's signature.)

(A true copy.)

(Signed) M. WILKS,
Private Secretary.

SCHEDULE of the Territories ceded in perpetuity by His Highness Badjee Rao Rogonath Pundit Purdhan Behauder to the Honorable English East India Company, agreeable to the Fourth Article of the annexed Treaty.

1*st*.—From the Province of Guzerat and territories south thereof:—

Dundooka, together with Chooia, Komapoor, and Gogo ...	1,05,000
Cambay, Choute and Nassoor	60,000

South of the Taptee.

Purnair	27,000	
Bootseer	6,200	
Banwanny	8,800	
Balsur	85,000	
Parchole	1,07,000	
Soopa	51,000	
Sarbaun	30,000	
Wallow	30,000	
Bamdoo Kusba	7,900	
Waunsda Choute	7,000	
Carried over ...	3,59,900	1,65,000

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Brought forward ...	3,59,900	1,65,000
Durumpoory Choute	9,000	
Surat ditto	42,100	
Customs	83,000	
Between the Taptee and Nerbudda.		
Oolpah	3,16,000	
Hansood	85,000	
Octisier	78,000	
Nundary	65,000	
Total south of the Taptee and between Taptee and Nerbudda	10,38,000	
Deduct 20 per cent. on account of decrease of revenue	2,07,600	
		8,30,400
Nahabundy of Chourassy and Chickley ...	20,000	
Phoolpoora, Coomarria, Cattergom	5,000	
		25,000
2nd.—From the territories near the Toombuddrah:—		
Savancore, 26 Talooks	10,22,838	
From Bankapoor	5,56,762	
		15,79,600
Grand Total ...		26,00,000

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Bassein, the 31*st December, Anno Domini* 1802, *or the* 5*th Ramzan, Anno Higeree* 1217.

The Seal of Pundit Purdhan.

(The Peishwa's signature.)

(A true copy.)

(Signed) B. CLOSE.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 11th February 1803.

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SUPPLEMENTAL to the TREATY of BASSEIN, 1803.

A Treaty, consisting of 19 Articles, was concluded at Bassein between the Honorable English East India Company Behauder and His Highness the Peishwa Badjee Rao Rogonath Pundit Purdhan Behauder. The following Articles of Engagement are now agreed on and settled, as supplemental to the said Treaty, by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on the part of the said Honorable Company, and Anund Rao Vakeel, on the part of the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, under full power and authority granted to them respectively for the purpose.

ARTICLE I.

That of the territory ceded in perpetuity to the Honorable East India Company by the said Treaty of Bassein, the country of Savenore, and Talook of Bancapoor, in the Carnatic, yielding an annual revenue of 16 lakhs of Rupees, shall be restored in perpetuity to the Sircar of the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder.

ARTICLE II.

That of the territory ceded in perpetuity to the English East India Company by the Treaty of Bassein, the Pergunnah of Oolpah in Guzerat, yielding a revenue annually of three lakhs and sixteen thousand Rupees, shall likewise be restored in perpetuity to the Sircar of the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, in order that it may be restored to Nursing Khundy Row, who has served the Sircar with fidelity and attachment.

ARTICLE III.

That a regiment of native cavalry, of the same strength and complement as the cavalry regiments belonging to the Hyderabad subsidiary force, shall be added to the British Poona subsidiary force.

ARTICLE IV.

In the fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Bassein it is stipulated that ten thousand cavalry and six thousand infantry, with a due proportion of ordnance and military stores, shall be furnished by the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and in addition thereto such further force as the Sircar of the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder should

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be able to bring into the field. This stipulation is now annulled, and, in lieu thereof, it is agreed and covenanted, that in time of war the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall appoint and furnish five thousand cavalry and three thousand infantry, with a due proportion of ordnance and military stores, and in addition thereto such further force as the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall be able to bring into the field.

Article V.

That a corps of Mahratta cavalry, amounting to five thousand, shall be maintained by the British Government during the present war, for the service of the Poona State, under the orders of the British Government; of which five thousand horse, two thousand shall serve with His Highness the Peishwa, and the remaining three thousand with the British army in the field; and in the said five thousand Mahratta cavalry are not to be included the Mahratta troops serving with the British army under the Chieftains Bapoojee, Gunneis Punt Goklah, and Seedojee Row Nimalun, which troops shall continue to be subsisted at the charge of Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder.

Article VI.

By the first and second Articles of this Agreement, territory yielding an annual revenue of 19,16,000 Rupees is restored to the Sircar of Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder; in lieu thereof and for the purposes hereafter mentioned, the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder agrees and stipulates to cede in perpetuity to the Honorable English East India Company, from the Province of Bundelcund, conquered for the Poona State by Ali Behauder, territory yielding an estimated annual revenue of 36,16,000 Rupees, agreeably to the following detail:

1. In lieu of the country of Savenore, and Talooks of Buncapoor, in the Carnatic, and the Pergunnah of Oolpah, in Guzerat, a tract of territory, yielding an annnal revenue of 19,16,000 Rupees.

2. On account of the stated high value of Oolpah, a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 50,000 Rupees, in excess for that Pergunnah.

3. To bear the entire expense of the regiment of cavalry mentioned in Article III., a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 7,50,000 Rupees.

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4. To serve as an equivalent for the expense to be incurred by the British Government in paying and maintaining, during the present war, the 5,000 cavalry mentioned in Article V., a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 5,00,000 Rupees; and lastly, a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 4,00,000 Rupees, to meet the extraordinary expense which the British Government must be subject to in establishing its authority in Bundelcund, which is disturbed and ravaged by rebels who must be subdued and punished. Total ceded from Bundelcund, 36,16,000 Rupees.

ARTICLE VII.

The whole of the foregoing territory, ceded as above from Bundelcund to the Honorable English East India Company, shall be taken from those quarters of the province most contiguous to the British possessions, and in every respect most convenient for the British Government.

ARTICLE VIII.

Inasmuch as the Pergunnah of Oolpah was particularly valuable to the Honorable Company's Government, by reason of its proximity to the City of Surat, in the prosperity of which the British Government bears an anxious concern, it is accordingly agreed and stipulated, that the said Pergunnah of Oolpah shall be so managed and governed, at all times, by the Mahratta authority, as to conduce to the convenience of the said City, by attention to the rules of good neighbourhood, and the promotion of an amicable and commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of both sides. And inasmuch as the sovereignty of the River Taptee doth belong to the British Government, it is accordingly agreed and covenanted, that the Mahratta authority in Oolpah shall have no right or concern whatever in the wreck of any vessel that may be cast upon any part of the Oolpah territory, connecting with the said River Taptee, but be bound, in the event of any such wreck, to render the vessel all practicable aid, for which the parties assisting shall be entitled to receive from the owners of the wreck a just and reasonable compensation.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Poona, the 16*th December, Anno Domini* 1803, *or the* 1*st Ramzan, Anno Higeree* 1218.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, the 7th January 1804.

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No. XIV.

PARTITION TREATY of POONA with HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA, 1804.

Treaty for the settlement of general peace in Hindostan and the Deccan, and for the confirmation of the friendship subsisting between the Honorable English East India Company and its allies, His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan, and His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Peishwa Behauder, settled between the said Honorable Company and the said allies by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, Resident at the Court of His Highness the Peishwa, in virtue of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council of all the British possessions, and Captain-General of all the British land forces in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the terms of the Treaties of peace concluded by Major-General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, on the part of the Honorable Company and its allies, with Maharajah Senah Saheb Soubah, Rajah of Berar, at Deogaum, on the 17th of December 1803, and with Maharajah Dowlut Row Scindia at Surje Anjengaum, on the 30th of that month, which Treaties have been duly ratified by the Governor-General in Council, and by the allies of the British Government, certain forts and territories have been ceded by Maharajah Senah Saheb Soubah, and by Maharajah Dowlut Row Scindia, to the Honorable Company and its allies, the following Articles of Agreement, for the settlement of the said forts and territories, have been concluded by the British Government and by the said allies:—

ARTICLE I.

The Province of Cuttack, including the Port and District of Balasore, and all cessions, of every description, made by the 2nd Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, or by any Treaties which have been confirmed by the tenth Article of the said Treaty of Deogaum, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to the Honorable English East India Company.

ARTICLE II.

The territories of which Maharajah Senah Saheb Soubah formerly collected the revenues in participation with His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan, and those formerly possessed by Maharajah Senah Saheb Soubah to the westward of the River Wurdah, ceded by the 3rd Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, and the territory

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situated to the southward of the hills on which are the forts of Nernullah and Gawilghur, and to the westward of the River Wurdah, stated by the 4th Article of the Treaty of Deogaum to belong to the British Government and its allies, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan, with the exception of the districts reserved to Senah Saheb Soubah in the 5th Article of the said Treaty of Deogaum.

Article III.

All the forts, territories, and rights of Maharajah Dowlut Row Scindia in the Doab, or country situated between the Jumna and Ganges, and all his forts, territories, rights, and interests in the countries which are to the northward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and of the Rana of Gohud, ceded by the 2nd Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to the Honorable Company.

Article IV.

The Fort of Baroach and territory depending thereon, ceded by the 3rd Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to the Honorable Company.

Article V.

The Fort and City of Ahmednuggur, together with such part of the territory depending thereon, as is ceded by the 3rd Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the Honorable Company and its allies, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to His Highness the Peishwa.

Article VI.

All the territories which belonged to Maharajah Dowlut Row Scindia before the commencement of the late war, situated to the southward of the hills called the Adjuntee Hills, including the Fort and District of Jalnapore, the Town and District of Gandapore, and all other districts between that range of hills and the River Godavery, ceded by the 4th Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the Honorable Company and its allies, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan.

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ARTICLE VII.

All cessions made to the Honorable Company by any Treaties which have been confirmed by the 9th Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE VIII.

This Treaty, consisting of eight Articles, being this day, the 14th of May 1804 A. D., corresponding with the 3rd of Suffer, 1219 A. H., settled and concluded at Poona, by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, Resident with His Highness the Peishwa, Lieutenant-Colonel Close has delivered to His said Highness a copy of the same in English, Persian, and Mahratta, under the seal and signature of the said Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, and His Highness the Peishwa has delivered to the said Lieutenant-Colonel Close another copy, also in Persian, Mahratta, and English, bearing His Highness' seal, and Lieutenant-Colonel Close aforesaid has engaged to procure and deliver to His said Highness, without delay, a copy of the same, duly ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, on the receipt of which by His said Highness, the present Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable the English East India Company and on his Highness, and the copy of it now delivered to His said Highness shall be returned.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 4th June 1804.

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No. XV.

TREATY between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS BAJEE RAO RUGHONATH RAO PUNDIT PURDHAN, his Heirs and Successors, concluded at POONA, on the 13th of June, by the Honorable M. ELPHINSTONE on the part of the HONORABLE COMPANY, and by MORO DIXIT and BALLAJEE LUCHMUN on the part of the RAO PUNDIT PURDHAN, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

Whereas a Treaty of general defensive alliance, consisting of nineteen Articles, was concluded at Bassein between the Honorable East India Company and His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder; and whereas seven Articles of Agreement, supplemental to the said Treaty, were agreed on at Poona between the same powers; and whereas certain disputes have since arisen which it is the desire of both parties to remove; with a view to adjusting the said disputes, and to the better fulfilment of the said alliance, the following Treaty has been concluded between the two States:—

ARTICLE I.

Whereas Trimbuckjee Dainglia, by the murder of Gungadhur Shastry, the public Minister of the Guickwar State, rendered himself obnoxious to public justice, and it became the peculiar duty both of the Honorable East India Company's Government and of that of His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder to inflict on him such punishment as might mark their detestation of his crimes and deter others from committing the like atrocities; and whereas Trimbuckjee Dainglia has escaped from the custody of the Honorable East India Company's Government, to which he was made over by Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and has since added to his crimes by assembling banditti and committing various acts of plunder and murder, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder solemnly engages never to afford to the said Trimbuckjee any countenance or protection whatever, but to use his utmost efforts to seize and deliver him up to the Honorable East India Company; and until such time as the said Dainglia may be delivered up, the family of the said Dainglia are to remain as hostages in the hands of the Honorable Company's Government; His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder also engages severely to punish all who participated in the said Trimbuckjee's rebellion, and who have not surrendered themselves according to His Highness' proclamation.

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ARTICLE II.

All Articles of the Treaty of Bassein, and of the Supplemental Articles concluded at Poona, which are not contrary to the tenor of the present engagement, are hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE III.

By the eleventh Article of the Treaty of Bassein, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages to dismiss all Europeans, Natives of States at war with great Britain, who shall meditate injury towards the English. His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder now engages never to admit into his territories any subject of any European or American power whatever, without the previous consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

By the (17th) seventeenth Article of the Treaty of Bassein, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engaged neither to commence nor pursue in future any negociations with any power whatever, without giving previous notice to, and entering into mutual consultation with, the Honorable East India Company's Government; in order to the more effectual fulfilment of this Article, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby engages neither to maintain Vakeels or other Agents at the Court of any power whatever, nor to permit the residence of Vakeels or other Agents from any power whatever at his Court, and His Highness further engages to hold no communication with any power whatever, except through the Resident or other Minister of the Honorable Company's Government residing at His Highness' Court; and His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby for himself, and for his heirs and successors, recognizes the dissolution in form and substance of the Mahratta confederacy, and renounces all connexion whatever with the other Mahratta powers, whether arising from his former situation of executive head of the Mahratta Empire, or from any other cause. Nothing contained in this Article shall affect any rights which His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder may possess over any Chiefs of the Mahratta State between the Rivers Nerbudda and Toombuddra, and to the west of the western frontier of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions,

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who are now in obedience to His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder. His Highness, however, renounces all claims on the Rajah of Colapore, and on the Government of Sawunt Warree, and engages to advance no claims on the lands of their Highnesses Scindia, Holkar, the Rajah of Berar, and the Guickwar, which may be situated within the limits before-mentioned.

ARTICLE V.

His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder specially renounces all future demands on His Highness Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder, whether resulting from the former supremacy of the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, as executive head of the Mahratta Empire, or from any other cause; but as various demands and papers of accounts, arising from certain unfinished transactions, subsist between the Government of His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder and the Government of the Rajah above-mentioned, which His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder agreed, by the fourteenth Article of the Treaty of Bassein, to submit to the arbitration of the Honorable Company's Government, those demands are hereby declared to be in force as far as relates to past times; but His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder now consents, that in the event of the payment of the annual sum of four lakhs of Rupees by Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder, the above agreement shall be set aside, and the said Rajah shall be discharged from all claims whatever on the part of the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder. In case His Highness Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder should not consent to the payment of the annual sum of four lakhs of Rupees, then the agreement above-mentioned, which forms part of the (14th) fourteenth Article of the Treaty of Bassein, shall remain in force and binding on both parties, but His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby distinctly renounces all future claims on His Highness Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder.

ARTICLE VI.

In the fourth Supplemental Article to the Treaty of Bassein, it is agreed that in time of war His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall appoint and furnish five thousand cavalry and three thousand infantry, with a due proportion of ordnance and military stores, to

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join and act with the British subsidiary force, and in addition thereto, His Highness agrees to employ in the war such further force as he shall be able to bring into the field. That Article is hereby annulled; and in lieu thereof it is agreed that His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall place at the disposal of the British Government sufficient funds for the payment of a force of five thousand cavalry, and three thousand infantry, and the provision of a due proportion of ordnance and military stores; on the fulfilment of which engagement the British Government shall have no further claim to the services of the contingent above-mentioned. But His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall still be bound as formerly to co-operate in the war with such a force as he may be able to bring into the field; the Honorable Company in the same manner engaging to employ in active operations against the enemy the largest force which they may be able to furnish over and above the subsidiary force.

Article VII.

To enable the British Government to supply the place of the contingent above-mentioned, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby assigns, and cedes in perpetuity, to the Honorable Company all the territories and rights detailed in the schedule annexed to this Treaty, and His Highness expressly renounces all claims and pretensions of whatever description on the countries enumerated in the said schedule, and all connexion with the Chiefs and Boomeas of those countries.

Article VIII.

As it may be found that certain of the territories ceded by the foregoing Article may be inconvenient from their situation, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, for the purpose of rendering the boundary line a good and well defined one, agrees that such exchange of talooks and lands shall be made hereafter, on terms of a fair valuation of their respective revenues, as the completion of the said purpose may require, and it is agreed and covenanted that the territories to be assigned and ceded to the Honorable Company by the (7th) seventh Article, or in consequence of the exchange stipulated eventually in this Article, shall be subject to the exclusive management and authority of the said Company and their officers.

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ARTICLE IX.

His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder will immediately issue the necessary purwannahs, or orders to His Highness' Officers, to deliver over charge of the districts ceded by Article seventh to the Officers of the Honorable Company, and it is hereby agreed and stipulated, that all collections made by His Highness' Officers, subsequently to the commencement of the Hindoo year (answering to the 5th of June 1817 A. D.), shall be carried to the credit of the Honorable Company, and all claims to balances from the said districts, referring to periods antecedent to the conclusion of this Treaty, shall be considered as null and void.

ARTICLE X.

All forts situated within the districts ceded as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the Officers of the Honorable Company, with the said districts, and His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages that the said forts shall be delivered to the Honorable Company without being injured or damaged.

ARTICLE XI.

It is further agreed that if disturbances shall at any time break out in the districts ceded to the Honorable Company by this Agreement, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall permit such a proportion of the subsidiary troops, as may be requisite, to be employed in quelling the same within the said districts.

ARTICLE XII.

His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder on his own part, and on the part of his heirs and successors, hereby cedes to the Honorable East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the Fort of Ahmednuggur, together with as much of the adjoining country as may be within two thousand (2,000) yards of the fort, measured from the foot of the glacis. His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages to furnish such pasture lands as may be required for the use of the subsidiary force, at the most convenient place adjoining to the cantonments of the different divisions of the said force; and although by the spirit of the Treaty of Bassein the British Government is already entitled to send such troops into His Highness' territories as

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may appear requisite for the fulfilment of the terms of that Treaty, yet to remove all doubts on that point His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder further engages to admit the residence, within his dominions, of any number of British troops in addition to the subsidiary force that the British Government may think necessary, and to permit all British troops to pass through all parts of his dominions without obstruction, provided that nothing in this Article is to entitle the British Government to make any demand on His Highness for the expense of the additional troops so residing.

Article XIII.

His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby cedes to the Honorable East India Company all his rights, interests, or pretensions feudal, territorial, or pecuniary, in the Province of Bundelcund, including Saugor, Jansi, and the lands held by Nana Govind Rao, and agrees to relinquish all connection with the Chiefs in that quarter.

Article XIV.

His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder for himself, and for his heirs and successors, hereby cedes to the Honorable East India Company all his rights and territories in Malwa, which were secured to him by the 11th Article of the Treaty of Serje Anjengaum, and generally all rights and pretensions of every denomination which he may possess in the country to the north of the River Nerbudda, excepting those which he possesses in the Province of Guzerat; and engages never more to interfere in the affairs of Hindostan.

Article XV.

His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder formerly rented his share of the City and Province of Ahmedabad, including the tribute of Kattiwar, to Bhugwunt Rao Guickwar, at the rate of four lakhs and a half of Rupees per annum, and granted a Sunnud to that effect under date the twenty-seventh Jemadee-ul-Akhir (1205) one thousand two hundred and five. The tribute of Kattiwar formerly comprehended in that farm has been ceded to the British Government by the seventh Article of the present Treaty. His Highness now agrees to grant the remainder of the said farm in perpetuity to His Highness Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder, and to his heirs and successors,

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on the same terms as those contained in the above-mentioned Sunnud, dated the twenty-seventh of Jumadee-ul-Akhir, A. H., one thousand two hundred and five (1205), excepting the terms contained in the second (2nd), eighth (8th), eleventh (11th), and fifteenth (15th) Articles, which are hereby abrogated and annulled. In consideration of the greatness of the actual revenue of the City and Province of Ahmedabad, and likewise of the loss to which His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder has already been subjected by his renunciation of all future claims on His Highness Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder, and by his accepting an annual payment of four lakhs in lieu of all claims actually due up to the present day, it is agreed that the former sum of four lakhs and a half of Rupees shall still be paid for the farm of Ahmedabad, notwithstanding the separation of the tribute of Kattiwar.

Article XVI.

Whereas certain Articles of Agreement (six in number) regarding the settlement of the southern jaghiredars, were presented by the Resident at Poona to His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, on the 6th of July, one thousand eight hundred and twelve (1812) A. D., to which, after a modification suggested by His Highness and submitted to him on the seventh of the same month, His Highness gave his entire consent, those Articles are hereby recognized and declared to be binding on both parties, as much as if they formed part of the present Treaty; and whereas various disputes have arisen regarding the muster of the troops of the said jaghiredars, and the manners and periods of their service, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby agrees to be guided entirely by the advice of the British Government with regard to those subjects, and to issue no orders to the jaghiredars without full concert with the British Government; His Highness hereby agrees to restore to the said jaghiredars any of the lands included in their Sunnuds which may now be in His Highness' possession; and in consideration of the recommendation of the British Government His Highness hereby consents to restore to Madhoo Rao Rastia the jaghire formerly held by him and resumed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and to permit him to hold that jaghire as formerly, under the guarantee of the British Government.

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ARTICLE XVII.

The fort and territory of Mailghaut having been taken possession of by the troops of His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder without concert with the British Government, and His Highness' occupation of that fortress having since occasioned various inconveniences to the other allies, His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages to withdraw his troops from Mailghaut, and he hereby renounces all claims and pretensions to the said fort and territory, and to all other territories occupied by his troops during the expedition of one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

ARTICLE XVIII.

This Treaty, consisting of eighteen Articles, being this day settled and concluded at Poona by the Honorable M. Elphinstone, Moro Dixit and Ballajee Luchmun, Mr. Elphinstone has delivered to His Highness the Peishwa a copy of the same in English, Persian, and Mahratta, under the seal and signature of the said Honorable M. Elphinstone, and His Highness the Peishwa has delivered to the said Honorable M. Elphinstone another copy, also in English, Persian, and Mahratta, bearing His Highness' seal, and the Honorable M. Elphinstone aforesaid has engaged to procure and deliver to His Highness without delay a copy of the same, duly ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble Francis Marquis Hastings, K. G., Governor-General, &c., &c., in Council, on the receipt of which by His said Highness the present Treaty shall be deemed complete, and binding on the Honorable East India Company and on His Highness the Peishwa, and the copy now delivered to His said Highness shall be returned.

Peishwa's Seal.

(Peishwa's Signature.)

Governor-General's small Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS,
" N. B. EDMONSTONE.
" A. SETON.
" G. DOWDESWELL.

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Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, this fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, at Fort William in Bengal.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SCHEDULE of the Lands and Revenues ceded in perpetuity by His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder to the Honorable East India Company, by virtue of the seventh Article of the annexed Treaty, amounting to thirty-four lakhs of Rupees, lands and revenues, to be made over immediately.

The Districts of Bailapoor, Autgong and Culleaun, and all the territories possessed by His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder situated to the north of those districts as far as Guzerat, and lying between the Ghauts of the Syadree mountains and the sea.

All the rights and territories possessed by His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder in Guzerat, with the exception of Ahmedabad, Oolpar and the annual payment due by the Guickwar.

The tribute of Kattiwar estimated, after deducting the expense of collections, at four lakhs of Rupees.

The territories of Darwar and Koosigul.

The above territories are to be made over immediately. The necessary expenses of the management of the said districts are then to be ascertained and deducted from the gross revenue. The remaining revenue is to form part of the thirty-four lakhs stipulated for in the seventh Article, and the territory required to complete that amount is to be ceded in the Carnatic in such situations as may be most convenient to the Honorable East India Company's Government, with a view to the preservation of a distinct boundary line.

Whatever collections may have been made by the Officers of His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder from the districts to be made over immediately, or from those to be hereafter assigned in the Carnatic subsequent to the commencement of the present Hindoo year, answering to the 5th of June 1817, are to be repaid to the Officers of the Honorable East India Company, agreeably to the ninth Article of the reaty.

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For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the revenue of the territories now made over, it is agreed that the regular accounts for the last twenty years shall be produced from the records of His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan's Government, within the period of five days.

Peishwa's Seal.

(Peishwa's Signature.)

Governor-General's small Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
" N. B. EDMONSTONE.
" A. SETON.
" G. DOWDESWELL.

By the Governor-General in Council, this 5th day of July 1817.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Paper presented by the Resident at Poona to the Peishwa's Ministers on the 6th of July 1812, *and accepted by His Highness on the 7th.*

First.—His Highness the Peishwa will take no notice of past injuries, and will advance no pecuniary claims without the consent of the British Government.

Second.—The jaghiredars to retain possession of their serinjaumy lands as long as they serve His Highness the Peishwa with fidelity.

Third.—All lands and revenues which have been usurped, *i. e.*, enjoyed without Sunnuds, by the jaghiredars, to be restored to His Highness the Peishwa.

Fourth.—The jaghiredars to serve His Highness the Peishwa according to their Tynaut Zaubitas, and to attend with their contingents when summoned by His Highness. The Peishwa will not give any promise to the jaghiredars that shall limit his ancient right to summon them when he pleases and retain them as long as he thinks fit, but he promises the British Government to employ them when the affairs of his Government require it, and to dismiss them according

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to the ancient usage by the advice of the British Government when their services are not required. His Highness also engages to treat the jaghiredars with the consideration to which they are entitled by former practice.

Fifth.—The British Government charges itself with the fulfilment of the conditions contained in the four Articles above written. If the jaghiredars shall not accept them, the English Government will enforce them by fair means or by force if necessary, and if they should finally reject them, the British Government will unite with the Peishwa in resuming their lands for His Highness. Should the jaghiredars give their consent to these Engagements at present, but hereafter refuse to comply with them, the British Government will join with the Peishwa in punishing them.

Sixth.—The Peishwa's Government will not depart from any of the Engagements into which the British Government may enter in conformity to the preceding Articles, nor is any other authority to interfere with the British Government in the present negociation.

Peishwa's Seal.

(Peishwa's Signature.)

Governor-General's small Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
" N. B. EDMONSTONE.
" A. SETON.
" G. DOWDESWELL.

By the Governor-General in Council, the 5th day of July 1817.

(Signed) J. ADAMS,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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THE PEISHWA.
No. XVI.

No. XVI.

PROPOSITIONS to BAJEE RAO.

Dated 1st June 1818.

First.—That he shall resign for himself and successors all right, title, and claim over the Government of Poona or to any sovereign power whatever.

Second.—That Bajee Rao shall immediately come with his family and a small number of his adherents and attendants to the camp of Brigadier-General Malcolm, where he shall be received with honor and respect, and escorted safe to the city of Benares, or any other sacred place in Hindostan, that the Governor-General may, at his request, fix for his residence.

Third.—On account of the peace of the Deccan, and the advanced state of the season, Bajee Rao must proceed to Hindostan without one day's delay, but Brigadier-General Malcolm engages that any part of his family that may be left behind shall be sent to him as early as possible, and every facility given to render their journey speedy and convenient.

Fourth.—That Bajee Rao shall, on his voluntarily agreeing to this arrangement, receive a liberal pension from the Company's Government for the support of himself and family. The amount of his pension will be fixed by the Governor-General. Brigadier-General Malcolm takes upon himself to engage that it shall not be less than eight lakhs of Rupees per annum.

Fifth.—If Bajee Rao, by a complete and ready fulfilment of this Agreement, shows that he reposes entire confidence in the British Government, his requests in favor of principal jaghiredars and old adherents, who have been ruined by their attachment to him, will meet with liberal attention; his representations also in favor of Brahmins of venerable character, and of religious establishments founded or supported by his family, will be treated with regard.

Sixth.—The above propositions must not only be accepted by Bajee Rao, but he must personally come into Brigadier-General Malcolm's camp within twenty-four hours of this period, or else hostilities will be recommenced, and no further negociation will be entered into with him.

(True copy.)

(Signed) A. MACDONALD,
Assistant.

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PART II.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO

NAGPORE.

THE early history of the Nagpore family is somewhat obscure, but its importance in Indian history may be said to date from Raghojee, who, as a leader of predatory expeditions, had, at the time of his death in 1755, established the Mahratta supremacy over the country between the Nerbudda and the Godavery, from the Adjuntah hills eastward to the sea. Raghojee left four sons, Janojee, Sabajee, Madhojee, and Beembajee, and was succeeded by Janojee, the eldest, who died in 1772, after having, with the concurrence of the Peishwa, adopted his nephew Raghojee, son of Madhojee, as his heir. The Government, however, was, on Janojee's death, seized by Sabajee, who held it through much opposition till 1775, when he was slain in battle by his brother, and was succeeded by Raghojee, a minor, under the regency of Madhojee.

Advances had been made by the Bengal Government during the reign of Janojee with a view to obtain Cuttack, but without success. An unsuccessful attempt was also made by Warren Hastings to rent a tract of country on the Cuttack coast from Madhojee. In 1779 Madhojee sent a force to invade Bengal in pursuance of a confederacy between the Mahrattas, the Nizam, and Hyder Ali, for the overthrow of the British power. Madhojee was at heart friendly to the British Government, and being disgusted at the refusal of the

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NAGPORE. Peishwa to admit his claims to Gurrah Mundla, he undertook this expedition with much reluctance. The British Government who had dispatched a force to the Carnatic by the coast route, under Colonel Pearse, to co-operate with the Madras army against Hyder Ali, found therefore little difficulty in concluding a Treaty (No. XVII.) on 6th April 1781, by which the army of Madhojee was bought off from its invasion of Orissa, and a promise was obtained from him of assistance against Hyder Ali.

On the death of Madhojee in 1788, the uncontrolled power devolved on Raghojee, who was then twenty-eight years of age. When the triple alliance was formed between the British Government, the Nizam, and the Peishwa for the overthrow of Tippoo Sultan, negociations were opened with a view to include Raghojee in the confederacy, but Seringapatam fell before they were brought to a close. Raghojee was too jealous of the increased ascendancy acquired by the British Government on the fall of Tippoo, to be induced to enter into an alliance to check the growing power of Scindia. He even exerted his influence, although without success, to put a stop to the contest between Scindia and Holkar with a view to a union against the English; and after the Treaty of Bassein he joined Scindia in the war which was begun to defeat the objects of that Treaty. The power of Scindia and Raghojee in the Deccan was broken in the battles of Assaye and Argaum. The ruin of Raghojee was completed by the fall of Gawilghur, and, on 17th December 1803, he signed the Treaty of Deogaum (No. XVIII.) By this Treaty the Rajah was stripped of the Province of Cuttack and of the country to the west of the Wurda and south of the Nernulla and Gawilgurh hills. This Treaty was confirmed by the Treaty of 1804 with the Peishwa. Its effect was to reduce the revenues of the Berar State from about one crore of Rupees to sixty lakhs.

In 1806 the territory of Sumbulpore and Patna was restored (No. XIX.) to the Rajah gratuitously, in consideration of the great loss to which the Rajah had been subjected by the transfer of the tribute and allegiance of the Chiefs of those districts to the British Government. But the Rajah steadily rejected repeated advances towards closer relations, and resisted all efforts made to induce him to subsidize a British force.

Raghojee died in 1816, and was succeeded by his only son Pursojee. This Prince being incapacitated for Government by a complication

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of diseases, a regency was formed under Madhojee Bhonsla, better known as Appa Sahib, Pursojee's cousin. Appa Sahib, however, was by no means secure in power, and to strengthen himself he negociated a Treaty (No. XX.) with the British Government in May 1816, by which the Rajah agreed to subsidize a British force, costing Rupees 7,50,000 a year, and to maintain a force of not less than 3,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, with the necessary equipments of guns and warlike stores.

In 1817 Pursojee died suddenly, having been murdered, as was afterwards discovered, by Appa Sahib. Soon after his accession, Appa Sahib made common cause with the Peishwa, who was then inciting all the Mahrattas to unite against the English. He fell upon the Residency with an overwhelming force, but was gallantly repulsed, and compelled on 6th January 1818 to sign a Provisional Agreement (No. XXI.), ceding lands in lieu of the subsidy and contingent, and engaging that the Government of the country should be conducted according to the advice of the Resident. Appa Sahib, however, persevered in his intrigues against the British Government. He was arrested, but effected his escape, and found refuge among the Gonds. After an unsuccessful attempt to regain his hold of Nagpore, he fled to Hindostan in February 1819. He died at Jodhpore in 1840.

On the deposition of Appa Sahib, a grandson of Raghojee by his daughter was placed in power on 26th June 1818. He assumed the name of Raghojee in honor of his grandfather. During the minority of the new Rajah, the Nagpore territory was under the management of the Resident, acting in the name of the Rajah. In 1826, when the Rajah attained his majority and was entrusted with the administration, a Treaty (No. XXII.) was made with him, by which he ceded for ever territories to pay the cost of the subsidiary force, and assigned lands as a guarantee for the payment of the troops which he was bound to maintain, and which were thenceforth to be under control of the British Government. The Rajah also bound himself to maintain good government under control of the Resident. The provisions of this Treaty however were acknowledged to press heavily on the Rajah's resources, and to be inconsistent with the declared wish and resolution of Government to restore the Bhonsla family to the rank and station of one of the substantive powers of India. In 1829 therefore the Treaty was modified (No. XXIII.), the assigned districts were restored

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NAGPORE.

to Nagpore, a subsidy of eight lakhs a year was taken instead, the auxiliary force was disbanded, and the Rajah was required to keep up a national force of his own sufficient to preserve the internal tranquillity of the country. The Rajah was at the same time released to some extent from his complete subjection to the Resident in the administration of affairs. At the request of the Rajah, in 1830, the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1826, the utility of retaining which was not very apparent, was cancelled.

Raghojee retained the administration of affairs till the day of his death, 11th December 1853. He died without a son, without any heir whatever, and without any adopted child, and it was determined to incorporate with the British Territories the Nagpore State, which had in 1818 been forfeited by the treachery and hostility of Appa Sahib, had been declared to belong to the British Government by right of conquest, had been conferred by free gift on Raghojee, his heirs and successors by the Treaty of 1826, and had now lapsed to the British Government by default of heirs.

In 1855 the surviving widows of the late Rajah adopted as their son and heir, Janojee Bhonsla, a collateral relation of the Rajah in the female line. In consideration of the loyalty of the family during the rebellion of 1857, the title of Rajah Bahadoor of Deor, and the lands of Deor, in the District of Sattara, were conferred in perpetuity on Janojee and his heirs, whether by blood or by adoption. The family receive pensions amounting at present to Rupees 2,33,000 a year.

By Article 2 of the Treaty of 1826, the Engagements formed with the Gond and other tributary chiefs and zemindars by British Officers in the Rajah's name were guaranteed. The zemindars with whom written Engagements (No. XXIV.) were contracted were those of Chutesgurh, Chanda, and Deogurh or Chindwara. The Chutesgurh zemindars, including the Rajah of Bustar, with whom a separate Treaty (No. XXV.) had been concluded, and the Rajahs of Kharonde and Kakair, were twenty-seven in number, and paid an annual tribute of Rupees 1,28,032. In Chanda there were eighteen petty Gond zemindars, paying altogether a tribute of only Rupees 420. The Gond zemindars of Deogurh were fourteen in number, who usually paid only a trifling quit-rent. Besides these there were thirty-two zemindars in the Wyne Gunga districts, who paid a total tribute of Rupees 1,41,594, but with whom no written Engagements were formed.

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The Nagpore territory and the Saugor and Nerbudda territory have been formed into a separate administration under a Chief Commissioner, to which have been added Sumbulpore and its dependencies. The territories under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner are now known as the Central Provinces.

The Principal Chiefs in the Central Provinces are the Rajahs of Bustar, Kharond, and Mukrai, to all of whom the right of adoption has been conceded (No. XXVI). The Rajah of Bustar pays an annual tribute of Rupees 4,000. The Kharond Chief pays Rupees 4,500. The revenues of Bustar and Kharond are respectively Rupees 25,870 and Rupees 29,878, and the population about 80,000 in each State.

No. XVII.

TREATY with the RAJAH of BERAR in 1781.

Whereas a friendship is firmly established betwixt Maharajah Madajee Boosla and the English, the following Articles are accordingly settled by Syna Bahadur through Rajah Ram Pundit.

1*st.*—That Rajah Syna Bahadur shall send 2,000 good and effective horse along with Colonel Pearse to assist the English in the war against Hyder Naig; that the Officer commanding them shall act under the order of the said Colonel, or the Officer who shall command the Bengal troops in the Carnatic; and that they shall receive from the Officer who shall command the Bengal troops in the Carnatic an allowance for their support at the rate which hath been settled in a separate paper by the Governor-General and Council and Rajah Ram Pundit, month by month, in the same proportion as the English troops shall receive their pay.

2*nd.*—That the army of Rajah Syna Bahadur will immediately leave Orissa, and march in an expedition against Gurrah Mundelah; let the Governor-General and Council of the English, from a regard to the friendship which subsists betwixt the family of Bhosilah and the English, give orders that an English Officer with a body of the troops, now stationed in Hindostan, may march from that quarter to

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assist the Rajah in the above-mentioned expedition, and having reduced Gurrah Mundelah, establish immediately the Rajah's garrisons there.

3*rd*.—That in order that the friendship betwixt the family of Maharajah Madajee Boosla and the English may daily be strengthened and augmented, let the Governor-General and Council for the present send a trusty person to Nagpore, and hereafter the Dewan Deogur Pundit will come from that place and have an interview with the Governor-General, when, with their mutual advice and approbation, the desires and demands of both parties will be adjusted and settled.

4*th*.—That if it should happen from particular circumstances that an interview betwixt Deogur Pundit and the Governor-General cannot take place, in that case the desires and demands of both parties may be settled at Nagpore by the intervention of a trusty person, and the bonds of friendship shall be so firmly established betwixt the family of Bhosilah and the English that no infraction or injury can ever by any means happen to them.

Account of the monthly expense of the Troops to be sent along with Colonel Pearse.

Two thousand sowars or horse, at 50,000 Rupees per month for each 1,000, making altogether 1 lakh of Rupees per month.

Dated 8th Rubbee-ul-Sani, in the 22nd year of the Reign.

The said allowance shall commence from the time of the troops leaving Cuttack, and when they shall have finished the service, and having received their dismissal from the Commander of the English troops, they shall return to their own country, their pay shall be continued according to the number of munzils or days' journeys which they may be from the place of their dismission to the city of Cuttack.

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No. XVIII.

TREATY of Peace between the HONORABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and their ALLIES on the one part, and SENAH SAHEB SOUBAH RAGHOJEE BHOOSLA on the other, settled by Major-General WELLESLEY on the part of the HONORABLE COMPANY and their ALLIES, and by JESWUNT RAO RAMCHUNDER on the part of SENAH SAHEB SOUBAH RAGHOJEE BHOOSLA; who have each communicated to the other their full powers.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honorable Company and their Allies on the one part, and the Senah Saheb Soubah Raghojee Bhoosla on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

Senah Saheb Soubah Raghojee Bhoosla cedes to the Honorable Company and their Allies, in perpetual sovereignty, the Province of Cuttack, including the Port and District of Balasore.

ARTICLE 3.

He likewise cedes to the Honorable Company and their Allies, in perpetual sovereignty, all the territories of which he has collected the revenues in participation with the Soubah of the Deccan, and those of which he may have possession which are to the westward of the River Wurdah.

ARTICLE 4.

It is agreed that the frontier of Senah Saheb Soubah towards the territories of His Highness the Soubah of the Deccan, shall be formed to the west by the River Wurdah from its issue from the Injardy Hills to its junction with the Godavery.

The hills on which are the Forts of Nernallah and Gouelghur are to be in the possession of Senah Saheb Soubah, and everything south of those hills, and to the west of the River Wurdah, is to belong to the British Government and their Allies.

ARTICLE 5.

Districts amounting to four lakhs of Rupees per annum contiguous to, and to the south of the Forts of Nernallah and Gouelghur, are to be given over to Senah Saheb Soubah. Those districts are to be fixed

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upon by Major-General Wellesley and delivered over to Senah Saheb Soubah at the same time with the forts.

ARTICLE 6.

Senah Saheb Soubah, for himself, his heirs and successors, entirely renounces all claims of every description on the territories of the British Government and their Allies, ceded by the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Articles, and on all the territories of His Highness the Soubah of the Deccan.

ARTICLE 7.

The Honorable Company engage that they will mediate and arbitrate, according to the principles of justice, any disputes or differences that may now exist or may hereafter arise between the Honorable Company's Allies, Secunder Jah Bahadur, his heirs and successors, and Rao Pundit Purdhaun, his heirs and successors respectively, and Senah Saheb Soubah.

ARTICLE 8.

Senah Saheb Soubah engages never to take or retain in his service any Frenchmen, or the subject of any other European or American Power, the Government of which may be at war with the British Government, or any British subject, whether European or Indian, without the consent of the British Government. The Honorable Company engage on their part, that they will not give aid or countenance to any discontented relations, Rajahs, Zemindars, or other subjects of Senah Saheb Soubah, who may fly from or rebel against his authority.

ARTICLE 9.

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the Governments, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

ARTICLE 10.

Certain Treaties have been made by the British Government with feudatories of Senah Saheb Soubah. These Treaties* are to be

*'*Vide* Treaties with Cuttack Tributary Mehals, Vol. I., page 184. The Rajah manifested the utmost reluctance to ratify this clause, and it was only under the threat of renewed hostilities that he consented to sign the lists.

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confirmed. Lists of the persons with whom such Treaties have been made will be given to Senah Saheb Soubah, when this Treaty will be ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE 11.

Senah Saheb Soubah hereby renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all adherence to the confederacy formed by him and Dowlut Rao Scindia and other Mahratta Chiefs, to attack the Honorable Company and their Allies. He engages not to assist those Chiefs if the war with them should still continue.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty of Peace is to be ratified by Senah Saheb Soubah within eight days from this time; and the ratification is to be delivered to Major-General Wellesley, at which time the orders for the cession of the ceded territories are to be delivered, and the troops are to withdraw. Major-General Wellesley engages that the Treaty shall be ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, and that the ratification shall be delivered in two months from this date.

Done in Camp at Deogaum, this 17th December 1803, *answering to the 2nd Ramzan* 1213 *Fazali.*

Ratified by the Governor-General and Council on the 9th January 1804.

No. XIX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT for the restitution of the Provinces of SUMBULPORE and PATNA by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT to RAJAH RAGHOJEE BHOOSLAH SAINA SAHEB SOOBAH BAHADOOR, dated 24th August 1806, corresponding with the 9th of Jemmaudee-Oossannee, 1221 Hijree.

Adverting to the relations of harmony and friendship subsisting between the British Government and Maharajah Raghojee Bhooslah, the Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Baronet, Governor-General, agrees to restore to Maharajah Raghojee Bhooslah all the territory

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of Sumbulpore and Patna which was ceded by the Maharajah to the Honorable English Company, with the exception of the territory of Rajah Joojar Sing, according to the following Schedule. The British Government hereby renounces all future claim whatsoever to the undermentioned Pergunnahs, and the Maharajah shall possess the same degree of sovereignty over them as he possesses over the rest of his dominions.

SCHEDULE.

NAMES OF PERGUNNAHS OF SUMBULPORE.

Sumbulpore.
Sonepoor.
Saurungurh.
Burgurh.
Suktee.
Serakole.
Benvia.
Bonee.
Kautikpoor.

NAMES OF PERGUNNAHS OF PATNA.

Patna.
Khauss Patna.
Nawagurh.
Ghureeland.
Tonageer.
Borasambre.

The territory of Rajah Joojar Sing shall continue to be incorporated with the British dominions. The Maharajah on his part hereby renounces all future claim to the territory of Rajah Joojar Sing, and further engages never to make any pecuniary demand on that territory or to exercise any authority over it. If at any time, Rajah Joojar Sing, with a view to excite disturbance, shall either attack the country of Maharajah Raghojee Bhooslah or enter into any collusion with the zemindars of the Maharajah's territory for the

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purpose of making war upon the Maharajah, the Maharajah shall report the same to the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, who will duly enquire into the circumstances of the case, and if such acts should be proved against Rajah Joojar Sing, his country shall be separated from the British dominions, and the Maharajah shall be at liberty, with the consent of the British Government, to march his troops against the said Rajah Joojar Sing. The Governor-General will not in any manner encourage or afford him protection. On the other hand, the Maharajah and his officers shall not, without the consent of the British Government, make war in any manner upon Rajah Joojar Sing or offer any molestation to him. If, however, Rajah Joojar Sing shall be found guilty of any outrages, in that case Roygurh shall be separated from the Company's dominions, and annexed to those of the Maharajah, in the same manner as Sumbulpore and Patna.

It is hereby agreed that a copy of this Treaty, ratified by the Governor-General in Council, shall be transmitted from Fort William in the space of two months and eleven days from this date.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 2nd October 1806.

No. XX.

TREATY of perpetual defensive alliance between the HONORABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH PURSOJEE BHOOSLAH, his heirs and successors, settled with RAJAH MOODHAJEE BHOOSLAH, exercising with plenary powers all the functions of Government, on behalf of the said MAHARAJAH, by RICHARD JENKINS, Esq., Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable FRANCIS, EARL of MOIRA, K. G., one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors of the said Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the blessing of God, the relations of peace and friendship have uninterruptedly subsisted for a length of time between the Honorable English East India Company and the State of Nagpore, the powers aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have determined, with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquillity,

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and to the security of their rights and territories, and those of their allies and dependents, to enter into the defensive alliance on the terms specified in the underwritten Articles.

ARTICLE 1.

The peace, union, and friendship, so long subsisting between the two States, shall be promoted and increased by this Treaty, and shall be perpetual. The friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both, and the contracting parties agree, that all the former Treaties and Agreements between the two States now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this Engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

ARTICLE 2.

If any Power or State whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah, and, after due representation, shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand. For the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this Agreement, the Governor-General in Council, in behalf of the Honorable Company, hereby declares that the British Government will never permit any Power or State whatever, in which description is included the tribe of Pindarries, to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights and territories of Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah, but will at all times maintain and defend the same in the same manner as the rights and territories of the Honorable Company are now maintained and defended.

ARTICLE 3.

In conformity to the spirit of complete alliance and indemnity of interests, established by the provisions of the preceding Articles, and in return for the obligation which the British Government has thereby imposed upon itself, to protect and defend the State of Nagpore against all enemies, the Maharajah agrees not only to employ the utmost effort of his military power and resources, in conjunction with those of the British Government, for the purpose of assisting to repel acts of hostility

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or aggression directed against the State of Nagpore, but also to consider the forces and resources of his Government to be applicable to the utmost practicable extent on occasions on which the British Government may be engaged in operations for the defence of the territories of its allies, their Highnesses the Nawab Sekunder Jah, Soobahdar of the Deccan, and the Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhaun, as well as generally to aid the British Government as far as his power and resources will admit, in any contest in which the British Government may at any time be engaged for the defence of its own rights and those of its allies.

ARTICLE 4.

With a view to fulfil this Treaty of defensive alliance, Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah agrees to receive, and the Honorable East India Company to furnish, a permanent subsidiary force of British troops, consisting of not less than one regiment of Native cavalry, six battalions of Native infantry, one complete company of European artillery, and one company of pioneers with the usual proportion of field pieces attached, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition, which force shall be accordingly stationed in perpetuity in the Maharajah's territories. It is moreover agreed that, with the reserve of two battalions of sepoys which are to remain near His Highness' person, the residue of the force shall be posted in such a situation near the south bank of the Nerbudda as may be chosen by the British Government, and with liberty to move in any direction necessary through His Highness' territories, as well as to have the privilege of changing its position in case it shall be so determined on, the Maharajah's Government being previously consulted in the latter case. In the event, however, of its being deemed advisable by the British Government, at any time, that one of the two battalions of sepoys, which it is above provided are to remain near His Highness' person, should join the force stationed near the Nerbudda, the said Maharajah will make no objection, but the force near His Highness' person shall never consist of less than one battalion.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah hereby engages to pay to the Honorable Company, from His Highness's treasury at Nagpore, according to the two

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under-mentioned equal and half-yearly instalments, punctually and without demur or hesitation, the annual sum of seven lakhs and fifty thousand Nagpore Rupees of the present standard value, being the estimated additional charge of the field establishment of the force described in the preceding Article.

The following are the instalments :—

1st December	3,75,000
1st June	3,75,000
	Rupees 7,50,000

ARTICLE 6.

The contracting parties will hereafter take into consideration the expediency of commuting the pecuniary payment settled by the 5th Article for a cession of territory on the part of Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah, and whatever arrangement may be thus determined upon, by mutual consent, shall be adopted. In the event likewise of any failure or delay ever occurring in the punctual discharge of the sum in question, according to the instalments above specified, the British Government shall be entitled to require, and His Highness will without hesitation agree to cede, territory in lieu of the whole of the subsidy, the situation of which territory will be then fixed according to mutual convenience. But it is understood that the British Government claims no right to demand a cession of territory, as long as the pecuniary payments are punctually discharged.

ARTICLE 7.

Whenever it may be found expedient for any temporary purpose to employ within the Maharajah's territory any troops belonging to the Honorable Company, exceeding the amount of the subsidiary force as fixed by the 4th Article, no objection shall be made on the part of the Maharajah, and the British Government on its part engages that the Maharajah shall not be charged with any additional expense on account of such extra troops.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharajah grants full permission for the purchase of supplies of every description for the use of the subsidiary force in all parts of His

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Highness' territory. Grain and all other articles of consumption, and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall be entirely exempted from duties, and the Commanding Officer and Officers of the said subsidiary force shall be treated in all respects in a manner suitable to the dignity and greatness of both States. The subsidiary force will at all times be ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of the Maharajah, his heirs and successors, the overawing and chastisement of rebels, or exciters of disturbance in His Highness' dominions, and due correction of his subjects or dependents, who may withhold payment of the Sirkar's just claims, but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor like Sebundy to be stationed in the country to collect the revenues, nor in levying contributions in the manner of Moolukgeeree.

ARTICLE 9.

Inasmuch as by the present Treaty the British Government engages to maintain and defend the rights and territories of Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah in the same manner as the rights and territories of the Honorable Company are now maintained and defended, and as the object of the present alliance is purely and exclusively of a defensive nature, the Maharajah consequently engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peishwa, or any of the Honorable Company's allies or dependents, or against any other power or State whatever, and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth of justice, may determine, shall meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

ARTICLE 10.

As by the present Treaty the union and friendship of the two States is so firmly cemented that they may be considered as one and the same, the Maharajah engages neither to commence nor to pursue in future any negotiations with any other State whatever, without giving previous notice to, and entering into mutual consultation with, the Company's Government; and the British Government on its part hereby declares, that it has no manner of concern with any of the

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Maharajah's children, relations, dependents, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute.

ARTICLE 11.

Whereas it is incumbent on the Maharajah to be prepared to unite with the British Government to the utmost extent of his power and resources in the protection and defence of his rights and territories, against all external and internal enemies, and whereas by the 3rd Article of this Treaty, the Maharajah engages not only to fulfil that obligation, but also to assist the British Government as far as may be practicable on occasions on which that Government may be compelled to exert its power in the defence of its own rights and those of its allies, the Maharajah engages, with a view to fulfil these obligations, to maintain, at all times, in a state of efficiency, and fit for active service, a force consisting of not less than three thousand cavalry, and two thousand infantry, with the necessary equipments of guns and warlike stores; which force shall be employed on occasions of actual service in the manner that may be pointed out by the Officer Commanding the British subsidiary force. In the same manner, in the event of any part of the forces of the Maharajah being required to act in conjunction with a British force beyond the limits of His Highness' territories, the former shall be employed under the orders and directions of the Commanding Officer of the latter. It is, moreover, declared that, in addition to the force of cavalry and infantry which the Maharajah is bound by this Article perpetually to maintain, His Highness will keep up as large a number of troops as may be necessary, and as the resources of his Government may enable him to support, and that on all necessary occasions, he will be ready to assist the British Government with the whole of his forces.

ARTICLE 12.

Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah agrees to attend and conform to whatever advice and recommendation may from time to time be offered by the British Resident at His Highness' Court on all points connected with the due support and equipment of the force consisting of three thousand cavalry and two thousand infantry, which, by the 11th Article, the Maharajah engages permanently to maintain, which advice and recommendation will extend to the regularity and sufficiency of the

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pay and good quality of the accoutrements, horses, arms, &c., of the troops composing the said force, and to the general discipline of the whole. His Highness further agrees to afford without excuse or hesitation to the Resident any evidence that he may at any time require of the actual existence of the force in question in a state of efficiency for active service; and whenever the Resident may require it, His Highnes will permits the said force to be mustered, inspected, and reviewed personally, either by the Resident or by the Officer commanding the subsidiary force.

ARTICLE 13.

Inasmuch as by the present Treaty of defensive alliance, the ties of union are so closely drawn that the interests of the two States are become identified, it is agreed that on occasions on which it may be deemed expedient and necessary for the general defence of the Deccan, or for the suppression of disorders, the British subsidiary force serving with the Maharájah shall be permitted, at the direction of the British Government, to be employed in the Province of Berar, in co-operation with the subsidiary force of Hyderabad, and also in other territories adjacent to the Maharajah's dominions; provided, however, that by such temporary employment of the force stationed with the Maharajah, His Highness' territories shall not be exposed to serious danger, and that the force stationed near His Highness' person shall never be less than one battalion of sepoys.

ARTICLE 14.

The British Government agrees not to give aid or countenance to any discontented subjects or dependents of the Maharajah, or any members of His Highness' family, or relations or servants of His Highness, who, in like manner, engages to refuse protection to any persons who may be in a state of rebellion against the British Government or its allies, or to any fugitives from their respective territories.

ARTICLE 15.

This Treaty, consisting of fifteen Articles, being this day settled by Richard Jenkins, Esquire, with Rajah Moodhojee Bhooslah, on the part of Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah, Mr. Jenkins has

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delivered one copy thereof in English, Mahratta, and Persian, signed and sealed by himself to the said Rajah Moodhojee Bhooslah, who on his part has also delivered one copy of the same, duly executed with the seal and signature of Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah, and with his own seal and signature; and Mr. Jenkins, by virtue of official authority given to him in that behalf by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, hereby declares the said Treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages to procure and deliver to His Highness in the space of forty days a ratified copy of the same under the seal of the Honorable Company, and the signature of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the Treaty executed by Mr. Jenkins shall be returned. But the subsidiary force specified in the 4th Article shall be immediately furnished by the Honorable Company, and all the other Articles of this Treaty shall be in full force from this time.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Nagpore, the Twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, answering to the Twenty-eighth of Jumadoossanee, in the year of the Hijera One Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty-one.

Ratified by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 15th day of June 1816.

J. ADAM,

Secretary to Government.

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No. XXI.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT concluded between the HONORABLE COMPANY and MAHARAJAH MOODHAJEE BHONSLA, by MR. JENKINS on the part of the HONORABLE COMPANY, and NAGO PUNDIT and NARRAIN PUNDIT on the part of His Highness.

ARTICLE 1.

The Rajah retains his Musnud until the pleasure of the Governor-General is known on the following conditions:

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah consents to cede his territories north of the Nerbuddah, as well as all those on the southern bank, also Gawilegurh and his territories in Berar and Sirgoojah and Jushpore, in lieu of the former subsidy and contingent.

ARTICLE 3.

The affairs of the Government, Civil and Military, shall be settled and conducted by Ministers in the confidence of the British Government according to the advice of the Resident, and His Highness with his family will reside in his palace in the city of Nagpore under the protection of the British troops.

ARTICLE 4.

The subsidy shall be paid up and shall continue to be paid until a final settlement.

ARTICLE 5.

Any forts in His Highness' territory which the British Government may wish to occupy shall immediately be given up to the British troops.

ARTICLE 6.

The principal persons concerned in resisting His Highness' orders on the 16th of December and since shall receive no favor, but be punished, and, if possible, be seized and delivered up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The two hills of Seetabuldee with the bazaars and land adjoining, to a distance to be hereafter specified, shall be henceforth included in

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the British boundary, and such Military works erected as may be deemed necessary.

Done at Nagpore, this 6th day of January 1818 *A. D., corresponding to the 28th of Suffer* 1233 *A. H.*

(A true copy.)

(Signed) R. JENKINS,
Resident.

No. XXII.

TREATY of perpetual friendship and alliance between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH RAGHOJEE BHOOSLAH, his heirs and successors, settled by RICHARD JENKINS, Esquire, Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT, LORD AMHERST, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas a Treaty of perpetual defensive alliance, consisting of fifteen Articles, was concluded at Nagpore between the Honorable East India Company and the State of Nagpore, under date the 27th May 1816, corresponding with the 28th of Jumadoossanee, in the year of the Hijri 1231; and whereas during the subsistence of that Treaty in full force, in violation of public faith and of the laws of nations, an attack was made by Rajah Moodhajee Bhooslah on the British Resident and the troops of his ally stationed at Nagpore for the said Rajah's protection, thereby dissolving the said Treaty, annulling the relations of peace and amity between the two States, placing the State of Nagpore at the mercy of the British Government, and the Maharajah's Musnud at its disposal; and whereas the British Government, still recollecting the former close alliance, consented to restore the relations of amity and friendship and to replace His Highness on the Musnud; and whereas in utter forgetfulness of this lenity, and in disregard of every principle of faith and honor, Appah Saheb entered into fresh concert with the enemies of the British Government, that Government was conse-

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quently compelled to remove him from the Musnud; and Maharajah Raghojee Bhooslah having succeeded to the same by the favor of the said Government, the following Treaty is concluded between the States.

ARTICLE 1.

All Articles of the Treaty concluded at Nagpore, on the 27th of May 1816, which are not contrary to the tenor of the present engagement, are hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 2.

Although the Rajah assumes, with the permission of the British Government, the title and ensigns of Sena Saheb Soobah, which have been held by former Rajahs of Nagpore, he hereby renounces for ever for himself and successors all dependence upon or connection with the Rajah of Sattarah or other Mahratta powers, and agrees to relinquish all ceremonies and observances whatever referring to the dignity of Sena Saheb Soobah.

ARTICLE 3.

By the 10th Article of the Treaty of Nagpore it is agreed that the Maharajah is neither to commence nor to pursue any negociation with any other State whatever, without giving previous notice to and entering into mutual consultation with the Company's Government. In order to the more effectual fulfilment of this Article, Maharajah Roghojee Bhooslah hereby agrees neither to maintain vakeels or other agents at the Courts of any Foreign State whatever, nor to permit the residence of vakeels or other agents from any such State at his Court; and His Highness further engages to hold no communication with any power whatever, except through the Resident or other Minister of the Honorable Company's Government residing at His Highness' Court.

ARTICLE 4.

By the 4th Article of the Treaty of Nagpore it was agreed that, with the reserve of two battalions of sepoys which were to remain near the Rajah's person, the residue of the subsidiary force which the British Government thereby agreed to furnish should be posted in such a situation near the south bank of the Nerbudda as might be chosen by the British Government. By the present Article it is agreed that the

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British Government shall be at liberty in future to station its troops in any part of the Rajah's territories, as it may deem necessary for their protection and the maintenance of tranquillity; and also to decide upon the number of troops to be so maintained, whether greater or smaller than the amount of the subsidiary force before fixed.

ARTICLE 5.

The late Rajah Moodhajee Bhooslah, commonly called Appa Sahib, agreed to cede to the Honorable Company certain territories for the payment of the expenses of the permanent military force maintained by the British Government in His Highness' territories, and in lieu of the subsidy of 7,50,000 Rupees formerly paid by the said Rajah, and of the contingent he was bound to maintain by the former Treaty. These territories, as detailed in the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall remain for ever under the dominion of the Honorable Company. His Highness Maharajah Raghojee Bhooslah hereby expressly renounces all claims and pretensions of whatever description on the territories aforesaid, and all connection with the Chiefs and Zemindars or other inhabitants of them. The British Government on its part hereby guarantees the rest of the dominions of the Nagpore State to Maharajah Raghojee Bhooslah, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 6.

As it may be found that some of the territories ceded to the British Government in the foregoing Article would, from their situation, be more conveniently attached to the territories of the Nagpore State, His Highness agrees that such exchanges of talooks and lands shall be made hereafter on terms of a fair valuation of their respective revenues as may be necessary for the convenience of both parties; and it is agreed and covenanted that the territories to be assigned and ceded to the Honorable Company by the 5th Article, or in consequence of the exchange stipulated eventually in this Article, shall be subject to the exclusive management of the said Company and their officers.

ARTICLE 7.

The British Government undertook, during the Rajah's minority, the settlement and management of the whole of the country reserved to His Highness, and the general direction of his affairs in His Highness

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name, and on his behalf; His Highness' nonage, according to Hindoo law and usage, being now expired, the powers of Government and the administration of his dominions under the several conditions and exceptions hereinafter specified are declared to be vested in the Rajah.

ARTICLE 8.

For the more complete and effectual fulfilment of this intention and object of the 11th Article of the Treaty of 27th May 1816, the military force of the State of Nagpore, with the exception of a small body of infantry and horse, which may be maintained with the sanction of the British Government for the Rajah's personal retinue, and the requisite Sebundies for the police and collection of revenue, (to be subject to the same sanction with regard to their numbers, description and employment) shall always remain under the authority of the British Government, and at its disposal, for His Highness' benefit, and sufficient funds shall be permanently appropriated for its regular payment from His Highness' resources.

ARTICLE 9.

The districts of Deogurh above the Ghauts, Chandah, Loujhee, and Chutteesgurh, and their dependencies, together with some additional districts, yielding altogether a clear net revenue of seventeen lakhs of Rupees per annum will, for the present, be retained under the management of European Superintendents acting for the Rajah, but subject to the orders of the British Resident, to provide funds for the payment of the military establishments referred to in the preceding Article, and for the civil expenses of the said districts. A true and faithful account of the revenue and the produce of the said districts, and of the military and civil disbursements, shall be rendered to His Highness, and any surplus remaining after payment of the above charges shall be paid into His Highness' treasury.

The rest of His Highness' territories, including the city of Nagpore, shall be replaced under the direct administration of His Highness and his Ministers, the British superintendence being gradually withdrawn; and it is hereby further declared, that whenever the state of the district, retained under British superintendence under this Article, and the success of His Highness' management in the country now transferred to him, shall appear to the British Government to justify such a

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measure, the districts excepted in this Article shall also be restored to the direct management of the Rajah, His Highness appropriating sufficient funds from his resources for the payment of the military force, and the British Government remaining the medium of conducting all affairs with the tributary Chiefs and Zemindars of the country.

ARTICLE 10.

In the management of the country transferred to the Rajah's immediate authority by the preceding Article, and in that of the excepted districts when restored to His Highness' control, Rajah Raghojee Bhooslah hereby promises to pay at all times the utmost attention to such advice as the British Government shall judge it necessary to offer him with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenue, the administration of justice and police, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness' interests, the happiness of his people and the mutual welfare of both States, and always to conduct the affairs of his Government by the hands of Ministers in the confidence of the British Government, and responsible to it as well as to His Highness in the exercise of their duties in every branch of the administration.

His Highness specifically agrees to adopt such regulations and ordinances as may be suggested by the British Government through its representative at His Highness' Court for ensuring order, economy, and integrity in every department of his Government, and the engagements and settlements which have been or may be concluded with the putels and ryots or others in his name through the intervention of British Agents shall be faithfully maintained and acted upon. The civil establishments of the Government, the appointment of persons to fill them, and the expenditure on account of those establishments, as well as of His Highness' Court and household, shall be fixed and continued according to the advice of the British Government; and the Resident shall be at all times at liberty to inspect and investigate the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Government in every branch, as well as to have access to the treasury, in order to be assured of the actual state of the finances.

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ARTICLE 11.

If it shall be necessary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or either of them, that hostilities shall be undertaken or preparations made for commencing hostilities against any State or power, Rajah Raghojee Bhooslah agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expense incurred by the augmentation of the military force and the unavoidable charges of the war, such a sum as shall appear to the British Government, on an attentive consideration of the means of His said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenue of his said Highness.

ARTICLE 12.

And whereas the interests and reputation of the contracting parties require that the prosperity of His Highness' dominions should be increased and perpetuated by the operations of this Treaty, and it is indispensable that effectual and lasting security should be provided for the welfare and happiness of the people and against any failure in the funds destined to defray the expenses of His Highness' permanent military establishment in the time of peace, as well as to secure an eventual surplus for the purpose mentioned in the 11th Article, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that if, from the mismanagement of His Highness' Officers, and from the neglect of the advice and suggestions of the British Government, on the part of His Highness, the British Government shall have reason to apprehend at any future period, a failure in the funds so destined, or a deterioration, instead of the expected improvement in His Highness' resources, and in the condition of the people, the British Government shall be at liberty and shall have full power and right to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the British Government such part or parts of the territorial possessions of His Highness, as shall appear to the said Government necessary to render the funds efficient and available either in time of peace or war, or the whole, should the welfare of the country require it.

ARTICLE 13.

It is hereby further agreed that, whenever the British Government shall signify to the said Maharajah Raghojee Bhooslah, that it is become

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necessary to carry into effect the provision of the 12th Article, His said Highness shall immediately issue orders to his amils or other officers for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and control of the said Government, and in case His Highness shall not issue such orders within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the British Government shall be at liberty to issue orders by its own authority for assuming the collections and management of the said territories. Provided always that whenever and as long as any part of His said Highness' territories shall be placed and shall remain under the exclusive authority and control of the said British Government, the said Government shall render to His Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed; provided also that in no case whatever shall His Highness' actual receipt of annual income arising out of his territorial revenue be less than the fifth part of the net revenues of the whole of his territories, which amount of one-fifth of the said net revenues the British Government engages at all times to secure and cause to be paid for His Highness' use.

ARTICLE 14.

The hill of Seetabuldee and that adjacent to it, with the land and bazaars adjoining, within a boundary line which will be settled, shall be annexed to the British Residency, and the British Government shall be at full liberty to keep up the necessary works for rendering them a good military position, which have been or may be erected upon them or elsewhere within the boundary aforesaid.

The Maharajah also engages at all times to furnish such pasture land as may be required for the use of the British forces at the most convenient places adjoining to the Cantonments of the different divisions of the said forces.

ARTICLE 15.

The Maharajah also agrees that the British Government shall be at all times at liberty to garrison and occupy such fortresses and strong places within his dominions, as it shall appear to them advisable to take charge of, and that all officers and all troops, whether individually or collectively belonging to the Honorable Company, shall have

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free ingress to and egress from all His Highness' forts and places of strength when necessary for their safety.

ARTICLE 16.

Whenever called upon by the British Government, the Maharajah agrees to collect as many Brinjarries as possible, and to store as much grain as may be practicable in convenient places for the purpose of aiding the supplies of the armies of both States in any contest in which they may be engaged.

ARTICLE 17.

This Treaty, consisting of seventeen Articles, being settled and concluded at Nagpore, on the first day of December in the year 1826, corresponding with Jumadee 1st, in the year of the Hijeree 1242, by Richard Jenkins, Esq., with Maharajah Raghojee Bhooslah, Mr. Jenkins has delivered to the said Maharajah a copy of the same in English, Persian and Mahratta, sealed and signed by himself, and His Highness has delivered to Mr. Jenkins another copy also in English, Persian and Mahratta, bearing His Highness' seal and signature, and Mr. Jenkins has engaged to procure and deliver to His Highness without delay a copy of the same duly ratified by the Right Honorable William Pitt Lord Amherst, Governor-General, &c., &c., on the receipt of which by His said Highness the present Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable East India Company and on His Highness, and the copy now delivered to His said Highness shall be returned.

Governor-General's Seal.

(Signed) AMHERST.

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Camp, at Shahjehanpore, this thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six A. D.

(Signed) A. STIRLING,

Secretary to the Government,

In attendance on the Governor-General.

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NAGPORE.
No. XXII.

SCHEDULE

OF CESSIONS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

1*st.*—*Mundilla, including*

1. Fort of Mundilla.
2. Burgee.

2*nd.*—*Jubbulpore, including*

1. Huwelee Gurha.
2. Suhora.
3. Sandpoor.
4. Khombee.
5. Bhunee Ban.
6. Ghosalpoor, including
    1. Sirclee.
    2. Kooa.
    3. Turwa.
    4. Ghosalpoor.
7. Punnagurh.
8. Mujholee.
9. Kemoree.
10. Bareily.
11. Bulhary.
12. Tezgurh.
13. Kusungee, &c.

Zemindary Talooks.

1. Mulumpoor.
2. Peepreea.
3. Mangurh.
4. Narayunpoor.
5. Nuwaz.
6. Wureea.
7. Singhoree Chaya.
8. Bundra.
9. Suhupoora.

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3rd.—Sewnee, including

1. Sewnee.
2. Doonguraza.
3. Anu Ushta.
4. Denashee.
5. Dungurthat.
6. Kurola.
7. Rutungee.
8. Ghinsoor.
9. Gondee.
10. Oogullee.
11. Chindee.
12. Chupara and 2 Khasgee Villages.

4th.—Chowragurh, including

1. The Fort of Chowragurh.
2. Shapoor.
3. The Kuzba of Chougan.

5th.—Rewa, including.

1. Bohurgurh.
2. Bara.
3. Sakurgurra.
4. Bahnee.
5. Sewnee.
6. Bhamboonezumala.
7. Singpoor Bara.
8. Buchaee.
9. Pilapusaee.
10. Hoosungabad.
11. Zumanee.
12. Sohagpoor.
13. Chiklee Bara.

6th.—Baitool, including

1. Kunellee Khesla Baitool.
2. Juyutgurh Amla.
3. Khundar Kirawuddee.

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4. Jamnee.
5. Masud.
6. Sowhgurh.
7. Mhauderee.

7th.—Moollagee, including

1. Moottayee.
2. Saykhera.
3. Satner.
4. Patun.
5. Mundree.
6. Ashta.
7. Metsalwaree.
8. Pownee.
9. Ashner.

8th.—Sumbhulpoor, including

1. Khalsa Sumbhulpoor.
2. Chunderpoor.
3. Ambonna.
4. Kurral
5. Ghems.
6. Hootal.
7. Burpalee.
8. Patkulda.
9. Lukunpoor.
10. Boordah.
11. Barbar Killa.
12. Phoonda.
13. Dama.
14. Saungah.
15. Sappurgurh.
16. Serrah.
17. Coolabara.
18. Rampoora.
19. Rajepoor.
20. Pundumpoor.

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Zemindaries.

1. Sumbulpoor.
2. Burgurh, including
   Singra,
   Half of Boteea, and
   Half of Saragong.
3. Suktee, including
   Half of Boteea, and
   Half of Saragong.
4. Saringurh, including
   Sureea.
   Suroawah.
   Sohagpoor.
5. Gungpoor.
6. Boree.
7. Boomra.
8. Rerakole.
9. Soondpoor.

Patna and its Dependencies.

1. Patna.
2. Assee Salda.
3. Jura Singha.
4. Butata.
5. Dinkgurh.
6. Topal.
7. Teelgurh.
8. Gumleeadolah.
9. Huldee.
10. Sandakala.
11. Sarpahar.
12. Bud Puhar.
13. Boy Moorda.
14. Sabe Butha.
15. Hat Kund.
16. Doombutta.

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Patna Zemindaries.

1. Patna Proper.
2. Pooljher.
3. Boora Samer.
4. Ramoon.
5. Autgaon.
6. Lohar Singha.
7. Kheriar.
8. Nuwagurh.
9. Dewlee.

9th.—Sohagpoor Bhugdoker.

No. XXIII.

REVISED ENGAGEMENT between the HONORABLE COMPANY and the RAJAH of NAGPORE.

Whereas, in view to the promotion of the welfare, dignity, and independence of the Rajah of Nagpore, and to the mutual benefit and convenience of the Honorable Company and His Highness' Government, it has been deemed expedient to alter and modify certain Articles of the Treaty of 13th December 1826, the following provisions have accordingly been arranged and concluded, on the one part by Francis B. S. Wilder, Esq., Resident at the Court of Nagpore, in the name and on behalf of the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor-General in Council, and on the other by Maharajah Raghojee Bhoosla, Rajah of Nagpore.

ARTICLE 1.

Articles 8 and 9 of the existing Treaty are hereby rescinded, and it is agreed that, in lieu of the obligations contracted by those Articles, the Rajah of Nagpore shall pay to the British Government an annual subsidy of Sonat Rupees eight lakhs per annum, by quarterly instalments, *i. e.*, on the 6th of September, 6th December, 6th March, and 6th June of

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each year; in consideration whereof the reserved districts will be given up to His Highness' management, and his army made over entirely to his own authority and disposal, the British Officers employed in the Nagpore service being at the same time withdrawn. The transfer of territory is to take effect from the close of the present Nagpore Fussilee year, or 6th June 1830. Arrangements for gradually disbanding the auxiliary force as at present constituted, will be immediately put in train, it being of course the duty of the Rajah to provide in their room, and from his own funds, a national force adequate to the ordinary protection of his subjects and the performance of internal duties.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah agrees to respect and abide by the conditions of the Quinquennial Settlement, concluded with the poteils, ryots, and others by the British Authorities in his name, during the period for which the several leases were contracted. His Highness also binds himself to maintain inviolate all agreements and engagements formed with the Gond and other Tributary Chiefs and Zemindars by British Officers under the sanction and authority of the Resident.

ARTICLE 3.

Articles 10, 12, and 13 of the existing Treaty are hereby cancelled, and the following modified provisions substituted in lieu thereof. It shall be competent to the British Government, through its local representative, to offer advice to the Maharajah, his heirs and successors, on all important matters, whether relating to the internal administration of the Nagpore territory or to external concerns, and His Highness shall be bound to act in conformity thereto. If, which God forbid, gross and systematic oppression, anarchy and misrule should hereafter at any time prevail, in neglect of repeated advice and remonstrance, seriously endangering the public tranquillity and placing in jeopardy the stability of the resources whence His Highness discharges his obligations to the Honorable Company: the British Government reserves to itself the right of re-appointing its own Officers to the management of such district or districts of the Nagpore territory in His Highness' name, and for so long a

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period as it may deem necessary, the surplus receipts in such case, after defraying charges, to be paid into the Rajah's treasury.

ARTICLE 4.

Article 11 of the existing Treaty is hereby declared subject to the following modification. In lieu of the obligation it imposes, the Rajah agrees to maintain at all times, in a state of efficiency, a body of not less than one thousand of the best description of Irregular Horse, organised and disciplined after the native fashion, commanded by his own Native Officers, and subject to His Highness' exclusive authority. In the event of war, this force shall be liable to serve with the British army in the field, receiving batta from the Honorable Company in compensation of the extra expense of their maintenance, whenever employed beyond the Nagpore frontier.

ARTICLE 5.

Article 15 of the existing Treaty is hereby abrogated.

ARTICLE 6.

All the other provisions and conditions of the Treaty concluded at Nagpore on the 13th December 1826, which are not affected by the above convention, are to remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE 7.

This Engagement, consisting of seven Articles, being settled and concluded at Nagpore, on the 26th day of December 1829, corresponding with 29th Jumadilakher, in the year of the Hijeree 1245, by Francis B. S. Wilder, Esquire, with Maharajah Raghojee Bhoosla, Mr. Wilder has delivered to the said Maharajah a copy of the same in English, Persian and Mahratta, sealed and signed by himself, and His Highness has delivered to Mr. Wilder another copy, also in English, Persian and Mahratta, bearing His Highness' seal and signature, and Mr. Wilder has engaged to procure and deliver to His Highness, without delay, a copy of the same duly ratified by the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor-General, &c., &c., &c., on the receipt of which by His Highness, the present Engagement shall be deemed complete and binding on the

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Honorable East India Company and on His Highness, and the copy now delivered to his said Highness shall be returned.

Given on the 26th December 1829, *corresponding with the 29th Jumadilakher* 1245 *Hijeree.*

(Signed) F. B. S. WILDER,
Resident.
" W. C. BENTINCK.
" DALHOUSIE.
" W. B. BAYLEY.
" C. T. METCALFE.

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, the Fifteenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty.

(Signed) A. STERLING,
Secretary to Government.

No. XXIV.

SPECIMEN of the ENGAGEMENTS entered into by the ZEMINDARS of CHUTTEESGURH.

I, Ram Raee, the Zemindar of Sonakhan, with its twelve dependent villages, in the Province of Chutteesgurh, and subject to the Government of Nagpore, and my descendants, enter into the following Engagement:—

1. I will obey the orders of the Sircar, and will be engaged in no rebellion or treachery against it.

2. I will inform the Sircar of any intrigues to its prejudice, which come to my knowledge.

3. I will pay my tribute (tuckolee) regularly to Chutteesgurh in two instalments annually to the Agent of the Sircar authorised to receive it, and according to the separate arrangements entered into with the Government.

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4. Customs (syer) belong to the Sircar, and I will levy none, and I will take the bazaar, which shall not be increased beyond the established usage, and for this I engage to pass traders safely through my zemindary.

5. I will offer no interruption to travellers or merchants passing through my zemindary, but will in all ways assist and protect them. If they are robbed, I will be responsible, or either give up the thieves, the property, and its price.

6. If any criminals or traitors seek refuge in my zemindary, I will immediately deliver them up to the Sircar.

7. I will not punish any person with death without the previous sanction of the Sircar, and will impose only such fines as are sanctioned by practice, are just and necessary for the suppression of crimes and irregularity. Under false pretences I will not impose any; and will not compel widows to re-marry against their own wishes. I submit to the decision of the Sircar in all appeals made against my judicial awards.

8. I will not appropriate to myself the effects of the dead when there are sons or heirs; property shall descend from father to son, or to the nearest heir.

9. I will not make war upon any Zemindar or other person without the orders of the Sircar; my disputes with others I will refer to the decision of the Sircar.

10. I will cherish my ryots and do all in my power to increase the prosperity of my zemindary.

Ryepore, 17*th February* 1821.

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STATEMENT of Tribute payable by the Zemindars of Chutteesgurh.

Name of Zemindary.	Name of Zemindar.	Amount of Tribute.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	
Bustar ...	Mypal Deo ...	4,000 0 0	
Karrondee ...	Joograj Deo ...	4,500 0 0	
Kakair ...	Bope Deo ...	.....	
Koojee ...	Hybut Khan ...	1,150 0 0	
Paindra ...	Adjeet Sing ...	1,400 0 0	
Mattin ...	Juggernath Sing ...	300 0 0	
Oprodah ...	Sew Sing ...	850 0 0	
Kaindah ...	Byron Sing ...	500 0 0	
Laffa ...	Vickram Sing ...	630 0 0	
Chooree ...	Prittee Sing ...	1,500 0 0	
Korebah ...	Burrat Sing ...	1,500 0 0	
Chappa ...	Vessewnat Sing ...	800 0 0	
Cowerdah ...	Oojar Sing ...	8,635 0 0	
Pundureeah ...	Gurroor Sing ...	7,727 0 0	
Bhutgaon ...	Gujraj Sing ...	300 0 0	
Soormar ...	Soab Sing ...	250 0 0	
Nurrah ...	Jait Sing ...	75 0 0	
Sonakhan ...	Ram Raee ...	.....	
Bellyghur ...	Maharaj Sing ...	500 0 0	
Kuttungee ...	Praun Sing ...	300 0 0	
Nandgaon ...	Mohjeeram Muhunt ...	30,606 3 0	
Kyragurh ...	Drigpal Sing ...	30,100 0 0	
Kondka ...	Balmooken Dass ...	10,704 3 3	
Gundye ...	Turwar Sing ...	2,481 0 6	
Sohagpoor ...	Goolal Sing ...	1,115 0 0	
Thakoor Tola ...	Adar Sing ...	355 0 6	
Dongergurh ...	Mohjeeram Muhunt and Drigpal Sing ...	17,753 10 0	
	Total ...	1,28,032 1 3	

Specimen of the Engagements with the Zemindars of Chanda.

Engagement concluded in the Fussulee year 1230 by Captain Crawfurd, the Superintendent of the Chanda District, with Soude Khan, Zemindar of Gewarda, Pergunnah Wyragurh, Zillah Chanda.

1. Soude Khan by this deed becomes responsible for all robberies and thefts committed within the confines of his zemindary, inasmuch as he engages to make good all property stolen within his confines,

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or within the Wyragurh Pergunnah, by the inhabitants of his zemindary, or to trace the thieves beyond his limits.

2. Soude Khan further engages to furnish, for the service of Government when required, a quota of 20 men, and to fulfil these engagements without demur.

(Signed by) BAHADOOR KHAN,
Son of SOUDE KHAN.

21*st day of Suffer* 1230 *Fussulee.*

STATEMENT of Tribute payable by the Zemindars of Chanda.

Name of Zemindary.	Name of Zemindar.	Amount of Tribute.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
Gewarda ...	Soude Khan ...	30	0	0	
Purrusghur ...	Govind Shah ...	30	0	0	
Ambagurh ...	Nilkunt Shah ...	25	0	0	
Amric Palabarsa ...	Nizam Shah ...	25	0	0	
Dewulgaon Sonsery	Chunder Shah ...	215	0	0	
Rangee ...	Anund Row ...	12	0	0	
Koracha ...	Sooba Dao ...	10	0	0	
Kootgaon ...	Jugga Thakoor ...	6	0	0	
Damona ...	Bhudra Thakoor ...	5	0	0	
Jurra Papra ...	Gunesh Thakoor ...	3	0	0	
Mooroomgaon ...	Kullyan Thakoor ...	3	0	0	
Seersondee ...	Sherga Thakoor ...	2	0	0	
Kodjub ...	Neeram Shah ...	3	0	0	
Dood Mala ...	Maroo Thakoor ...	3	0	0	
Leoka ...	Goolab Khan ...	3	0	0	
Ghot ...	Rajeshwur Row ...	25	0	0	
Gilgown ...	Veeroo Shah ...	10	0	0	
Paveeh Maulsudah...	Ogroo Shah ...	10	0	0	
	Total	420	0	0	

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SPECIMEN of SUNNUDS granted to the ZEMINDARS of DEOGURH. NAGPORE.

No. XXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted in the name and on the part of SREEMUNT MAHARAJ RAJAH SREE SENAH SAHIB SOOBAH RAGOJEE BHOOSLAH by RICHARD JENKINS, Esq., British Resident, on the part of the Honorable East India Company at the Court of NAGPORE, to MOHUN SING THAKOOR, of PUCHMURREE.

Whereas your forefathers held and you continue to hold certain villages, lands and rights appertaining thereunto in the zillah of Deogurh as follows:—

Talooka Puchmurree.	Pergunnah Heerdagurh.	Pergunnah Pertaubgurh.
7 villages.	7 villages.	6 villages.

Puchmurree, Choomee, Nadowra, Kanee Chapper Dhama, Barkheree, Bajbyhree, Jont (lesser), Peepeereeah, Telee Bhut, Delakharee, Jont (greater), Bejoree, Charkhera, Banumwara, Chuppar, Murka Dhanoo, Japye, Thorawaree, Modaree,

Pergunnah	Pergunnah	Pergunnah	Pergunnah	Pergunnah
Oomrait,	Jamye.	Almoat.	Gurguzghur.	Umbarrah.
1 village.	1 village.	1 village.	1 village.	1 village.
Myawaree.	Khurwanee.	Boree Ghaut.	Lona Dewee.	Nursurah.

and the villages of Peerawaree (Pergunnah unascertained), comprising a total of 26 villages; they have been and are hereby confirmed to you and to your heirs for ever, and all the Rajahs, Thakoors, Zemindars and others are hereby enjoined to avoid all interference with your management of them, and you are hereby held responsible for maintaining them in cultivation and population, binding yourself thereby to yield immediate obedience to all orders or calls for service of any sort by this Government, as may be hereafter specified.

Whereas three Jatras are annually held in the Mahadeo hills on which you have claims from pilgrims and others, the following arrangement is now made with you on that head: agreeable to it [and with your full consent previously rendered] you must hereafter abide refraining from every species of interference or violence.

The Jatra of Sawun is your exclusive right, but no tax can be levied on pilgrims in progress to the temple.

In the Jatra of Kartik, the offerings at the shrine are the joint right of the three Thakoors, in which you will continue to participate. No taxes, however, to be levied on pilgrims.

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In the Sooratree Jatra of Phagoon, or the Great Jatra, the offerings are also the joint right of the three Thakoors, and this will continue, and for the taxes levied hitherto at the several ghauts and roads leading to the temple or connected with it, they belong for the future to Government, and the following provision is hereby made :—

In lieu of your right to levy a tax on pilgrims at the several river and hill ghauts leading to the temple, which you have hitherto exercised, but which is now resumed by Government, and in lieu of your claim on one-third of the profits arising from the duties levied on pilgrims, cattle, merchandize, &c., &c., &c., at Koreel ghaut, together with your exclusive right to the whole profit of the Tara ghaut, Government hereby agrees to give you, for a period of three years, commencing with the year 1230 Fuslee, and ending with the year 1232 Fuslee, an annual sum of Nagpore Rupees 750.

This sum will be paid to you by the Government direct; you have no further right on the pilgrim duties, but on the expiration of three years, should you feel so disposed, you may apply for a new arrangement, which will meet with due consideration.

Such are the arrangements for the Pooja and Jatra rights; by no means interfere in them in any other way than is now written, "taking care that no theft or purloining shall occur during the assembly of the pilgrims at the Murr. You are responsible." Avoid also all violence in every way towards them or to traders, visitors, &c.; all collections from them and pilgrims in progress to the Jatra belong exclusively to Government.

All items, such as Ureeta, Furohee, Rand, Dhurawun, Jejeea, Kularu, Moohwa Paunree, &c., &c., hitherto levied by you, as well as the Zemindary, Sayer Khoont, are confirmed to you.

And in consideration of your expenses, this Government has also bestowed on you a right to levy the Sayer of Nandoura, on its present scale ; avoid increasing it without authority.

This, therefore, as above detailed, is the provision made for you by this Government. Receive and eat, have no concern for the interference of others. In return your duties to Government are as follow :—

You will henceforth pay to Government in quit-rent 25 Rupees in ready money, 10 seers of Cherongee, 5 seers Honey, 10 Bamboo Balas, and 10 Churrees; send them yearly.

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You are hereby bound to appear in person at call, yielding attendance on the immediate Agent under whom you are placed, obeying every order implicitly; if called on you will appear with five or ten (number undefined) attendants ready to do every duty imposed. You are held responsible for the internal tranquillity and good arrangement of your own lands throughout their boundary, settling and keeping under all thieves, rogues and villains of every description, shewing in no instance the semblance of bad faith to Government, offering no excuse in a ready obedience to its mandates, and are held responsible for any act of criminality or irregularity, whether of your relatives or your ryots; any person throughout your bounds, being guilty of any irregularity of any nature, for his act you are amenable, unless you produce the culprit or trace him to the satisfaction of the Government.

You are positively prohibited entertaining any foreign soldiers or bearers of weapons without its authority.

Done at Mooltan, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1820.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) W. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant.

A correct though not literal translation.

(Signed) H. A. MONTGOMERIE,
Commissioner, Settlement Gonds.

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NAGPORE.
No. XXIV.

ZEMINDARS OF CHINDWARA.

STATEMENT of Tribute payable by the Zemindars of Deogurh or Chindwara.

Name of Zemindary.	Name of Zemindar.	Amount of Tribute.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	
	Gubha Jumahdar ...	15 0 0	
	Rajah Durrio Sing ...	200 0 0	
Butkaghur ...	Kesho Rao Thakoor ...	30 0 0	
	Soug Sah ...	10 0 0	
Putchmarree ...	Mohun Sing ...	25 0 0	
Bhurdaghur ...	Cheemun Sah ...	40 0 0	
Almond ...	Rajah Sah ...	40 0 0	
Adygoon ...	Dowlut Bhartee ...	250 0 0	
Pertaubgurh ...	Runjeet Sah ...	0 0 0	
Kurry ...	Jeswant Sah Thakoor ...	0 0 0	
Hurrakoat ...	Rajahjee ...	0 0 0	
Puggara ...	Pertaub Sing ...	0 0 0	
Moothoonghaut ...	Dowlut Sah ...	0 0 0	
Gorukghaut ...	Dowlut Sah ...	0 0 0	
	Total ...	610 0 0	

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No. XXV.

KERRARNAMAH OR ENGAGEMENT between the GOVERNMENT of NAGPORE and MYPAUL DEO, RAJAH of BUSTAR, and his Heirs and Successors, concluded on the part of the Government of NAGPORE by Major P. VANS AGNEW, in virtue of powers vested in him, and on the part of RAJAH MYPAUL DEO, by NARRAIN and KASIR SING DOW, in virtue of powers vested in them.

ARTICLE 1.

The Rajah Mypaul Deo acknowledges his dependence on the State of Nagpore, and on his own part and that of his heirs and successors engages to be faithful to it and to obey its orders.

ARTICLE 2.

The Government of Nagpore engages, as far as in its power, to protect the territory of Bustar.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah Mypaul Deo and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the Government of Nagpore.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah, his heirs and successors, will not have any connection, or enter into any negociation, or commence hostilities with other Chiefs and States without the knowledge and sanction of the Government of Nagpore, and will submit all disputes with others to its arbitration and award.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Bustar and his heirs and successors engage to give a free passage and protection to all traders passing through their country, and not to exact any unusual or oppressive duties.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah of Bustar, his heirs and successors, engage that, should any of the enemies of the State of Nagpore, or any criminal, seek refuge in the territory of Bustar, they shall immediately be given up.

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No. XXV.

ARTICLE 7.

Rajah Mypaul Deo, his heirs and successors, engage to pay annually, in three equal instalments, *viz.*:—in Jiloand, Rebel-Awul, and Rejub, to the Government of Nagpore, the usual tuckolee or tribute of 5,000 Nagpore Rupees in coin, and to depute a vakeel for this and other purposes to Chutteesgurh. It is provided, however, by this agreement that, whilst the districts of Kotepaul and its dependencies are separated from the territory of Bustar, a remission of one-fifth of this tuckolee or tribute be allowed.

ARTICLE 8.

The Government of Nagpore renounces all tuckolee or tribute due by Bustar up to the end of the year Fussulee 1227, on the condition that the tuckolee for Fussulee 1228 be punctually paid.

ARTICLE 9.

This engagement of nine Articles having been concluded and signed and sealed by Major P. Vans Agnew and by Narrain and Kasir Sing Dow, the ratification of the same by the Government of Nagpore and Rajah Mypaul Deo shall be exchanged within three months from this date.

Done at Ryepore, the 30th of March 1819.

(Signed) P. VANS AGNEW,
Major, and Superintendent of Affairs in Chutteesgurh.

(Signed) NARRAIN.
" KASIR SING DOW.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) P. VANS AGNEW,
Major, and Superintendent of Affairs in Chutteesgurh.

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No. XXVI.

To Rajah Bhyron Deo of Bustar, to Rajah Oodet Prutab Deo of Karonde, and to the Rajah of Makrai.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) Canning.

Dated 11*th March* 1862.

Similar Sunnuds were granted to the Chiefs of Tehree, Duttia, Bijawur, Baronda, Nagode, Sohawal, Myhere, and Kunnyadhana, in Bundelcund.

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PART III.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO

BUNDELCUND.

From a Report by Captain Baillie in 1805, *and other Papers in the Foreign Office.*

The Rajahs of Bundelcund long struggled to maintain their independence against the Mahomedan powers of Delhi. During the latter end of the reign of Shah Jehan, a Chief named Chumput Rai asserted his independence, and a new dynasty in the eastern part of the province was founded by his son Chuttersal. The western Chiefs continued more or less subject to Delhi. The territories of Chuttersal were estimated to produce a yearly land revenue of one crore of Rupees. His only strong fortress was Calinger, and his principal residence the city of Punna, in the neighbourhood of which are the celebrated diamond mines of Punna.

During the government of Rajah Chuttersal, the province of Bundelcund was invaded by Mahomed Khan Bungust, the Puthan Chief of Furruckabad; and the first Peishwa, Bajee Rao, was invited from the Deccan for the purpose of repelling this invasion. The expulsion of the Afghan from Bundelcund, through the successful exertions of a Mahratta army, was followed by Rajah Chuttersal's adoption of the Peishwa as his son, and by a distribution of his territory between his two legitimate sons, Hurdee Sah and Juggut Raj,

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and his son by adoption, Bajee Rao. By this arrangement the Peishwa became the legitimate possessor of a large portion of territory in Bundelcund, which was the earliest territorial acquisition of the Mahratta Government in Hindostan, and was considerably extended by subsequent conquests. The two remaining shares of the possessions of Rajah Chuttersal continued to be held in small portions by the numerous descendants of his legitimate sons, or by the nominal adherents and rebellious servants of the declining branches of that family. BUNDELCUND.

Madhojee Sindia, in his last and successful attempt to re-establish the Mahratta power and influence in the northern districts of Hindostan, was attended by a strong reinforcement of troops from the Deccan, under the command of Ali Bahadoor, who was a grandson of Bajee Rao, being the son of Shumsher Bahadoor, who was the offspring of an illicit connection between the Peishwa and a Mussulman concubine. On a former expedition of Madhojee Sindia to Hindostan, a number of the nobles had abandoned the Mussulman faction and influence at Delhi, and had attached themselves to the Mahratta leader. Among these was Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, the spiritual head and military commander of a large body of devotees, who had acquired some territory in Bundelcund. Dissatisfied with his treatment by Sindia, Ali Bahadoor, at the instigation of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, turned his attention to the entire conquest of Bundelcund. An agreement was accordingly concluded between Ali Bahadoor and the Rajah, by which a large portion of the province was, when conquered, to be consigned to the independent management of Himmut Bahadoor, and its revenue to be exclusively applied to the payment of a body of troops which the Rajah engaged to furnish and to maintain in the service of Ali Bahadoor.

The distracted state of the province of Bundelcund, which had long been a scene of domestic dissension and civil war between the legitimate descendants of the Rajah Chuttersal, afforded at this time peculiar encouragement to the ambitious views of Ali Bahadoor. Of the territory which had descended to the two legitimate sons of Rajah Chuttersal, and had been divided in unequal portions between them, the largest share, or that which was possessed by Rajah Hurdee Sah, had passed from the possession of his grandson, Hindooput, to that of two rebellious servants of his family, named Beny Hoozooree and Kheim Raj Chobey, the former of whom had established an inde-

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BUNDELCUND.

pendent authority at Punna, and the latter had obtained possession of the fortress of Calinger with the districts surrounding that fortress. The possessions also of Rajah Juggut Raj, after a long and severe contest between his second son and his two grandsons, Goman Sing and Khoman Sing, the children of the eldest son of Juggut Raj, had been first distributed among the three, and afterwards entirely usurped by the two latter, whose posterity were now contending in their turn for the sole possession of the whole of the inheritance of Juggut Raj.

Ali Bahadoor soon established his authority in the greater part of the province. The only serious resistance he met with was at Calinger, at the siege of which he died in 1802, after having concluded an arrangement with the Court of Poonah, by which the sovereign and paramount right of the Peishwa over all the conquests of Ali Bahadoor in Bundelcund was declared and acknowledged.

Ali Bahadoor left two sons, Shumsher Bahadoor and Zulficar Ali. The former, at the time of his father's death, was at Poonah. Rajah Himmut Bahadoor professed at first the intention of supporting the right of Shumsher Bahadoor, and of maintaining the government of his father's possessions in his name and behalf till his arrival in Bundelcund. For this purpose, avowedly, he selected from the several Mahratta leaders, who remained in Ali Bahadoor's camp, the maternal cousin of the late Nawab, by name Ghunee Bahadoor, who was accordingly declared the regent during the absence of Shumsher Bahadoor, Rajah Himmut Bahadoor retaining, as before, the exclusive management of his own districts and an increased influence over the mind and councils of the regent and of the native Chiefs of Bundelcund.

About this period the declared hostility of the several subordinate Chiefs of the Mahratta empire to the arrangements which were concluded by the Treaty of Bassein, by which, among other advantages, the British Government acquired territory in Bundelcund yielding Rupees 36,16,000 a year, occasioned a formal declaration on the part of the British Government of their intention of maintaining the provisions of that Treaty; and this declaration was immediately followed by offensive operations on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindia and of the Rajah of Berar, and by no less hostile, though more secret and cautious, measures of aggression on the part of Juswunt Rao Holkar.

Of the plan of hostile operations which was suggested by the latter Chieftain, the invasion of the British territories in the Gangetic Doab,

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and a predatory incursion into the districts of Mirzapore and Benares by the route of Bundelcund, would appear to have formed one of the measures to which the greatest importance had been attached; and for the execution of this measure the Nawab Shumsher Bahadoor was selected.

Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, foreseeing in the success of this latter plan of the Mahratta Chiefs an immediate diminution of his own authority in Bundelcund, determined to abandon the Mahratta interests, and to seek the permanent establishment of his influence, with the aggrandisement of his possessions in Bundelcund, by assisting in the transfer of the province from the Mahratta to the British empire. Accordingly by an Agreement (No. XXVII.) concluded at Shahpore, on the 4th of September 1803, it was provided, among other stipulations, that a portion of territory in Bundelcund, yielding an annual revenue of twenty lakhs of Rupees, should be ceded to the Rajah for the maintenance of a body of troops under his command in the service of the British Government; and in consideration of the great advantages which were expected from the junction of the power and influence of Himmut Bahadoor, and from his zealous co-operation with the British force in their occupation of Bundelcund, and in the establishment of the British authority in that province, a permanent jaghire in the British dominions was also promised to the Rajah, the extent of it to be proportioned to the benefits which might afterwards appear to have been derived from his adherence to the terms of his engagement. The immediate advantages which flowed from this arrangement were, to the British Government the great facility and assistance afforded to a detachment of their troops in crossing the Jumna into Bundelcund, which might otherwise have been vigorously opposed by the united force of the Mahrattas and of Himmut Bahadoor; and to the latter Chieftain the attainment of a rich and fertile territory of more than double the extent which he had possessed under the former Government, without any considerable increase of his former military establishment. The districts which were specifically assigned to Rajah Himmut Bahadoor comprised, with a few trifling exceptions, the whole of the territory contiguous to the west bank of the Jumna from Allahabad to Calpee.

On the death of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor in 1804, these lands were resumed and jaghires and pensions were assigned to his family.

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During the negociation between the British Government and Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, the Nawab Shumsher Bahadoor had arrived in Bundelcund. But his efforts to establish his authority against the British Government were unsuccessful, and he was content to accept a provision (No. XXVIII.) of four lakhs of Rupees a year from the British Government, with permission to reside at Banda. This provision was subsequently guaranteed (No. XXIX.) to him in 1812. Shumsher Bahadoor died in 1823, and was succeeded by his brother Zulficar Ali. To him succeeded Ali Bahadoor, who joined in the rebellion of 1857, and was therefore deprived of the pension of four lakhs a year. He was removed to Indore, where he has been placed under surveillance, and has been allowed for his support a pension of Rupees 36,000 a year for life.

Of the territory ceded by the Peishwa, Government retained in its own possession lands on the banks of the Jumna yielding about fourteen lakhs, exclusive of the territory granted to Rajah Himmut Bahadoor. The Chiefs who held the remaining portion were maintained in their territorial rights with a view to secure a barrier against the inroads which were then meditated by Holkar. As the authority of the Peishwa in Bundelcund was little more than nominal, it became necessary for the pacification of the country to enter into engagements with the Chiefs holding lands in the Peishwa's share of the province, securing to them the rights they enjoyed under Ali Bahadoor's government, on condition of allegiance and fidelity. The Chiefs in the western portion of Bundelcund were treated as independent, and Treaties of friendship and alliance were formed with them.

All the sovereign rights of the Peishwa in Bundelcund were finally ceded to the British Government on the extinction of the Peishwa's power in 1817.

Of the Bundelcund States, Jaloun, Jhansi, Jeitpore and Khuddee have lapsed to, and Chirgaon* and Poorwa, two of the Calinger Chobey jaghires, Bijiragogurh† and Tiroha have been confiscated by the British Government. The States of Shahgurh and Banpore were also confiscated on account of the rebellion of the Chiefs in 1857. Banpore was claimed by Sindia, as forming part of the Chunderee district conquered by the Gwalior Durbar in 1831. The claim was not admitted,

* See below, Calinger Chobeys. † See below, Myhere.

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but the Banpore territory was made over to Sindia under the arrangements connected with the Treaty of 1860.

Including Rewah and the three petty States of Nagode, Myhere, and Sohawal, at present under British management, there are thirty-six States in Bundelcund of more or less importance. The only States which have formal Treaties with the British Government are Rewah, Oorcha or Tehree, Duttia and Sumptur. The other Chiefs hold their territories under Sunnuds, and are bound by ikrarnamahs or deeds of fealty and obedience.

LAPSED AND CONFISCATED STATES.

JALOUN.—The Chief who was in possession of Jaloun at the time of the British occupation of Bundelcund was Nana Govind Rao. He joined Shumsher Bahadoor in his hostility to the British Government, and his territories were therefore occupied by British troops. But on his submission his territories were restored (No. XXX.) to him, with exception of Calpee and a few villages on the banks of the Jumna. In 1817 he was released (No. XXXI.) from tribute and military service, which Government had acquired a right to demand after the Peishwa had ceded to them all his sovereign rights in Bundelcund; and the Nana ceded to Government the district of Kundeh and some villages in the pergunnah of Choorkee. Nana Govind Rao died in 1822, and was succeeded by his son, Bala Rao Govind. On the death of Bala Rao Govind in 1832 without issue, his widow adopted her brother, Rao Govind Rao, on whose death in 1840, the territory lapsed to the British Government.

JHANSI.—The first Treaty (No. XXXII.) with Jhansi was made with Sheo Rao Bhao in 1804. He was succeeded in 1815 by his grandson, Ram Chund Rao, with whom a new Treaty (No. XXXIII.) was made in 1817, after the Peishwa had ceded his rights in Bundelcund to the British Government. Ram Chund Rao died childless in 1835, and as the Treaty of 1817 was interpreted as guaranteeing the inheritance of Jhansi, not to the descendants of Ram Chund Rao only, but of Sheo Rao Bhao, the succession of Rughonath Rao, uncle of Ram Chund, was recognized. He also died without legitimate issue in 1838. The right of his brother Gungadhur Rao to the succession was admitted, but owing to his incompetency the direct management of the

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State was retained by the British Government. The administration, however, was transferred to him in 1843, under conditions specified in an Agreement (No. XXXIV.) dated 27th December 1842. Gungadhur Rao died childless in March 1853, and as there existed no male heir of any of the Chiefs who ruled Jhansi since the first relations of the British Government were formed with it, the State lapsed to the British Government.

JEITPORE.—This State was held by one of the descendants of Chuttersal. The first Sunnud (No. XXXV.) of the British Government was given to Rajah Kesree Sing on 20th September 1812. On his death, the State descended to his son, Pareechut, who was deposed for rebellion in 1842, when the State was conferred on Dewan Khet Sing, who, as a descendant of Chuttersal, had advanced claims to the State of Chirkaree. On the death of Khet Sing in 1849 without male heirs, the Jeitpore State lapsed to the British Government.

KHUDDEE.—This was a small jaghire granted (No. XXXVI.) in 1807 to Pursram, leader of a band of plunderers, with a view to the pacification of the province of Bundelcund. Pursram died in 1850. It was then ruled that the grant was merely for life. The jaghire was therefore resumed.

TIROHA.—Amrut Rao of Tiroha was the son of the Peishwa Ragoba. On the flight of Bajee Rao to Bassein, Holkar wished to consider his flight as an abdication, and to put forward Amrut Rao as his successor. The advance of the British troops on Poonah, however, defeated his plans. Amrut Rao opened a friendly correspondence with the British, and an Agreement (No. XXXVII.) was made, guaranteeing to him and his son a provision of seven lakhs of Rupees a year. He selected Tiroha in Bundelcund as his residence, where a jaghire of Rupees 4,691 was conferred on him. Amrut Rao died in 1824, and was succeeded by his son, Benaik Rao. On Benaik Rao's death the pension of seven lakhs ceased. He left two sons by adoption, Narain Rao and Madho Rao. These joined in the rebellion in 1857, and their family estates were confiscated. Narain Rao died a prisoner at Hazareebagh in 1860. Madho Rao was pardoned in consideration of his youth, and is now being educated at Bareilly as a ward of the British Government. A provision of Rupees 30,000 a year has been made for him.

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No. XXVII.

AGREEMENT with RAJAH HIMMUT BEHAUDER, the 4th September 1803.

Question I.

The following requests are presented, on the part of Maha Rajah Anoop Geer Himmut Behauder, by Mr. John Meisselback and the Nawab Wajah-oo-Dowlah Wajah-oo-Deen Khan Behauder, duly authorized by credentials for that purpose from the Maha Rajah, with the hope that they may be replied to.

Answer I.

On the fourth day of September 1803, of the Christian Era, corresponding with the 18th of Jemmadee-ul-awul 1218 Higera, and the 3rd of Coar 1860 Sumbut, Mr. Græme Mercer, nominated by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General Marquis Wellesley, &c., on the part of the Honorable the East India Company, as a special agent, has agreed, under his seal and signature, to these requests, comprised in eight articles in the mode and manner undermentioned.

Question II.

Let there be no variation in that rank and splendour which the Almighty originally bestowed upon me.

Answer II.

When you have attached yourself with your heart and soul to the British Government, and have exerted yourself to the utmost of your power in the transfer of the whole of the province of Bundelcund to the British Government, you will be considered as a particular friend to the Government and your honor and splendour will consequently increase daily.

Question III.

Let Rajah Omraogeer, my brother, who is in confinement at Lucknow, be released.

Answer III.

His Excellency the Nawab Vizier will be requested to release your brother, Omraogeer,

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No. XXVII.

Himmut Bahadoor.

but as Omraogeer was confined on account of a conspiracy against the Government of His Excellency the Nawab Vizier, and as the British Government is exclusively responsible for the protection of His Excellency's dominions and Government, a proper security must be given, in person or property, who must be responsible to the Government should any sinister design appear on his part after his release.

Question IV.

For the residence of my family in the Doab, let the Pergunnahs Secundra and Bendkee be granted in jaghire, and continued to my posterity.

Answer IV.

As you will continue attached to the service of the Honorable Company, you will certainly be favored with a jaghire, equal to your rank and station; but as the services in compensation for which the jaghire will be granted have not yet been performed, whenever those services shall have satisfied the British Government of your attachment, you will immediately be granted a jaghire equal to your rank and station.

Question V.

Let a Jaidad, or assignment of land, on account of my Rissalah or establishment of Cavalry, be granted in Bundelcund below the Ghauts, to the extent of twenty lakhs of Rupees, with the forts situated thereon.

Answer V.

A Jaidad of twenty lakhs of Rupees will be granted for the support of your Rissalah or troops; but it will be incumbent on you to keep up troops equal to the amount of the Jaidad, and to retain them in readiness to

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obey the orders of the British Government.

Question VI.

Whenever it shall please the British Government to undertake the conquest of other countries, I shall be ready to attend. In that case, let a distinct Jaidad or else a sufficient sum of money be granted to me, for the purpose of making new levies of Cavalry and Infantry to the extent that the British Government may be pleased to direct.

Answer VI.

Whenever it may be necessary to desire you to retain troops, in addition to the number which may be equal to the amount of the Jaidad, the pay for them will be provided for by Government.

Question VII.

In prosecuting the conquest of every new country, whatever engagements may be entered into with the Zemindars and Rajahs, who, through me, offer obedience to the Company, let such engagements be strictly adhered to.

Answer VII.

As you are a servant of the State, any agreement that may be entered into, with the consent of Government, with those persons who may offer obedience through you, shall not be deviated from.

Question VIII.

In the event of any treaty of peace being concluded between the British Government and the Peishwa, let mention of my Jaidad be made in it, and let me find uniform support from the British Government. If this country should also be relinquished, let a Jaidad of twenty lakhs of Rupees be granted to me by the Government in some of the neighbouring countries.

Answer VIII.

In the event of the British Government relinquishing the country, the Jaidad granted by the present agreement will be provided for by the terms of relinquishment.

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XXVIII.
Banda.

We, Mr. John Meisselback and Wajah-oo-Deen Khan Behauder, authorized agents on the part of the Maha Rajah Himmut Behauder, do declare our assent to the terms above agreed upon between the British Government and the Maha Rajah, in conformity to the answers given to the Wajib-ool-Urz, or paper of request.

(Signed) J. MEISSELBACK,
T. T.

Seal of Wajah-oo-Dowlah.

" WAJAH-OO-DEEN KHAN.

No. XXVIII.

To

THE NAWAB SHUMSHER BEHAUDER.

Dated 12th January 1804.

Your vakeel has presented to me a paper containing thirty-two requests, to which he solicited my acquiescence for the purpose of inspiring you with confidence and inducing you to come into our camp.

As a number of these requests had been previously acceded to or answered, I consider it to be unnecessary to notice them in this address, and shall merely state to you a few leading points which I have lately been induced to grant to you with a view to your complete satisfaction.

And *first*, in the event of your immediately coming into the British camp, and of your future implicit submission to the orders of the British Government, I promise protection to your person and property, and every degree of personal liberty as well as of attention and respect on my own part.

Secondly, I secure to you a provision for life, and for your family in perpetuity, of four lakhs of Rupees either in land or in money, to be set apart from the revenues of Bundelcund by the British Government in concert with His Highness the Peishwa.

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Thirdly, I promise to recommend to our Government their interceding with His Highness the Peishwa for the continuance of the houses and villages in the vicinity of Poonah which you state to have been granted to you in jaghire, and their endeavouring to reconcile the mind of His Highness towards you in the event of his displeasure occasioned by your late conduct or by any other cause.

Finally, respecting the provision which I have now granted to you, it is to be considered as a permanent provision made by the British Government in concert with His Highness the Peishwa, and therefore not dependant for its duration upon the possession of Bundelcund.

At the same time, you will observe that all these assurances on my part are binding only in the case of your arrival in the British camp on or before Monday next, the 16th of the present month, and in that event I have no hesitation in promising to recommend you to Government as a proper object of their further liberality and kindness.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Agent to the Governor-General.

N. B.—The above Agreement was approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 2nd February 1804.

No. XXIX.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ of the NAWAB SHUMSHER BEHAUDER, together with the replies returned thereto, under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

ARTICLE I.

As I have submitted to the authority of the British Government, and have been received amongst its dependants and well-wishers; this being the case, I request that

The respect which is due to the rank of the Nawab shall at all times be manifested towards him on the part of the British Government, and due notice

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XXIX.
Banda.

at all times my rank and honor may in all respects as heretofore be considered and preserved by the British Government; and also that no one be permitted to molest or derogate from my rank and honor already stated.

will be taken of any acts derogatory to the rank and honor of the Nawab, on the part of others.

ARTICLE II.

The sum of four lakhs of Furruckabad Sicca Rupees per annum, which is settled upon me for my fixed provision, and which I receive monthly from the treasury of the Collector of Zillah Bundelcund, I request that a distinct engagement and promise may be made by the Governor-General in Council granting and confirming upon me the above stipend to me and my heirs for ever, generation after generation, and that the payment of the same may not be confined to any particular zillah, because I have only to look to the bounty of the British Government at large.

Agreeably to the engagement concluded with the Nawab by Captain J Baillie and ratified by the late Governor-General Marquis Wellesley, the provision granted by that engagement to the extent of four lakhs of Rupees per annum, either in land or money, is hereby declared to be guaranteed to the Nawab in perpetuity, generation after generation, and not confined to any particular zillah, but dependant upon the British Government and that of the Maharajah Sreemunt Peishwa.

ARTICLE III.

If any one, on any occasion, should misrepresent me to the British Government, let their accusations not be attended to without due investigation.

No accusations against the Nawab will be attended to without due investigation.

ARTICLE IV.

If any of my brothers, relations, dependants or servants, shall

The Nawab is master of his own household; but it is expect-

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complain against me to the British Government, let them not be heard or attended to.

ed that the Nawab will treat his brothers, relations, dependants, and servants with justice and kindness.

ARTICLE V.

If at any time His Highness the Peishwa should be displeased with me, let the British Government remove that displeasure from His Highness' mind by friendly interposition.

If at any time His Highness the Peishwa shall be displeased with the Nawab, the British Government will interpose its good offices to remove His Highness' displeasure.

ARTICLE VI.

With respect to the house and the villages which were granted to me in jaghire by the Government of Poonah for the expenses of my cook-room, and which the Peishwa's Government has resumed for some time past, whenever the British Government shall think proper it will interpose its friendly offices to effect the restoration of it to me.

The restoration of the Nawab's jaghire must depend upon the pleasure of His Highness the Peishwa, but agreeably to the promise given by Captain J. Baillie in writing to the Nawab, the British Government will be prepared, at the requisition of the Nawab, to recommend it to the favorable consideration of His Highness.

ARTICLE VII.

As during the Government of my deceased father the revenues of this province (Bundelcund) were unequal to the expenses of the Government, for which reason many large debts are outstanding against my father's Government; if any person or persons shall complain to the British Government on account of the above

No attention will be paid by the British Government to any demands against the Nawab, on account of the debts incurred by his late father's Government.

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XXX.
Jaloun.

description of debts, let such person or persons not be heard or attended to.

Dated 31*st December* 1812.

(Signed) MINTO.

Seal of the Governor-General of India.

No. XXX.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between NANA GOVIND RAO PUNDIT, for himself, his heirs and successors, and Captain JOHN BAILLIE, Political Agent of the Honorable SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, Baronet, Governor-General, &c., &c., &c., in behalf of the Honorable the East India Company, at Banda, the 23rd day of October 1806.

Whereas by the Treaty of Bassein a portion of territory in Savannour and Oolparra, formerly in the possession of His Highness the Peishwa, was ceded to the Honorable the East India Company; and Whereas by a subsequent agreement between the two Governments, the said territory was restored to His Highness the Peishwa, and in exchange for that territory together with certain other considerations which are detailed in the agreement in question, a territory in the province of Bundelcund, yielding an annual revenue of thirty-six lakhs and sixteen thousand Rupees was permanently ceded to the British Government and annexed to their possessions in Hindoostan; and Whereas at the period when the British troops were first employed in the occupation of the province of Bundelcund, and in the punishment of the disaffected in this province, Nana Govind Rao did for a time oppose the operations of the British troops in this province, by which conduct he the said Nana Govind Rao placed himself in the condition of an enemy to the British Government, and several districts and

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forts in the province of Bundelcund, which were formerly possessed by him, were conquered by the British army and occupied by their authority; and Whereas after the conquest of the aforesaid districts and forts, Nana Govind Rao, professing sincere obedience and submission to the Honorable Company, joined the British army with his troops, and since the period in question invariably regulated his conduct by a rigid observance of the duties of amity and attachment to the British Government and to its interests, in consideration of which the ilakas of Oorey and Mohummedabad were restored to him during the first year, and the pergunnah of Mohaba in the second year after his submission; and Whereas a promise was made by the British Government to grant to Nana Govind Rao an equivalent for the district of Calpee at some future period, the Honorable the Governor-General in Council has lately been pleased to direct the performance of that promise: Therefore, and with a view to the confidence and entire satisfaction of Nana Govind Rao regarding both his ancient possessions and those which are now to be ceded to him as an equivalent for the district of Calpee, as well as for the purpose of confirming the said Nana Govind Rao in the principles and duties of good faith and attachment to the British Government, the following Articles have been agreed to and shall continue in force for ever:—

ARTICLE I.

The Nana having professed a sincere attachment to the Honorable Company hereby engages never to molest the territory of the British Government, or of any Chieftain or State in alliance with the British Government, nor to afford succour or protection to any persons hostile to the British Government.

ARTICLE II.

Nana Govind Rao hereby surrenders for himself, his heirs and successors, and cedes in perpetual sovereignty to the Honorable East India Company, their heirs and successors, for ever, the city, fort, and zillah of Calpee, situated in the Soubah of Akberabad, and the several villages situated on the right bank of the Jumna between Calpee and Raypoor, which are specified in the annexed Schedule, together with all rights and privileges which he or his ancestors may at any time have possessed in the zillah and villages aforesaid.

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ARTICLE III.

If any subject of the British Government accused of crimes or any defaulter shall at any time abscond and take refuge in the Nana's territories, the Nana engages to seize and deliver over such person to the British Government on application from the Civil Officer in the British territory.

ARTICLE IV.

The British Government having been pleased to grant to the Nana, as an equivalent for the district of Calpee, the several villages which are specified in the annexed Schedule, and some of the mehals in question being situated between the British possessions eastward of the Betwa and the district of Kotch on the North-West Frontier, in which the presence of the Civil Officers of Government must always be required, and to which the detachment of troops may often be expedient: The Nana hereby engages to afford every assistance and support in his power to the Civil Officers of the British Government residing in the district of Kotch, and to provide the British Officers and troops on their march through his country with the necessary passports, guides, and supplies, so that no injury may be sustained by travellers, nor inconvenience suffered by troops in passing between the district of Kotch and any other part of the British possessions.

ARTICLE V.

The Nana, being considered as the independent and uncontrolled ruler of the territory now ceded to him or confirmed in his possession, hereby renounces all claim to the aid of the British Government against internal or external enemies, and the British Government renounces all claims whatever upon the Nana with the exception of those described in this Engagement.

ARTICLE VI.

If any of the brothers or relations of Nana Govind Rao prefer a complaint against him to the British Government, whether such complaint be founded on motives of personal enmity or otherwise, or if any banker or merchant, being a creditor of the Nana or of any of his servants or adherents, prefer a complaint against him, or if any of the inhabitants of any of the villages dependant on the Nana exhibit a

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claim against him of any description whatever, all such complaints and claims shall be left to the Nana's decision.

ARTICLE VII.

As one-third of the diamond mines of Punna have from ancient times been committed by His Highness the Peishwa to the care of Nana Gobind Rao, and continued in his charge during the establishment of the authority of the late Nawab Ali Behauder in this province, it is therefore agreed that in case of any portion of the diamond mines of Punna coming into the possession of the Honorable Company, the Nana shall not be molested by them in the possession of the said portion of the mines in question, and the British Government hereby expressly renounces all claims against that portion of the diamond mines of Punna which has been hithertofore occupied by the Nana.

ARTICLE VIII.

All houses and gardens which belonged to the ancestors of the Nana and to those of his relations, and which are situated in the town of Bithoor in the Dooab, on the banks of the Ganges, or in the city of Benares or Calpee, or in Raypoor, or in any other towns or villages which are now in the possession of the British Government, shall continue as heretofore to be the private property of the Nana and his relations, whose right shall not be in any manner molested or encroached upon by the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE IX.

All territories and rights in the province of Bundelcund, including Sagur, which are now occupied or possessed by Nana Govind Rao, or ceded to him by this Treaty in exchange for the district of Calpee, are hereby declared to be exempt from every future claim or demand on the part of the Honorable Company, their heirs and successors, for ever; and the British Government engage never to molest nor disturb the Nana, his heirs or successors, in the possession of the said territories and rights in Bundelcund, including Sagur, nor in the possession of those districts which are now ceded to him as an equivalent for the district of Calpee.

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ARTICLE X.

This engagement, consisting of ten Articles, being this day settled and concluded at Banda, between Captain John Baillie, Agent to the Governor-General on the one part, and Baskur Rao Anna Pundit and Rao Kishen Rao, the accredited vakeels of Nana Govind Rao on the other, a copy of the same in English and Persian under the seal and signature of the said Captain John Baillie has been delivered to the said vakeels, and the said vakeels have delivered to Captain J. Baillie another copy bearing the seal and signature of the said Nana Govind Rao countersigned by his said vakeels, and the said Captain Baillie has engaged to procure and deliver to the vakeels of the said Nana Govind Rao, without delay, a copy of this engagement duly ratified by the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, on the receipt of which by the said vakeels the present engagement shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable Company, and on the said Nana Govind Rao, and the copy of it now delivered by the said vakeels shall be returned.

Done at Banda this Twenty-third day of October A. D. 1806, *answering to the Tenth day of Shaban* 1221 *Hijeree, and to the Eleventh day of Kooor Sood* 1863 *Sumbut.*

N. B.—This Treaty was ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 24th December 1806.

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SCHEDULE of Mehals and Villages ceded by the British Government to Govind Rao as an equivalent for a portion of the District of Calpee and certain Villages of Roypore, agreeably to a statement under the signature of the Collector of Zillah Bundelcund.

Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
Villages in the Pergunnah of Calpee which are restored to the Nana.		
Atta	7,041 0 0	
Parrah	1,362 12 6	
Buchapoor	506 13 0	
Parasun and Panny Khord ...	3,501 0 0	
Gourrah	794 10 0	
Gur Ganah	382 4 0	
Beeranoo	4,142 8 0	
Pandypore	536 0 0	
Bhudranghy	2,312 8 0	
Jagarrypore	563 8 0	
Hyderpore	1,005 7 0	
Amliah Boozoorg	1,543 0 0	
Danda	407 12 0	
Ruganly	1,244 0 0	
Sundy	6,584 0 0	
Sanjahapore	1,614 0 0	
Syedpore	745 0 0	
Soor Sellah	1,348 0 0	
Sur Sanky	784 0 0	
Sudooha	1,209 12 0	
Kurmen	4,359 12 0	
Koorma Allumgeerpore	5,040 0 0	
Langoopore	292 4 0	
Muhawah	1,188 0 0	
Noorpoor	2,736 8 0	
Bunechan	1,405 4 0	
Nusserpore	1,114 7 0	
Heemutpore	997 0 0	
Aucberpore	1,628 0 0	
Etorah Boozoorg	745 4 0	
Amussa	655 0 0	
Oorkurrah	1,572 14 0	
Akoary	1,303 0 0	
Ookussa	2,011 8 0	
Peepraunda	488 6 0	
Bhutpoorah	537 0 0	
Bhambooah	1,413 0 0	
Barrah	734 4 0	
Carried over ...	65,849 5 6	

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	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	Brought forward ...	65,849 5 6	
	Gurha	567 8 0	
	Gurry Tagga	461 13 0	
	Dawodpore	46 0 0	
	Taconly	606 8 0	
	Amliah Khord	1,046 12 0	
	Koosmurrah	1,285 0 0	
	Bairrie Hurrapore	1,283 0 0	
	Caddiepore	434 0 0	
	Koohana	560 0 0	
50	Musgawah	1,516 8 0	73,656 6 6
	Villages in the Pergunnah of Khurka ceded by Treaty.		
	Khurka Khas	2,626 0 0	
	Ayer	856 0 0	
	Tenor	1,750 0 0	
	Boodhanly Boozoorg	1,966 8 0	
	Oorry	319 0 0	
	Rampoorrah	429 0 0	
	Goodhar	1,051 0 0	
	Semriah	1,388 0 0	
	Mahana	1,431 0 0	
	Mungrachoo	431 0 0	
	Curraurie Boozoorg	998 0 0	
	Curraurie Khord	642 0 0	
	Gaurah	463 0 0	
	Choorah Kherra	756 0 0	
	Dadry	3,846 0 0	
	Poordur	401 0 0	
17	Currata	428 0 0	19,781 8 0
Villages 36	Pergunnah Kotra ceded by Treaty...	.....	39,057 0 0
„ 14	Ditto Syednuggur ditto ditto ...	.....	12,874 0 0
	Total, Rupees ...	.....	1,45,368 14 6

E. E.

(Signed) J. Baillie,

Agent, Governor-General.

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SCHEDULE of the portions of Calpee and Roypore which are permanently annexed to the British possessions in Bundelcund.

Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
Villages in the Pergunnah Nowruttah Calpee with the Town and Fortress.		
Oossur	2,757 0 0	
Ahmudpore	702 7 0	
Ourungah	51 0 0	
Punian	8,360 0 0	
Burrooah	888 12 0	
Burkherrah	562 12 0	
Bhumbhoury Khoord	346 13 0	
Pundry	919 0 0	
Purkhoo Kurrah	30 0 0	
Berry Bellendah	464 10 0	
Tekurrah	50 0 0	
Jullhoopore	154 0 0	
Jyrampore	201 0 0	
Chutelah	4,561 0 0	
Jaheepore	114 0 0	
Chounk	1,280 12 0	
Dhounkully	1,170 0 0	
Dammur and Ungunnooah	7,209 8 0	
Dhumnah	509 4 0	
Rajahpore	392 0 0	
Shaikpore Konriah	347 6 0	
Sursee	828 0 0	
Sursallah	488 0 0	
Suppah	255 0 0	
Saimurrah	111 0 0	
Sultanpore	51 0 0	
Shaikpore Belendah	30 0 0	
Allum Khalispore and Basharutpore	106 15 6	
Kootoolpore	901 0 0	
Kurrutpore	1,004 8 0	
Kahatowrah	520 0 0	
Koosally	1,560 2 0	
Khashyrampore	395 8 0	
Kotrah	879 0 0	
Kouriah Khaus	509 4 0	
Lahurrah, &c., 4 villages	4,665 12 0	
Lungurpore	22 0 0	
Lohurgaon	206 14 6	
Murgaon and Chuk Ajmury ...	8,077 0 0	
Murkourol	4,526 4 0	
Carried over ...	56,208 8 0	

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Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
Brought forward ...	56,208 8 0	
Meowpore, &c., 3 villages	1,991 0 0	
Munky and Murahanpore	896 0 0	
Mohoharry, &c., 5 villages	908 0 0	
Mavanahur	428 0 0	
Murrah	238 12 0	
Nurany	957 3 0	
Meahry	75 0 0	
Hurchundpore	1,626 7 0	
Hurkoopore	666 8 0	
Total—62 villages and one chuck.		63,995 6 0
Villages in the Zillah of Raypore		
Roypore Khaus	66 15 0	
Mull	1,221 0 0	
Chinta Mow	562 4 0	
Dhakun	1,119 12 0	
Saymurrah and Saikpore	1,374 12 0	
Sayrany, &c., 2 villages	1,745 8 0	
Vajeepore	125 9 0	
Gondah and Khurrayee	1,719 12 0	
Kur Khon	2,724 9 0	
Kurreckah	334 3 0	
Burhaun	1,018 8 0	
Total—14 villages.		12,082 11 0
Total, Rupees ...	.....	76,078 1 0

E. E.

(Signed) J. Baillie,

Agent, Governor-General.

No. XXXI.

Engagement concluded between the British Government and Nana Govind Rao.

Whereas by a Treaty concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, under date the 13th of June 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, the rights of supre-

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macy possessed by His Highness over Nana Govind Rao, and the lands in the Nana's immediate occupation, have been transferred to the British Government; and Whereas the British Government has consented on certain considerations to relinquish the tribute and military service which by virtue of that transfer it had acquired a right to demand from the Nana, and to constitute the Nana the hereditary ruler of the lands at present in his actual possession: The following Articles have accordingly been concluded by mutual consent between the British Government and the said Nana Govind Rao:—

ARTICLE 1.

All the Articles of the Engagement contracted with Nana Govind Rao by Colonel John Baillie on the part of the British Government, under date the 3rd day of October 1806, corresponding with the 10th of Shabun 1221 Hijree, and the 11th of Kooar Sood 1863 Sumbut, shall remain in full force, excepting in as far as they are not altered by this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government hereby relinquishes for ever its right to tribute and military service from Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors. The British Government moreover acknowledges and hereby constitutes Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors, the hereditary rulers of the territory at present in the Nana's actual possession.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid possessions of the Nana from the aggressions of any foreign power, and it is accordingly hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Nana shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; the Nana, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavor by

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representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Nana's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other party shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavors of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Nana's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

Nana Govind Rao hereby cedes to the British Government in perpetual sovereignty the whole of the lands of the ilakah of Kundah appertaining to the pergunnah of Mohabuh, circumscribed by the territories of the British Government, and also certain villages on the banks of the River Jumna appertaining to the pergunnah of Choorke, and intermixed with the Honorable Company's lands of Bhudaick and Raypore, including mal, sayer, charity, and rent-free lands of every description, agreeably to a Schedule subjoined to the Treaty; the Nana accordingly engages that the aforesaid lands shall be given up to the Officers of the British Government immediately on demand. But with a view to the satisfaction of certain claims upon the Nana, for which some of these lands are pledged, the British Government hereby agrees to grant to the Nana the revenue of those lands to be paid in cash up to the end of Assar next, corresponding with July 1818; the current revenue after deducting the expense of collection, the outstanding balances, and the advances of tuccavie which may be justly demandable up to the end of Assar next, according to the Regulations of the British Government, shall accordingly be collected by the British Revenue Officers and paid to the Nana monthly.

ARTICLE 5.

If at any time the Nana have any cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to the British Government, the Nana engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide implicitly by its award, and on no account to commit aggressions against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim or the redress of the grievance of which he may complain.

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ARTICLE 6.

Nana Govind Rao hereby engages to abstain from corresponding with foreign powers, excepting with the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

With a view to facilitate the adjustment of boundary disputes between the subjects of the Nana and that of the British Government, and to avoid the delay of a reference to the Nana, the Nana hereby engages to require all his Aumils and other Officers on the frontier to comply immediately with any orders they may receive from the Superintendent of Political Affairs, for causing the attendance of parties and witnesses, or for any other purpose connected with the adjustment of boundary disputes, without waiting the result of a reference to him. The Nana further agrees to give ready and due attention to all suggestions from the Superintendent respecting the punishment of any of his subjects who may be convicted before the Superintendent of violence and aggression towards the British subjects. With a further view to avoid disputes respecting the new boundaries which will be formed between the lands now ceded by the Nana and those to which they are contiguous, it is hereby agreed that actual possession at the date of this Treaty shall be held to be the criterion for the settlement of all disputes which may arise respecting the aforesaid boundary, and that no retrospective claim founded on former possession shall be sustained on either side.

ARTICLE 8.

The British Government hereby engages to contract no engagements with Rao Benaick Rao, the manager of Saugor, or with the Bheik Sahiba, detrimental to the claims and rights of the Nana in the country of Saugor. The British Government, moreover, offers hereafter to interpose its good offices with a view to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the difference between Nana Govind Rao and the manager of the country of Saugor.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territory of Nana Govind Rao, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Nana shall give

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his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Nana's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Nana's Government: whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Nana's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Nana's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazaar.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Nana Govind Rao through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Abha Bulwunt Rao, the vakeel of the said Nana Govind Rao, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to-morrow to the said vakeel, and the said vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Nana to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Jalound, on the First day of November 1817, *corresponding with Seventh of Kartic* 1814 *Sumbut, and Twentieth of Zechij* 1232 *Hijree.*

(Signed) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

S. L.

Seal of the Nana Govind Rao.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Governor-General's small Seal.

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Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in camp, near Nuddee-ka-Gong, this 3rd day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

SCHEDULE of Forty-four Villages composing the Ilakah of Khundeh and certain villages on the banks of the River Jumna, belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, with the dependencies ceded to the British Government by Nana Govind Rao, according to the fourth Article of the Treaty.

1. Khundah.
Chandee Boozoorg.
Marowly.
Achround.
5. Serowly.
Cupsah.
Futtehpore.
Echowly.
Akleye.
10. Aitgurh.
Khyroo.
Puchpehnah.
Gunjwah.
Rewye.
15. Berhye.
Kuhreh.
Bhangah.
Berwanly.
Rutwah.
20. Rewan.
Bhommye.
Choonwur Khanch.
Churka.
Ladao.
25. Goorah.
Manay.
Soonuchah.
Sirsee Kulan.
Sirsee Khoond.
30. Archyepooreh.
Gossyaree.
Jegnowrah (rent-free).
Kerobee.
Khunurwah.
35. Koolkummah.
Kunhah.
Kymahkhur.
Ajmetha.
Ekona.
40. Bhumany.
Tendohee.
Koondoheh.
Noorpoor.
44. Gubburah.

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No. XXXII.
Jhansi.

Villages belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, on the banks of the Jumna.

1. Sohee with Jograjpoor.
Tekenee.
Joraraee.
4. Maunpoor.

(Signed) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

L. S.

Seal of Govind Rao.

(Signed) GEO. SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. XXXII.

WHEREAS a firm Treaty of Friendship and Alliance subsists between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA, and SHEO RAO BHAO, SOOBADAR of JHANSIE, is a tributary of HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA; and Whereas SHEO RAO BHAO, entertaining a just sense of the obligations imposed upon him by the said Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA, shortly after the arrival of a detachment of the British army in BUNDELCUND, transmitted to His Excellency General LAKE, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., through Captain JOHN BAILLIE, Political Agent on the part of His Excellency in BUNDELCUND, a Wajib-ool-Urz or Paper of requests expressive of his submission and attachment to the views and interests of the British Government, and containing seven distinct Articles or requests, all which have been acceded to by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and Whereas certain requests and agreements on the part of SHEO RAO BHAO were not included in the said Wajib-ool-Urz, and are now necessary to be added: The following Articles are now agreed on for the purpose of affording additional security and confidence to SHEO RAO BHAO, and of constituting an additional pledge of his fidelity and attachment to the British Government.

ARTICLE 1.

The Bhao, professing his entire submission and sincere attachment to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, hereby

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engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies, that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State who shall be obedient to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa; and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to these Governments as his enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE 2.

If at any time a dispute or difference arise between the Bhao and any neighboring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British Government, the Bhao engages to communicate the grounds of such dispute or difference to the British Government, that they may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever a detachment of the British forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages upon every such occasion to join the British forces with his army and to assist in the accomplishment of their views; and if at any time a detachment of the British force shall march into the Bhao's country for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expense of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Bhao. On the other hand, if the assistance of the Bhao's troops be demanded at any time for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British territory, the expenses of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

The Bhao is in reality the Commander of his own troops; but it is hereby agreed that on every occasion when they may be acting with the British forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British troops, and in the event of peace being concluded, a due attention shall be paid to the interest of the Bhao.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. XXXII.

Jhansi.

ARTICLE 5.

Sheo Rao Bhao engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject or European of any nation or description without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

Whatever tribute has been hitherto paid to His Highness the Peishwa by the Bhao, shall be continued to be paid to His Highness. The British Government do not demand any tribute for themselves.

ARTICLE 7.

If Rajah Ambagie Ingla at any time molest the possessions of the Bhao, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

ARTICLE 8.

Accusations of disaffection or disobedience, if adduced by any person against the Bhao, shall not be attended to by the British Government unless the truth of them be proved.

ARTICLE 9.

Sheo Rao Bhao possesses a house in the city of Benares; if any of the children, brothers, or other relations of the Bhao hereafter reside in that city, they shall enjoy the protection of the British Government, and shall not suffer any molestation.

This Agreement, containing nine Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie, Political Agent, on the part of His Excellency General Lake, Commander-in-Chief, and by Sheo Rao Bhao, Soobadar of Jhansie, in Camp at Kotra, on the sixth day of February 1804, answering to the 23rd day of Shuwaul 1218 Hijery, and tenth day of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, and another of the same date, tenor, and contents, signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this Agreement, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, shall be delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages to return the Agreement.

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TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented on the part of the RAJAH of JHANSIE, 18th November 1803.

Seurao Bhao, Chief of Jhansie and other places, submits the following requests in separate Articles, and hopes that they may be granted by the British Government:—

1*st.*—The degree of rank and respectability which I have hitherto enjoyed under His Highness the Peishwa, shall be continued and increased under the British Government.

2*nd.*—The country and forts which I at present hold under the authority of His Highness the Peishwa shall remain in my possession, and the revenue which I have hitherto paid to the Peishwa shall hereafter be paid into the Company's treasury.

3*rd.*—As the English are now employed in the conquest of the territories and forts of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and Holkar, let a battalion or two with an Officer of rank be sent here, and I shall join and assist them in conquering the countries which are adjacent to my own.

4*th.*—If the Honorable Company be desirous of possessing my country and fort, they are masters and every way powerful, and I am ready to submit; but as the British Nation and His Highness the Peishwa are at peace, and as a Treaty exists between them, let an order of His Highness be produced, that I may perform the duty of allegiance in obeying that order.

5*th.*—If the Peishwa at any future period make over my country to the Company, and it becomes a part of the British possessions, let a Jaidad be assigned to me for the support of my cavalry and infantry, and for the maintenance of myself and family in perpetuity.

6*th.*—As the Rajahs of Candahar, Dutteea, Chundery and other Chiefs in the neighbourhood are ready to submit to and become the servants of the British Government, let the possessions of these Chiefs be guaranteed, and the revenue which they have paid to the Peishwa, shall be paid into the British treasury.

7*th.*—Let every arrangement with me be concluded through the medium of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor.

Signed and sealed under the authority of Seurao Bhao by his vakeel Izzul Khan.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. XXXIII.

Jhansi.

No. XXXIII.

TREATY with ROW RAMCHUND, the Minor Soubahdar of JHANSIE.

Whereas a Treaty of defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Row Bhow, Soubahdar of Jhansie, under date the 6th of February 1804, or 10th of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, when the said Soubahdar was in the condition of a tributary to His Highness the Peishwa; and Whereas the whole of the rights of His Highness the Peishwa over the principality of Jhansie have since that period been transferred to the British Government, in virtue of a Treaty concluded between that Government and the Peishwa, under date the 13th of June 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, and in consequence of that transfer the relations established by the former Treaty between the British Government and Jhansie have become virtually extinct; and Whereas the British Government, in consideration of the very respectable character borne by the late Soubahdar Sheo Row Bhow and his uniform and faithful attachment to the British Government, and in deference to his wish expressed before his death that the principality of Jhansie might be confirmed in perpetuity to his grandson Row Ramchund Row, to be conducted during the minority of the said Row Ramchund Row by Row Gopaul Row Bhow, manager nominated by the late Bhow and confirmed by the British Government: On these considerations and in the confident reliance of the continuance of the same friendly disposition on the part of the Government of Jhansie and of its strict adherence to the engagements comprised in this Treaty, the British Government has consented, on certain conditions, to constitute Row Ramchund the hereditary Chief of the lands actually held by the late Row Sheo Bhow at the commencement of the British Government in Bundelcund and now possessed by the Government of Jhansie. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between the British Government and Row Ramchund Row, under the direction and with the concurrence of his said manager Gopaul Row Bhow.

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Row Bhow, under date the 6th of February 1804, or 10th of

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Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is hereby confirmed, excepting such parts of it as are altered or rescinded by the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government, with a view to confirm the fidelity and attachment of the Government of Jhansie, consents to acknowledge and hereby constitutes Row Ramchund, his heirs and successors, hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by the late Row Sheo Bhow at the period of the commencement of the British Government, and now in the possession of Row Ramchund, excepting the Pergunnah of Mote, which being held by the Jhansie Government in mortgage from Rajah Bahadur will continue on its present footing until a settlement of the mortgage takes place between the parties. The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid territory of Row Ramchund from the aggression of foreign powers.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the principality of Jhansie from the aggressions of foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Government of Jhansie shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade its territories, whether in consequence of any disputes, claim, or on any other ground, it shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; and the Jhansie Government, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggressions shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavor by representations and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Soubahdar's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavors of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Soubahdar's territories, as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection afforded by the two foregoing Articles to Row Ramchund, the Chief of Jhansie, that

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XXXIII.
Jhansi.

Chief hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Jhansie troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 5.

Row Ramchund hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other States, and implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 6.

Row Ramchund engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of Row Ramchund, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and Row Ramchund shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Jhansie territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Jhansie Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Jhansie territories, shall be readily furnished by Row Ramchund's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 8.

Row Ramchund hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

Row Ramchund engages to give no asylum to criminals, nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take

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refuge within his territories; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, Row Ramchund further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Row Ramchund, through the Agency of John Wauchope, Esquire, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Nana Bulwunt Row, the vakeel, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to the said vakeel, and the said vakeel, having obtained the ratification of the Soubahdar to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Pepree on the Seventeenth day of November 1817, *corresponding with the Twenty-fourth Kartick* 1874 *Sumbut, and Seventh of Mohorum* 1233 *Hijree.*

(Signed) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

Seal.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in camp at Pepree, on the eighteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. XXXIV.

No. XXXIV. *Jhansi.*

TRANSLATION of ARTICLES of the new ENGAGEMENT entered into with RAJAH GUNGADHUR RAO, Chief of Jhansie, and signed and sealed by him on the 27th of December 1842.

1*st.*—That on the 1st of January 1843, or as soon after as possible, the State of Jhansie shall be made over to him, Gungadhur Rao, with the exception of the undermentioned lands, which are to be assigned to the British Government for the payment of half the costs of the Bundelcund Legion: and are assessed for the year Sumbut 1899, at 2,55,891 Jhansie Rupees, or 2,27,458 Company's Rupees.

Lands to be ceded by Jhansie for the payment of the Legion.

No.	Names.	Sumbut 1899.	1900.	1901.
	Dubooa and Talgow	1,46,060	1,50,415	1,53,454
	Gurwae	18,131	19,205	20,056
	Erich	7,148	7,512	9,972
	Sersa Godasa	10,402	10,402	10,402
	Poonch Pahargow	12,354	12,627	12,903
	Bumunooa	14,443	15,462	16,256
	Bugeyra	19,021	19,821	20,633
	Ghuratah	28,332	30,345	31,804
	Jhansie Rupee	2,55,891	2,60,789	2,75,480
	Deduct 12-8 per cent. ...	28,433		
	or Company's Rupees ...	2,27,458	.....	.....

2*nd.*—The Chief is to fulfil all the engagements which have been entered into with the landholders for the remaining three years of the quinquennial settlement, and to submit all references arising out of this subject to the decision of the Agent Governor-General in Bundelcund, or any Officer who may be appointed for the purpose by Government.

3*rd.*—That the prisoners confined in the Jhansie Jail under sentence of imprisonment are not to be released till the periods of their sentence expire without consulting the Agent of the Governor-General in Bundelcund.

4*th.*—That all pensioners of the Jhansie State whose claims have been already decided by the Officers of our Government, and all

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creditors of that State whose claims have been decided by the Officers of our Government in concert with the Chief of Jhansie, be punctually paid by instalments. All those who receive grants of land, payments from the treasury, or assignments upon the customs for services to be performed, are to enjoy the same only upon condition of performing the duties for which they have been assigned; and the Chief to be left sole judge in their cases.

It is understood that the Chief will pay all just debts and claims to pensions which have not yet been adjusted by the Officers of our Government; but our Government is not to interfere.

5th.—That the Chief shall pay to every public Officer who has served us in the administration of the Jhansie Government for a period of three years, and whose services he now dispenses with, a donation of six months' salary, provided they do not find employment in Jalone or the ceded lands.

6th.—That the Chief pay off the debt to the British Government by annual instalments of not less than fifty thousand Rupees.

7th.—That the Bundelcund Legion be kept permanently to at least its present strength for the protection of the Jhansie and Jalone districts, but the distribution of this force is to rest with the Officer Commanding, or the representative of our Government in Bundelcund. The Officer Commanding the Legion is to comply with the requisitions of the Rajah for the aid of troops whenever he thinks them proper, without reference to such representative; but should he at any time not deem it proper to comply with such requisitions, he will state the circumstances of the call for aid, and his reasons for not complying with it, to the representative of the Government, and suspend compliance till his orders are received.

8th.—That the Chief will assign lands for a military cantonment in any part of his territories which the Government may select for the purpose; but the Officer Commanding the troops in such cantonments is not to interfere with the civil administration of the Government, or permit the troops to oppress the subjects of the Jhansie State. What supplies for the use of the troops may be required from the country around are to be procured through the Officers of the Jhansie Government, and paid for at the current prices of the day.

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XXXV.
Jeitpore.

The Articles of former Treaties between the Jhansie Chiefs and the British Government are to remain still in force; and all the salutes heretofore given to those Chiefs and courtesies of reception which are the same as those given to the Chiefs of Orcha, Duttia, and Sumptur, to be continued.

Signed and sealed by the Rajah of Jhansie, Gungadhur Rao, on the 27th of December 1842.

(Signed) W. H. SLEEMAN,
Agent, Governor-General.

Approved by Governor-General on 20th January 1843.

No. XXXV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH KISSERY SING, the RAJAH of JEYTPORE, dated 20th September 1812.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Zemindars of the Pergunnahs of Punwarree and Powey, &c., in the province of Bundelcund: Whereas the Rajah Kissery, the Rajah of Jeytpore, one of the ancient and respectable Chiefs of the province, and a hereditary descendant of the Rajah Juggut Raje, previously to this period, having submitted himself to the authority and entered into engagements, and obligations of obedience, loyalty, and submission to the British Government, and delivered in an ikrarnamah, or written engagement, to the above effect, consisting of eight Articles, the said Rajah received from the British Government fifty-two villages in the Pergunnah of Punwarree, rent-free, and ever since has remained faithful in his obedience and loyalty: Wherefore, on the 15th of July 1809 A. D., the said Rajah received from the British Government in gift, certain villages in the Pergunnah of Powey, and on the 12th September in the above year, he, the said Rajah, also received in free gift certain diamond mines in consideration of his situation

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and claims to the favor of the British Government. Now the said Rajah having requested to receive one Sunnud including the whole of the grants, a Sunnud is therefore given to the said Rajah, granting him, rent-free, the villages and possessions enumerated underneath. So long as the said Rajah, his heirs and successors, shall remain faithful to and truly discharge the terms of the ikrarnamah he has now entered into, consisting of eleven Articles, the villages and possessions, enumerated below, with the whole of their land revenues, and sayer, abkaree, and all other rights and dues belonging thereto, shall remain in his and their unmolested possession, rent-free, generation after generation for ever. It is proper that you consider the aforesaid Rajah the true proprietor of the villages and possessions in question; and the duties of the said Rajah are to protect and promote the comfort of the inhabitants and cultivators, and, rendering his possessions populous and flourishing, enjoy the produce in good wishes and prayers for the prosperity of the British Government.

STATEMENT of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud.

PERGUNNAH PUNWARREE.

	No. of Villages.
Jeytpore	1
Aznur	1
Awrey	1
Butchowrah	1
Bumnowrah	1
Khohey	1
Kurrah	1
Mundreah	1
Burkharrah	1
Poorwah	1
Naggarah	1
Khordah	1
Boodwarro	1
Suggoreah	1
Inderhuttah	1
Carried over	15

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BUNDELCUND.

No. XXXV.

Jeitpore.

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	... 15
Bizzowrey	... 1
Ummerpoorrah	... 1
Tickeyreah Buzoorg	.. 1
Buzjowrey	... 1
Huslah	... 1
Phoont	... 1
Lummowrah	... 1
Booddowrah	... 1
Putcharrah	... 1
Korthowrah	... 1
Mungroul Buzoorg	... 1
Goorah	... 1
Moorrawrey	... 1
Sawungpoorah	... 1
Bussowreah	... 1
Lohurey	... 1
Kharreah Buzoorg	... 1
Rummoopoorah	... 1
Dandrey	... 1
Mowabeyah	... 1
Mowhabaund	... 1
Pipoah	... 1
Auckowrah	... 1
Kharreah Khord	... 1
Britchachur Buzocrg	... 1
Aurgutnow	... 1
Bhuggarry	... 1
Buggowbah Buzoorg	... 1
Buggowrah	... 1
Auttoveah	... 1
Joylwarro	... 1
Purrahraorain	... 1
Chitterwarro	... 1
Bowrah	... 1
Carried over	... 49

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	No. of Villages.	
Brought forward ...	... 49	
Ghotobey	... 1	
Bhuggowrah	... 1	
Bodgepoorah	... 1	
	—	52

Additional Villages inserted in the present Sunnud.

PERGUNNAH POWEYE.

Simriah, with fort...	... 3	
Tickrah	... 2	
Birraussin	... 2	
Chandrah.	... 1	
Heerapore	... 2	
Burkhurrah	... 2	
Nadin	... 6	
Koolwa	... 1	
Lidrey	... 2	
Bunbhohy	... 1	
Nibowrey, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing	... 1	
Muzrah	... 1	
Hurdoorah	... 1	
Ghottureah	... 1	
Gurlugaw	... 1	
Tanhangah	... 1	
Khoyrey	... 1	
Khoyrah	... 1	
Bungrah Mulwarrah	... 1	
Proideyreah	... 2	
Putna Khord	... 1	
Roykurrah	... 1	
Dhimrey	... 1	
Kooney	... 1	
Boirgurrah	... 1	
Carried over ...	... 38	52

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XXXV.
Jeitpore.

	No. of Villages.	
Brought forward	... 38	52
Sirrohpoorwah	... 1	
Hurdooah	... 2	
Muzgowah Pipreah	... 2	
Tirhoo Pipreah	... 1	
Jhoopooah	... 2	
Purseyal Khord	... 1	
Songrah	... 1	
Joytoopoorah	... 1	
Chippah Jussuntpoorah	... 12	
Kharwah, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing	... 1	
Judgegawah	... 1	
Cheyolah, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing	... 1	
Ghuttarey	... 2	
Kuckrawbey	... 1	
	—	67
BURDAKAHPOORAH VILLAGES, VIZ.:		
Jummeah	... 1	
Koeteyah	... 1	
Illakhora	... 1	
Aumrey Khaoo	... 1	
Singrah	... 1	
Buckseyahboorah	... 2	
Bhoysahey	... 1	
Bandha	... 1	
Kurbarry	... 1	
Khuzrey	... 1	
Supliah Khord and Buzoorg ...	... 2	
Dhurrugpatty	... 1	
Poorbattah	... 1	
Khurwarrow	... 1	
	—	16
Carried over		135

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	No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	135
Pergunnah Burhaputchore.	
Diamond Mines.	
Sutroho	1
Moyrah	1
Singgoorpoorah	1
Puttey	1
Khurwuah	1
Bhomkah	1
Chownnah	1
Sildarrah	1
Kullianpore, except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing	1
Tupkannah	1
Woossraur	1
Terrycha	1
Muzgawah Runjekhan	1
Sulloheyah	1
Auklah	1
	— 15
Total villages ...	150

Translation of the Ikrarnamah of the Rajah Kissery Sing, the Rajah of Jeytpore, dated 13th September 1812.

Whereas I, Rajah Kissery Sing, Rajah of Jeytpore, one of the ancient and respectable Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund, and descended from the Rajah Juggut Raje, from the time that I delivered in my Ikrarnamah or obligation of submission and obedience, and obtained in jaghire fifty-two villages in the pergunnah of Punwarree from the British Government, have discharged with heart and soul the obligations of loyalty and obedience, and I have been admitted amongst the dependents of the British Government, and remained

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XXXV.
Jeitpore.

faithful to the terms of my engagements, in no instance deviating a tittle therefrom; during the administration of Mr. John Richardson certain villages and possessions in the pergunnah of Powey were granted to me for my sustenance, and the aforesaid gentleman required from me a fresh Ikrarnamah, in terms appropriate to the change of circumstances: for which reason, and to confirm my submission, loyalty, and obedience to the British Government, I now deliver in the present Ikrarnamah, consisting of the eight Articles of my former engagements, and of three new Articles, in all eleven Articles, under my seal and signature, and I hereby promise and engage that I shall never deviate a tittle from those Articles in letter, spirit, or tendency.

ARTICLE I.

I promise never to unite on any occasion with external or internal enemies of the British Government, and to be ever obedient and submissive to their will and commands, from the due performance of which duties I shall never depart.

ARTICLE II.

If any of my children and relations excite disturbances in the British territories, I agree to use my utmost endeavours to prevent them, and in the event of their continuing to behave improperly, I promise to join the British troops with my forces for the purpose of punishing them.

ARTICLE III.

If any of the peasantry or inhabitants of the British territory should desert from the British territory and take shelter in any of the villages granted to me, I engage to seize and give them over to the Officers of the British Government; and if persons be sent to apprehend them in my villages, I agree not only not to oppose but to assist the persons who may be sent into my villages to apprehend and secure the offenders.

ARTICLE IV.

I likewise promise never to protect or suffer to remain in my villages any robbers or thieves; and if a robbery takes place in my villages on the property of merchants or travellers, I shall make the zemindars of that village responsible, and shall cause them either to

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restore the property or pay the value of it, or for the seizure and delivery to the British Government of the thieves and robbers. I shall immediately seize and deliver over to the British authority all murderers and others who may have committed crimes in the British possessions, and may have taken refuge in any of my villages.

ARTICLE V.

If any of the neighbouring Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I do hereby promise to abstain from all friendly communication with them, and not to protect or suffer any of their relations or dependents to remain in any of my villages.

ARTICLE VI.

I engage never to quarrel with any Chief who is obedient and submissive to the British Government; if any of them should quarrel with me, I promise to submit such dispute to the decision of Government.

ARTICLE VII.

I promise not to retain in my service a greater number of troops, horse or foot, than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenues of my villages, and for the purposes of personal state, without the authority and permission of the British Government.

ARTICLE VIII.

I engage with my free will and consent never to have any concern of any nature with the fort of Jeytpore, and not permit my dependants to go round it, nor shall I repair the breaches of the fort. In short, I shall have nothing to do with the above fort. If anything contrary to the spirit and meaning of this agreement should ever take place, I agree that all the villages which are included in the Sunnud granted by the British Government be resumed by them.

ARTICLE IX.

I engage to guard all the passes through the ghauts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XXXVI.
Khuddee.

from ascending or descending the ghauts, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chiefs or leaders should meditate an incursion into the British territories through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territories, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE X.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the ghauts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they may remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE XI.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province for the purpose of executing his orders, and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

No. XXXVI.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented by PURSERAM in 1807.

1st Request.

Having submitted to the authority of the British Government in the hope of support and advantage, and having accepted of the terms proposed to me by the Government, I agree to reside with my followers

Answer.

As you are now one of the adherents and dependants of the British Government, it is incumbent on you to abstain from all intercourse and connection with the enemies and rebels of the

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in the villages composing my jaghire. If, however, I should accept of service any where else with a view to obtain a subsistence, I request that my motives for doing so may not be questioned by the Government.

British Government. You are not however prohibited from entering the service of any person not of the above description. But it is necessary that you previously intimate your intention to the Government and obtain its permission. In the event of hostilities arising between any of the dependants of the British Government and of either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, your conduct in this case also must be guided by the instructions of the Officers of the British Government.

2nd Request.

Before this and while I was in a state of enmity to the British Government, I was in the habit of committing all sorts of disorderly and predatory acts, and have plundered and possessed myself of real and personal property, of all kinds of effects and of horses and cattle of every description. I request therefore that no complaint that may be eventually preferred in consequence of any of those transactions may be heard or admitted.

Answer.

No suit against you of which the cause of action shall have arisen prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance shall be admitted in the Civil or Criminal Court, nor shall any retrospective notice be taken of such suits on the part of the Government.

3rd Request.

Having acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, if any one from motives of hatred or malice mis-

Answer.

It is contrary to the principles of the British Government to admit calumnious representations against any person. It

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represent my conduct to you, I request that no such representation may be admitted without investigation.

4th Request.

If any of my dependants having separated from me or any of my creditors prefer any complaint against me, I request that it may not be listened to; and my rank and dignity being entirely dependant on the favor of the British Government, I trust they may be increased.

5th Request.

In former times the ilaka of Banda and lands on the opposite side of the River Cane, to the amount of four lakhs of Rupees, were farmed by me. In that ilaka there are certain balances due to me by the zemindars which they have no right to withhold. I request that the claim may be investigated by the Government and that they be required to discharge the balances.

6th Request.

I request permission to take possession of all the houses and gardens in the town of Banda belonging to me in whosever occupation they may be.

is necessary however that you carefully avoid pursuing a line of conduct that might give rise to suspicion.

Answer.

No complaint preferred against you of which the cause of action shall be prior to the date of your Ikrarnamah shall be heard. But with respect to complaints which shall have originated after that period, you shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Answer.

As no claims originating before the date of your Ikrarnamah are to be heard against you, it would be improper on the same principle to admit any old standing claims of yours against any other person; at the same time whenever a complaint shall be preferred, the Officers of the Government, after investigating the nature of it, will decide upon the propriety of its admission or rejection.

Answer.

Such of your houses as have been given to any person by the Government or as may be occupied without any written authority or permission from you shall be restored to you.

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7th Request.

In certain villages of the pergunnahs of Banda, Motound and Soondah, the zemindars have granted me bonds for sums of money for which they have obtained remission in their kubooliuts with the Government, although they have not paid them to me. Whatever portion of those sums shall be granted to me I shall consider as a favor, and I agree to prove the truth of this assertion.

Answer.

Those sums, after ascertaining the truth of your assertion, become the property of the Government, and by detecting those zemindars you will evince your zeal for the welfare of the Government. Although you possess no just claim to those sums, yet, after they shall be collected, whatever proportion the Government may think proper shall be allowed to you as a gift.

Dated the 7th October 1807, *corresponding with the* 1*st of Assin* 1215 *Fuslee.*

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION OF ALLEGIANCE presented by PURSERAM.

I, Purseram, do hereby declare and acknowledge that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I, Purseram, freely and sincerely professing my obedience and submission to the British Government, have been ranked among the number of the dependants and adherents of that Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esq., Agent on the part of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council for the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample maintenance which has now been conferred upon me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles under my own seal and signature, from which I hereby engage never to deviate and never to commit any act which shall in any degree violate the terms of the said Articles.

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XXXVI.
Khuddee.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages of my jaghire and not to leave such village without orders from the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

I hereby engage to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers or other evil-doers within or without the province of Bundelcund, especially with Rajah Ram; and not to permit any such persons to reside in any of my villages; to give every information regarding them to the Officer of the British Government and to relinquish all intercourse and correspondence whatever with them. I further engage not to enter into disputes with any of the servants and dependants of the British Government, and if a dispute should arise between any of the dependants of the Government, I engage to remain passive in such dispute, to afford no assistance to either party without orders from the British Government, and scrupulously to observe the duties of obedience and submission on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any inhabitant of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person should be deputed by the Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose or impede such person, but to afford him every assistance in the apprehension of the offender. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all cases that shall occur after the date of this Ikrarnamah, and never to excite any disturbances or commotions whatever.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages of my jaghire; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible either for the restitution of stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber

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to the Officers of the British Government. And if any person amenable to the British laws for murder, or any other crime committed in the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to apprehend such person and deliver him up to the Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The zemindars of the villages composing my jaghire having entered into engagements with the Collector for the payment of the revenue to the British Government, I hereby promise, until the expiration of those engagements, to collect their revenue conformably to their existing pottahs and kubooliuts.

Dated the 7th of October 1807, *corresponding with the 1st of Assin* 1215 *Fuslee.*

SUNNUD granted to PURSERAM.

To the mutsuddies, jaghiredars, kurorees, chowdries, and kanoongoes present and future of the pergunnah of Motound, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Purseram, on hearing the fame of the justice and benevolence of the British Government, has freely and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to the Government and having accompanied Rajah Bukht Sing to the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund has asked forgiveness for his past offences, and has delivered an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance comprising six Articles under his own seal and signature; and Whereas the benevolent principles of the British Government dispose it to show mercy to offenders and to afford support and protection to all its adherents: Therefore, and under the influence of those benevolent principles, the villages of Kudhee and Jybrimha with their dependencies, situated in the pergunnah of Motound, and yielding a kamil jumma of fifteen thousand Rupees agreeably to the subjoined statement, are hereby granted by the British Government in jaghire to the said Purseram. And so long as the said Purseram shall continue firm in his obedience to the British Government and true to the terms of his Ikrarnamah, the aforesaid villages shall remain in his possession in perpetuity.

It is incumbent on the said Purseram to render the inhabitants of his jaghire contented and grateful by his good government, to direct his utmost exertions to promote their comfort and conciliate their

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BUNDELCUND. No. XXXVII. *Tiroha.*

affections and to give no asylum to thieves or robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the peasantry and inhabitants to consider the said Purseram as paramount jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, and to acknowledge his right to all the duties and immunities appertaining thereto, to offer no opposition or disobedience to him, nor to require the annual renewal of their Sunnud.

After obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General this Sunnud shall be considered as valid.

STATEMENT OF VILLAGES.

	No. of Villages	*Jumma.*
Kudhee and Kutra (cultivated)	2	
Brimhulee and Kootra (uncultivated)	2	
Villages ...	4	Rs. 12,000
Jybrimha	1	„ 3,000
Villages ...	5	Rs. 15,000

Dated Wednesday, the 7th of October 1807, *corresponding with the 21st of Assin* 1215 *Fuslee.*

Confirmed by the Governor-General in Council on the 2nd November 1807.

No. XXXVII.

TREATY with AMRUT RAO, dated the 14th August 1803.

The particulars of a Treaty between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Sreemunt Amrut Rao Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 1.

It is agreed that during the natural life of Amrut Rao Bahadoor, and that of his son, Benaik Rao Bappa Sahib, he Amrut Rao (and his son after his decease) shall be ensured the enjoyment of a revenue of seven lakhs of Rupees. This shall either be granted in territory or in cash:

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the English Government considers itself responsible for its payment. The revenue of all such districts as are at present in Amrut Rao Bahadoor's possession must be included in the account of his annual revenue, and he shall receive the difference between their amount and the sum, fixed on for his support, of seven lakhs of Rupees.

ARTICLE 2.

As a proof that Amrut Rao is sincere in his professions of friendship to the English Government, he must meet the Honorable Major-General Wellesley, who means to advance to Aurungabad.

ARTICLE 3.

Amrut Rao must on all occasions exert himself cordially to forward the interests of the Honorable Company and His Highness the Peishwa.

ARTICLE 4.

Whatever friends and adherents may attend Amrut Rao may be satisfied of their perfect safety, and be assured they shall receive injury from no quarter whatever, as they will be under the protection of the British Government. After the meeting between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Amrut Rao shall have taken place, some arrangement shall be made for their support.*

ARTICLE 5.

When Amrut Rao joins General Wellesley, the more force both in cavalry and infantry that accompany him, the more will be the General's satisfaction.

ARTICLE 6.

When Amrut Rao proceeds to join General Wellesley's army, he will send his wife and all his family to the fort of Ahmednagur, or to Bombay or Salsette, or to such other place within the territories of the Honorable Company that he may more approve, and the English

* One lakh of Rupees were assigned for the support of the late Amrut Rao's adherents, and paid to him during his life-time, but as most of the Sirdars for whom this provision was intended, never joined Amrut Rao, the allowance was declined by his son, Benaik Rao, on his succession in 1824, and has ever since been discontinued.

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No. XXXVII.
Tiroha.

Government will adopt the necessary measures for their full protection and efficient security.

ARTICLE 7.

The meeting between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Amrut Rao Bahadoor must take place nineteen days after this date.

(Signed) A. WELLESLEY,
M. G.

AHMEDNAGUR,
14*th August* 1803.

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STATES IN BUNDELCUND WITH WHICH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS TREATIES.

From the Papers relating to Adoptions and Successions, and other original Records in the Foreign Office.

REWAH.

THE first Chief of this State with whom a Treaty was formed was Rajah Jey Sing Deo. Overtures which were made in 1803 after the conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein were rejected by the Rajah. In 1812, however, a body of Pindarees invaded Mirzapore through the Rewah territory. The Rajah was believed to have abetted this enterprise either through deliberate design or weakness, and he was required to accede to a Treaty (No. XXXVIII.), by which he was acknowledged as the sovereign of his dominions, was brought under the protection of the British Government, to whose arbitration he bound himself to refer all disputes with neighboring Chiefs, and engaged to permit British troops to march through or be stationed in his territories.

The Rajah failed to fulfil his obligations ; and when a military post was established in his territory, he attempted to starve out the detachment. Troops were sent to enforce the execution of the engagements and to obtain security for their future fulfilment. Accordingly, on 2nd June 1813, another Treaty (No. XXXIX.) was made, confirming the previous Treaty, and defining more clearly the Rajah's relations with the British Government. The 5th Article of the Treaty acknowledged the right of the British Government to punish Lal Zubburdust Sing, Jaghiredar of Chowhat, who had contumaciously refused to allow the Government post to be laid through his territories, and the 8th Article authorized the punishment of certain landholders in the Singrownee district, who had attacked a party of British troops during an armistice which had been agreed on for the purpose of negotiating

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BUNDELCUND.

the above Treaty. Lal Zubburdust Sing was pardoned on his engaging (No. XL.) never again to offend against the British Government. The landholders in Singrownee were deprived of their proprietory rights, which were conferred by a third Treaty (No. XLI.) on the Rewah Rajah, who engaged not to molest certain of his subordinate Chiefs who had rendered assistance to the British Government.

One of these guaranteed Chiefs was the Thakoor of Simeeria. In 1823 he appealed to Government for protection from the Rewah Rajah, who had sent a force against him to enforce certain demands. The dispute was adjusted by the mediation of the British Government. In 1833 the guarantee of the British Government was withdrawn at the Thakoor's own request, whereupon he was immediately deprived of his estates by the Maharajah. The application of the Thakoor for aid was not listened to, but in 1844 Government required the Maharajah to make a suitable provision for his widow. The British Government has also on two occasions directly interfered in behalf of the Thakoor of Singrowlee, whom the Maharajah unjustly deprived of his estates in Rewah. The estates of the Thakoor lie partly in Rewah and partly in British territory.

Rajah Jey Sing Deo abdicated in favor of his son, Bishnath Sing, who was succeeded in 1834 by his son, Rugraj Sing, the present Chief, who, according to native history, is the 32nd Rajah. In 1847 the Rajah abolished Suttee throughout his dominions. For his services in 1857 the districts of Sohagpore and Amarkuntak were conferred in sovereignty on Rugraj Sing. He is bound to respect the rights of the Zemindars of Amarkuntak. The Maharajah has also been guaranteed (No. XLII.) the right of adopting a successor. He has no direct heirs, having lost three sons that were born to him.

The Maharajah receives a salute of seventeen guns. The territory of Rewah, including Sohagpore, contains an area of 12,723 square miles, and a population of about 1,280,000. The revenues are said to be from twenty to twenty-five lakhs of Rupees.

OORCHA OR TEHREE.

This is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States, and was the only State in Bundelcund which was not held in subjection by the Peishwa. The Mahrattas, however, severed from Tehree the territory which formed the State of Jhansi. It is said that when the Rajah of Tehree presented a nuzzur to the Governor-General in 1817,

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he remarked that it was the first time his family had acknowledged the supremacy of any other power.

Rajah Bikramajeet Mohunder was the ruling Chief when the British entered Bundelcund, and with him a Treaty of friendship and defensive alliance (No. XLIII.) was concluded on 23rd December 1812. This Chief died in 1834, and his only son, Dhurmpal, having died before him without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Tej Sing, who died in 1842, having previously adopted his cousin's son, Soojan Sing. Soojan Sing's right was disputed by the Larrai Ranee, the widow of Dhurmpal, who claimed the right to adopt a successor to the State. The pretensions of the Larrai Ranee led to serious disturbances, but as the adoption of Soojan Sing was acknowledged by the British Government, and acquiesced in by the neighboring Chiefs, Government established Soojan Sing in the succession under the Ranee, as Regent, till he attained his majority. Soojan Sing died a few months after he had reached his majority and taken the power into his own hands. On his death his widow was permitted, with the advice of the principal Bundela Chiefs, to adopt the present Chief, Humeer Sing, a collateral relation of the family. The present Rajah is a minor, about thirteen years of age. In 1862 he received a Sunnud (No. XXVI.), guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. The Larrai Ranee, widow of Dhurmpal, is Regent.

The Rajah of Tehree used to pay a tribute of Rupees 3,000 to Jhansi, for the jaghire of Terowlee. This payment fell to the British Government on the lapse of Jhansi, but it was remitted as a reward for the services of the Tehree Rajah in 1857. The Istumraree revenue of the village of Mohunpore, amounting to Rupees 200, was at the same time remitted. Suttee was prohibited in Tehree in 1847 by proclamation of the Rajah.

The Rajah is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. The area of Tehree is estimated at 2,160 square miles, and the population at about 200,000 souls. The revenues of Tehree were estimated in 1837 at six lakhs of Rupees, but they are believed to have since decreased.

DUTTIA.

The territories of Duttia came under the supremacy of the British Government with the other territories in Bundelcund ceded by the Peishwa under the Treaty of Bassein. The first Treaty with this

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BUNDELCUND.

State was concluded with Rajah Pareecheit, on 15th March 1804 (No. XLIV.) After the deposition of the Peishwa in 1817, a tract of land on the east of the River Sinde was added to Duttia, as a reward for the attachment of the Rajah to the British Government, and a new Treaty (No. XLV.) was made with him. Rajah Pareecheit died in 1839, without issue, having previously adopted a foundling, Beejye Bahadoor, whose succession was recognised. The succession of Beejye Bahadoor was opposed by Dewan Muddun Sing of Barownee, a collateral branch of Pareecheit's family, on the ground of an old agreement, that in the event of the Duttia Chief dying without male heirs, the succession would lie in the Barownee family. But as Government had already recognised the adoption of Beejye Bahadoor, the country was very fairly governed, and the succession was agreeable to the people, the claims of the Barownee family were set aside. The Thakoor of Barownee also endeavored to obtain a recognition of the distinct tenure of his jaghire in independence of the Chief of Duttia, but in this he did not succeed.

Beejye Bahadoor, who died in 1857, left an illegitimate son, Urjoon Sing, but was succeeded by his adopted son, Bhowanee Sing, the present Chief, a minor. In consequence of disturbances caused by the advocacy of the claims of Urjoon Sing, who was supported by the Ranee Regent, Urjoon Sing was removed from Duttia. Subsequently a rebellion was raised by the Ranee and her followers, who seized the fort of Seonda. The fort was reduced by a British force, the chief rebels were sentenced to imprisonment for life in the fort of Chunar, and the Ranee was placed under close surveillance. The claims of the Barownee branch of the family to the succession were again brought forward and rejected in 1861.

The Rajah is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. The privilege of adoption has been conferred on him (No. XXVI.) The area of Duttia is 850 square miles, and the population about 120,000 souls. The revenues are estimated at Rupees 10,00,000. The Rajah of Duttia pays to Sindia, through the British Government, Rupees 15,000 of Nanasahi currency on account of the Pergunnah of Nuddeegaon. In 1847 the Rajah of Duttia prohibited Suttee. In 1862 all transit duties were abolished.

SUMPTUR.

The State of Sumptur was separated from Duttia only one generation previous to the British supremacy in Bundelcund. When the

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British entered the province, Rajah Runjeet Sing requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government, and presented a preliminary paper of six Articles. But nothing definite was done till 1812, when a Treaty (No. XLVI.) was concluded with him. Runjeet Sing died in 1827 and was succeeded by his son, Hindooput, the present Chief, who is of unsound mind. He has two sons, Chutter Sing, aged about 20, and Ram Sing, about 15 years.

This Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. He has received the right of adoption (No. XLVII.) The State is held subject to a relief of one quarter of a year's net revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption. The revenues of the State were estimated in 1837 at Rupees 4,50,000. The area is only 175 square miles, and the population about 30,000. Suttee was prohibited in Sumptur in 1847.

No. XXXVIII.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the RAJAH JEY SING DEO, Rajah of REWAH and MOOKUNDPORE.

Although the relations of amity have uniformly subsisted between the British Government and the State of Rewah, and especially since the augmentation of the intercourse between the two States by the annexation of a portion of the province of Bundelcund to the British dominions, those amicable relations have been cultivated and improved by reciprocal acts of friendship, yet no formal engagements, imposing upon the two parties specific obligations with respect to each other, have hitherto been concluded; and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, the present ruler of Rewah and Mookundpore, having now expressed a desire that this defect should be supplied by the conclusion of a Treaty of friendship and defensive alliance, and the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council being cordially disposed to accede to the wishes of the Rajah in this respect declared; the following Articles of Treaty are by mutual consent concluded between the British

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BUNDELCUND.

No. XXXVIII.

Rewah.

Government and the said Rajah Jey Sing Deo, his heirs and successors:—.

ARTICLE 1.

The Governor-General in Council acknowledges Rajah Jey Sing Deo to be the lawful possessor of the present dominions of Rewah, which have been held by him and his ancestors in successive generations during a long course of years, and in compliance with the Rajah's request, and for his entire satisfaction, assures him, agreeably to justice and the uniform principles of the British Government, that so long as the aforesaid Rajah, his heirs and successors, shall truly and faithfully fulfil the obligations of friendship and alliance according to the true spirit and intent of this Treaty, it will not commit hostilities against the Rajah of Rewah, nor take possession of or in any way encroach on any part of his territories. On the contrary, the British Government engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in the Rajah's possession from the aggressions of any foreign power in the same manner as the dominions of the Honorable Company are protected and defended.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government having, by the terms of the preceding Article, engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Rewah from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will endeavor by representation and remonstrance to avert such design, and if its endeavors to that effect shall fail of success, the British Government will be prepared, on the requisition of the Rajah, to detach a force of British troops into his territories for their protection. In which event the expenses of those troops during the period they may be so employed, calculating from the day of their entering the Rajah's dominions until that of their quitting them on their return, shall be defrayed by the aforesaid Rajah. If the apprehended design of invading the Rajah's territories shall be referable to any disputed claim between the Rajah and the other power, the Rajah shall report all the circumstances of such disputed claim to the British Government,

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which will then interpose its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute, and the Rajah, relying in the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in that award, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, the British Government will be ready to afford its assistance in the manner above provided. If any of the Rajah's troops shall at any time be required to serve in the British territories, the Rajah engages to furnish the same; and in that event, the expense of them, calculated at the rate of 20 Rupees per mensem for each horseman, and 6 Rupees per mensem for each foot soldier actually furnished by the Rajah, shall be defrayed by the British Government from the date of their leaving the Rajah's territories until that of their return. Whenever the troops of the British Government and of the Rajah shall have occasion to act together, the Commander of the Rajah's troops shall conform to the advice and act under the instructions of the British Commanding Officers.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah of Rewah being the acknowledged sovereign of his own dominions, the British Government will not consider itself entitled to take cognizance of any complaint which may be preferred to it by any of the relations, subjects, or servants of the Rajah, who on his part shall not possess a claim to the aid of British troops for the support of his authority within the limits of his dominions.

ARTICLE 4.

If the Rajah of Rewah shall at any time have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependant on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependants from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Rewah, or to punish the aggressor and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Rewah, according to the strict principles of justice: the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. XXXVIII.

Rewah.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Rewah engages never to grant an asylum within his dominions to any enemies of the British Government, or to rebels, but on the contrary to exert his utmost endeavors for the apprehension of such persons, and if apprehended to deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. The Rajah further engages not to permit the families of persons of that description to reside within his territories. If any of the enemies of the Rajah or the rebels to his Government shall take refuge within the British territories, the British Government on receiving notice thereof from the Rajah of Rewah will, after due investigation, pursue such measures with regard to the fugitives as equity and justice may appear to require, adopting at the same time every practicable means to prevent their committing any acts injurious to the territory and Government of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 6.

Whereas robbers issuing from the territories of the Rajah of Rewah frequently commit depredations in those of the Company, the Rajah engages, on receiving an application from the Officers of the British Government, to exert his authority for the purpose of arresting the persons accused of such crimes, and when apprehended to cause them to be delivered over to the said Officers.

ARTICLE 7.

If any of the brothers or servants of the Rajah of Rewah shall calumniate, misrepresent, or accuse the Rajah before the British Government, that Government will not without enquiry and proof give credit to the statements of such persons.

ARTICLE 8.

The honor, rank, and dignity of the Rajah of Rewah shall be estimated by the British Government in the same degree as that in which they were estimated by the former Emperors of Hindoostan.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the British Government shall deem it expedient to send its troops into the dominions of the Rajah of Rewah, or to station or canton a British force within the Rajah's territories for the purpose of

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guarding against the advance or intercepting the retreat of an enemy, or of Pindarrahs or other predatory bodies, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach its troops, and the Rajah of Rewah shall give his consent accordingly. The Rajah shall also on any such occasion station his troops according to the advice of the Officers of the British Government at the Ghaut of Chundeah, Kawreah, or such Ghauts or passes as the British Commanding Officer shall point out. The Commanding Officer of the British troops which may be thus employed in the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the British Cantonments, or for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar. If any materials which are indispensably necessary should happen not to be procurable by purchase, and it shall consequently become necessary to take such articles wherever found in the Rajah's dominions, the price of such articles shall be paid for by the British Government at the rate that may be settled by arbitrators appointed by the British Government and the Rajah respectively.

ARTICLE 10.

The Rajah of Rewah being admitted among the number of the Allies of the British Government, engages at all times to comply with any just and reasonable requisition connected with the interests and prosperity of that Government, to conform to its advice, and to the utmost of his power to fulfil the obligations of friendship and attachment towards the British power.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the Agency of Mr. John Richardson, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council, on the one part, and Bukhshy Baugwan Dhut, the vakeel of the said Rajah on the other, Mr. Richardson has delivered to the said vakeel one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindoo, signed and sealed by himself, and the said vakeel has delivered

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XXXIX.
Rewah.

to Mr. Richardson another copy duly executed by the Rajah, and Mr. Richardson has engaged to procure and deliver to the said vakeel within the space of thirty days a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. Richardson shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Banda, on the Fifth of October A. D. 1812.

No. XXXIX.

SECOND TREATY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and RAJAH JET SING DEO.

Whereas on the 5th of October 1812, corresponding with 15th Kooar 1869 Sumbut, a Treaty of mutual friendship and defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Rewah; and Whereas the Rajah of Rewah having failed to fulfil the engagements which the aforementioned Treaty imposed upon him, the British Government was compelled, in vindication of its honor and its rights, to detach its troops into Rewah to enforce the execution of those engagements, and to obtain security for their due fulfilment in future; and Whereas the Rajah, having now returned to a proper sense of his relations with the British Government, and having expressed his contrition for the past, agrees to the following conditions, for himself, and for his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

All the stipulations of the Treaty concluded on the 5th of October 1812, corresponding with the 15th of Kooar 1869 Sumbut, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not affected nor altered by the following conditions contained in this Treaty.

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ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah of Rewah hereby binds himself to engage in no correspondence of a political nature with any Foreign State or Chief whatever without the privity and consent of the British Government, or its representative, the Agent in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah engages to receive and permit to remain at his place of residence a news-writer or any other Agent on the part of the British Government or the Agent in Bundelcund, and to maintain an authorized vakeel with the Agent and with the Commanding Officer of any British detachment which may be stationed within his territory, both for the purpose of maintaining the general relations of amity, and of enforcing the supply of provisions, and ready compliance with the just demands of the Commanding Officer.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah of Rewah agrees to allow dawks to be established through his territory by the Officers of the British Government in any direction that may be deemed necessary, to compel his feudatory Chiefs to do the same, and to punish them in case of opposition; and the Rajah acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish them for such opposition, in the event of his own inability to do so.

ARTICLE 5.

Lall Zubburdust Sing, the jaghiredar of Chourhut, having, in a very insulting and contumacious manner, refused to permit the Hon'ble Company's dawk to be laid through his jaghire, the exemplary punishment of the aforesaid jaghiredar is indispensable. The British Government is accordingly resolved to inflict exemplary punishment on this jaghiredar, and the Rajah of Rewah not only acknowledges the right of the British Government to do so, but agrees to aid and co-operate with the British troops in effecting that object.

The Rajah further engages to use his utmost means to punish Lall Zubburdust Sing himself, whenever the British Government shall require him to do so.

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ARTICLE 6.

Frequent instances of robberies and other crimes have occurred within the British territory, the perpetrators of which issue from and take refuge within the Rewah territory ; and thereby not only escape the punishment due to their crimes but continue to infest the Hon'ble Company's adjacent territory with impunity, keeping the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm. With a view to suppress this evil, the Rajah hereby agrees to permit the troops or Police Officers of the British Government to pass into the Rewah territories for the pursuit and apprehension of all such offenders, and also to afford them, and to cause his officers and jaghiredars to afford them, every necessary assistance in discovering and apprehending the objects of their pursuit.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Rewah agrees to consider those jaghiredars and others, residents of his country, who have been well-disposed towards the British Government, on the present occasion, as his friends ; and will not molest or retaliate upon them for the favorable disposition they may have shown. The friends of the British Government shall be his friends, and its enemies his enemies.

ARTICLE 8.

On the 2nd of May 1813, corresponding with the 17th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, an agreement for the mutual suspension of hostilities was concluded between Lalla Pertab Singh, on the part of the Rajah of Rewah, and Colonel Martindell, Commanding the British troops. A party of sepoys escorting a cart of military stores appertaining to a detachment proceeding from the Singrownah Pass were, on the 7th of May 1813, corresponding with the 22nd of Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, treacherously and in direct violation of the above agreement, attacked by a large body of horse and foot near to the village of Suttenee, and several sepoys were killed and wounded, and the property plundered. The Rajah of Rewah having solemnly disavowed all knowledge or participation in the above atrocious act, hereby acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish the perpetrators of it in whatever manner and at whatever time it may please ; and the Rajah further

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agrees to afford every assistance and co-operation in the accomplishment of the above object that the British Government may require of him.

ARTICLE 9.

It is both just and equitable that the Rajah of Rewah should indemnify the British Government for the expense of the armament which has been equipped and marched into Rewah in consequence of his failure to perform the conditions of his former engagements. At the lowest estimation the extra expense of that armament costs the British Government the sum of thirty-three thousand eight hundred and eight Rupees per mensem, and the preparations having commenced some days before the 1st of April 1813, corresponding with the 15th of Chyte 1870 Sumbut, it is agreed by the British Government that the expense shall be calculated from that date. The Rajah of Rewah accordingly hereby acknowledges himself justly responsible for the payment of the above expense monthly to the British Government, calculating from the 1st of April 1813, or the 15th of Chyte 1870 Sumbut, until such time as the objects of the present detachment shall have been entirely completed. In consideration, however, of the Rajah having obeyed the summons to repair in person to Colonel Martindell's camp on terms of unconditional submission, and in order to remove from the Rajah every excuse for the punctual liquidation of the amount, the British Government consents to limit the period of the charge to the 10th of May 1813, corresponding with the 25th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, the day on which the Rajah came into camp. Upon this principle the sum to be paid by the Rajah is forty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-three Rupees. The Rajah hereby engages to pay the above sum by the following instalments, any deviation from which will subject him to the penalties of a breach of the Treaty:

On the 8th June 1813 or 25th Jyte 1870 Sumbut...	Rs.	5,000	0	0
On the 10th August or 15th Sawun 1870 ...	„	13,400	0	0
On the 6th December or 15th Aughun 1870 ...	„	13,400	0	0
On the 23rd June 1814 or 30th of Jyte 1871 ...	„	13,373	0	0
	Rupees	45,173	0	0

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ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty consisting of ten Articles having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council on the one part and the Rajah in person on the other, Mr. Wauchope has delivered to the Rajah one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, signed and sealed by himself, and the said Rajah has delivered to Mr. Wauchope another copy duly executed by himself, and Mr. Wauchope has engaged to procure and deliver to the accredited vakeel of the Rajah within the space of thirty days a copy ratified by the seal and signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Budderah, on the banks of the Tonse, on the 2nd day of June 1813, *corresponding with the* 19*th Jyte* 1870 *Sumbut.*

SUPPLEMENTAL Article to the Treaty concluded between the HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, and RAJAH JYE SING DEO, the Rajah of REWAH, on the 2nd of June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jyte 1870 Sumbut.

Whereas by the 3rd Article of the Treaty concluded between the Honorable Company and the Rajah of Rewah on the second of June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jyte 1870 Sumbut, the Rajah of Rewah has engaged to receive and permit to remain at his place of residence, a news-writer or any other agent on the part of the British Government, or the Agent in Bundelcund; and Whereas the Rajah has by the 4th Article of the aforesaid Treaty engaged to allow a dawk to be established through his territory, by the Officers of the British Government in any direction which may be deemed necessary: The Rajah, in the true spirit and intent of those stipulations, engages to treat the news-writer or agent of the British Government or of the Agent in Bundelcund, with every mark of attention and consideration due to their relative rank and character, and also to allow a free passage through his territories to all hurcarrahs, cossids, or other messengers, whom the Officers of the British Government may, at any time, have

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occasion to employ, and to compel his feudatory Chiefs to do the same, under the penalties and conditions prescribed with respect to the dawk. The Rajah further promises and engages to perform at all times those offices of friendship which are usual between allied States, and which may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the Treaty.

(Signed) MINTO.
„ N. B. EDMONSTONE.
„ A. SETON.

Done at Fort William in Bengal, this Twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

(Signed) J. MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. XL.

ENGAGEMENT taken from LALL ZUBBURDUST SING, Jaghiredar of CHOURHUT.

Whereas in consequence of the opposition made by me to the establishment of the Honorable Company's dawk in my jaghire, it became stipulated in the 5th Article of the second Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah, under date the 2nd June 1813, that the British Government should have the discretion of inflicting upon me an adequate punishment; and Whereas in consequence of my having come into the British Camp on terms of unconditional obedience to the British Government, and signed an engagement to the Superintendent of Political Affairs to surrender my lands and fort whenever required to the British Government, the British Government has been mercifully pleased to pardon my offences and reinstate me in the enjoyment of my lands, on condition of my fulfilling all the objects of the alliance between the British and Rewah Governments as far as may lay in my power: I do therefore hereby engage to exert myself to the utmost of my power to obstruct the approach of Pindarries or other predatory troops who may attempt to pass through my jurisdiction, to obey without scruple all requisitions

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that may be made to me by Officers of the British Government connected with the obstruction of predatory troops, with collecting materials for constructing cantonments, furnishing supplies to British troops, assisting and facilitating the progress of dawk, hurcarrahs, cossids, and messengers of every other description, and with seizing and delivering up criminals, whether such requisitions shall be made to me directly by Officers of the British Government or through the Government of Rewah.

(Signed) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs in Bundelcund.

No. XLI.

THIRD TREATY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and GOVERNMENT of REWAH.

Whereas by the 5th and 8th Articles of the second Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah on the 2nd June 1813, corresponding with the 19th Jeyth 1870 Sumbut, the British Government acquired the right to punish Lal Zubburdust Sing, jaghiredar of Chourhut, and certain landholders in the Singrownah district for certain offences committed by them against the British Government; and as a necessary consequence of that right, the British Government acquired also the right to expel those persons from their possessions and to dispose of their proprietary right to their lands (the rights of Sovereignty over their lands remaining, as heretofore, inviolate with the Rewah Government): That is to say, the British Government has acquired the power to transfer all the rights formerly enjoyed by those persons who have forfeited their possessions under the provisions of the 5th and 8th Articles of the Treaty aforesaid, to such new proprietors as it may please to select, the new proprietors agreeing to fulfil those duties of allegiance to the Rewah Government, to which their predecessors, who have been expelled, were subject; and Whereas, it being an object with the Rewah Government to obtain the proprietary right in the lands forfeited by the persons above alluded to, and it being also the

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disinterested wish of the British Government to promote the interests of those who have shewn their attachment to its cause in the course of the operations of the British troops in Rewah: The following arrangement has accordingly been agreed to for the mutual accommodation of both States.

ARTICLE 1.

All the stipulations in the Treaties and Engagements heretofore concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not altered nor affected by the following conditions contained in this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government hereby transfers to the Government of Rewah from this date all proprietary right in the lands in the Singrownah district which it has lately acquired by the operation of the 8th Article of the second Treaty, dated 2nd June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jeyth 1870 Sumbut, with this reservation, that the Rewah Government shall not reinstate Ruchpal Sing in the lands of Suttenee formerly held by him, and that the Rewah Government shall be responsible for the good conduct of the persons whom it may place in the possession of the forfeited lands.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rewah Government hereby disclaims all right to levy from Lall Jugmohun Sing, jaghiredar of Simereeah, any portion of the penalty imposed upon the Rewah Government by the 9th Article of the Treaty of the 2nd June 1813, corresponding with the 19th of Jeyth 1870 Sumbut.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government being desirous that Lall Jugmohun Sing of Simereeah be guaranteed in the possession of the lands now held by him in jaghire, the Rewah Government hereby engages that the said Lall Jugmohun Sing shall remain in unmolested possession of the lands which he now occupies; but without any change in his relation to the Rewah State.

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ARTICLE 5.

By Article 7th of the Second Treaty, the Rewah Government engages not to molest those jaghiredars and others, residents of Rewah, who have been well disposed towards the British Government. Certain persons, who humanely succoured the British Sepoys that were wounded at Suttenee in Bysakh 1870, and others who have given information respecting those who were concerned in the above outrage, as well as in the murder of a sepoy employed to protect the town of Raepore on the following day, having thereby exposed themselves to the resentment of all who were in any way implicated in those outrages, the Rewah Government hereby solemnly pledges itself to protect all those persons from suffering any injury or molestation whatever in consequence of such assistance rendered by them to the British cause.

ARTICLE 6.

Lal Zubburdust Sing, jaghiredar of Chourhut, having voluntarily surrendered himself to the British Government on terms of unconditional submission, the British Government has been pleased to pardon his offence, and to restore him to the enjoyment of his possessions which he had forfeited by his former misconduct, on his executing an engagement never again to offend against the British Government. An attested copy of this engagement is furnished to the Rewah Government, and as that instrument contains nothing inconsistent with the rights derived by the British Government from its engagements with Rewah, the Rewah Government declares itself responsible to the British Government for the due execution of the conditions of that engagement, in the same manner as it is of course responsible for the due execution of the terms of subsisting Treaties on the part of all its subjects and feudatories.

ARTICLE 7.

This Treaty, consisting of seven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rewah State, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, Governor-General in Council, on the one part, and Rajah Jye Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah and Mokundpore, and Baboo Bishonath Sing, the Rajah's eldest son, and

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associated with him in the administration of the Rewah Government, in person, on the other part, Mr. Wauchope has delivered to the said Rajah and Baboo one copy of the Treaty, in English and Persian and Hindooi, signed and sealed by himself, and the said Rajah and Baboo have delivered to Mr. Wauchope another copy duly executed by them, and Mr. Wauchope has engaged to procure and deliver to the accredited vakeel of the Rewah Government within the space of thirty days, a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which, the copy executed by Mr. Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Kurwaee, on this Eleventh day of March 1814, *corresponding with the 5th of Chyth* 1221 *Fuslee.*

Seal.

No. XLII.

To Maharajah Rughooraj Sing of Rewah.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Cawnpore Durbar in November 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the adoption by yourself and future Rulers of your State, of a successor according to the ancestral custom of your family will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the condition of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) Canning.

Dated 11*th March* 1862.

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No. XLIII.

Treaty of Friendship and Defensive Alliance concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Oorcha.

The Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader, Rajah of Oorcha, one of the Chiefs of Bundelcund, by whom and his ancestors his present possessions have been held in successive generations during a long course of years without paying tribute or acknowledging vassalage to any other power, having on all occasions manifested a sincere friendship and attachment to the British Government, and having solicited to be placed under the powerful protection of that Government, the British Government, relying on the continuance of that disposition which the Rajah has hitherto manifested towards it, and on his adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honorable Company, has acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a Treaty of friendship and alliance are accordingly by mutual consent concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader, his heirs and successors.

Article 1.

The Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader, Rajah of Oorcha, having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government, he is admitted henceforward among the number of the allies of the British Government; accordingly the said Rajah hereby engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies, and to abstain from molesting any Chief or State in alliance or in amity with the British Government; and considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he further engages to afford no protection to such persons or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, but on the contrary, to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government.

Article 2.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader by inheritance, and is now in his

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possession, is hereby guaranteed to the said Rajah and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said territory by the British Government nor any of its allies or dependents, nor shall any tribute be demanded from him or them. The British Government, moreover, engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader's possession from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having, by the terms of the foregoing Article, engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Oorcha from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that, whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavor, by representation and remonstrance, to avert the design; and if, in the former case, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and if, in the latter case, the endeavors of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

If at any time the Rajah of Oorcha shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependent on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or

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dependents from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Oorcha, or to punish the aggressor and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Oorcha according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Oorcha engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 6.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Oorcha, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Oorcha shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or temporarily occupy a position within the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject or Europeans of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

This Treaty, consisting of eight Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader, the Rajah of Oorcha, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council on the one part, and Lalla Dhakun Lall, the vakeel of the said Rajah, on the other, Mr. John Wauchope has delivered to the said vakeel one copy of the Treaty in

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English, Persian, and Hindooi, signed and sealed by himself, and the said vakeel has delivered to Mr. John Wauchope another copy duly executed by the Rajah, and Mr. John Wauchope engages to procure and deliver to the said vakeel, within the space of thirty days, a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. John Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Banda, in Bundelcund, on the Twenty-third day of December 1812, *corresponding with the Sixth day of Poos* 1220 *Fuslee.*

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this 8th day of January 1813.

No. XLIV.

Treaty concluded between Rao Rajah Pareechut of Dutteeah, and Captain Baillie, Political Agent of His Excellency General Lake, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c., at Koonjun Ghat, the 15th day of March 1804.

Whereas a firm Treaty of alliance and friendship subsists between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, and by a mutual agreement between these two powers, a portion of the Province of Bundelcund has been ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company: and Whereas shortly after the arrival of the British army in Bundelcund Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the ruler of Dutteeah, repaired to the British Standard, and was admitted among the number of the dependents of the British Government: Therefore, and with a view to the greater security and confidence of Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, a Treaty, comprising the following Articles, is now concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor.

Article 1.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government and to that of His Highness

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the Peishwa, hereby engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies: that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State, who shall be obedient to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to those Governments as his own enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE 2.

If at any time a dispute arise between Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and any neighbouring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British Government, the Rajah engages to communicate the grounds of such dispute to the British Government, that they may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute, and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE 3.

The ilaka of Bhandere and certain other mehals having been lately ceded by the British Government to the Rana of Gohud, the Rajah engages to abstain from all manner of interference with the said ilaka and mehals; and the Rajah further engages to live on terms of amity and friendship with all the neighbouring Chiefs who have professed their obedience and attachment to the British Government, and to avoid entering into quarrels with any of those Chiefs.

ARTICLE 4.

Whenever a detachment of the British forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to join the British forces with his army, and to assist in the accomplishment of their views, and if at any time a detachment of the British force shall march into the Rajah's territory for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expenses of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Rajah; on the other hand, if the assistance of the Rajah's

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troops be at any time demanded for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British territory, the expense of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor is in reality the commander of his own troops, but it is hereby agreed, that on every occasion, when they may be acting with the British forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British troops; and in the event of peace being concluded, due attention shall be paid to the interests of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject, or European of any nation or description whatever without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The ancestors of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having uniformly been treated with respect and distinction by the powers of Hindoostan and by His Highness the Peishwa, and having uniformly enjoyed the undisturbed possession of the territory now in the Rajah's occupation, the Rajah shall in like manner experience every degree of consideration and favor under the British Government, so long as he shall continue faithful and attached to its interests.

ARTICLE 8.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor by inheritance, is hereby confirmed to the Rajah, and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said territory by the British Government, nor by any of their allies.

ARTICLE 9.

If Rajah Ambajee Inglia at any time molest the possessions of the Rajah, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

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ARTICLE 10.

Accusations of disaffection, if adduced by any person against the Rajah, shall not be attended to by the British Government, unless the truth of them be proved. This Agreement, containing ten Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie and Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor on the 15th of the month of March, corresponding with the 2nd of the month of Zelhij 1218 Hijeree, and the 4th Jeit Soodee 1861 Sumbut, at Koonjun Ghât, is delivered to Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and another of the same date, tenor and contents, signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this Agreement under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, shall be delivered to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to return this Agreement.

No. XLV.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the RAJAH of DUTTEEAH.
Dated 31st July 1818.

Whereas a Treaty of friendship was concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, on the 15th of March 1804; and Whereas by virtue of a Treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Peishwa, under date the 13th of June 1817, the territory held in jaghire from the Peishwa by the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, north of the Nerbuddah River, was ceded to the British Government; and Whereas the Rajah of Dutteeah by the zeal, fidelity and attachment which he has uniformly manifested to the British Government since the date of his former Treaty, and more especially by the prompt and effectual assistance he afforded the British troops during the late encampment of the army under the personal command of the Most Noble the Governor-General within his country, has established a just claim to the liberality and indulgence of the British Government, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings,

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Governor-General, influenced by these considerations, has consented to bestow in perpetuity upon the said Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, that portion of the late jaghire of the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, lying east of the River Sinde, commonly called the Chourassee, subject however to the charges and conditions set forth in the following Articles. With a view also to the further strengthening and confirming of the friendship and attachment of the State of Dutteeah, the British Government has consented to protect the Dutteeah territory against all foreign enemies. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, and the British Government, in amendment of the former Treaty:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, under date the 15th of March 1804, is hereby confirmed, with exception to such parts of it as are amended or altered by the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government hereby grants in perpetuity to the said Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, all those lands lying to the east of the River Sinde, known by the name of Chourassee, and formerly held by the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, as detailed in the subjoined list, subject however to the conditions and charges contained in the following Articles. The Rajah is hereby also confirmed in the permanent possession of that part of the Vinchoorker jaghire, contained also in the subjoined list, which is already in the Rajah's possession.

ARTICLE 3.

Rao Gunput Rao, the Agent of the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, will receive an assignment to the amount of 10,000 Rupees per annum on the aforesaid lands; and the Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to pay to the said Gunput Rao the above provision, in such manner as the Most Noble the Governor-General may direct.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government hereby agrees to protect the original

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XLV.
Duttia.

territory of the Rajah of Dutteeah, as well as the district now granted to the Rajah, from the aggressions of all foreign powers.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the territory of Dutteeah from the aggressions of all foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah of Dutteeah shall apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggressions shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert its design, and if, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 6.

In consideration of the liberal grant of territory now made to the Rajah of Dutteeah, and the protection and guarantee afforded by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah's territory, the Rajah hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two States may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Dutteeah troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other Chieftains, and implicitly to abide by its award.

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ARTICLE 8.

The Rajah engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territories of the Rajah of Dutteeah, or to station a British force within them, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops who may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territory, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Dutteeah Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Dutteeah territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 10.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with Foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 11.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territories; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having been this day contracted, subject to the pleasure of the Most Noble the Governor-General, between the British Government and the Rajah of Duttecah,

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Duttia.

through the Agency of Mr. John Wauchope, Agent of the Governor-General on the one part, and Rao Sheopershaud, vakeel of the Rajah of Dutteeah on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel have signed, sealed, and exchanged two copies of it in the English, Persian, and Hindee languages. A corresponding copy, if approved, will be ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and hereafter delivered to the said vakeel for the purpose of being transmitted to the Rajah, after which another copy, signed and sealed by the Rajah, will be delivered to Mr. Wauchope for the purpose of being deposited among the records of the British Government.

Done at Callinger, this 31*st day of July* 1818, *corresponding with* 14*th of Sawun* 1225 *Fuslee, and* 1875 *Sumbut, and with* 26*th of Ramzan* 1233 *Hijeree.*

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, this 29th day of August 1818.

List of the Villages ceded by the 2*nd Article.*

Ochar.	Seyoonee.
Louch.	Jigneeah.
Andowreh.	Baurapoorah.
Khyrowneh.	Ramgurrah.
Koolaith.	Todah.
Bainao.	Chittaee.
Paharee Syum.	Bhorrowly.
Paharee Rowut.	Seawurree.
Erentaroreh.	Karrah.
Bararee.	Kirkah.
Kheereeah.	Bhudownah.
Doorgahpore.	Teletha.
Soonrapurara.	Bhirsooleh.
Dabaoreh.	Sonaree.
Nundenah.	Khujoree.

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Thylee.	Jhajhurpore.
Selooree.	Jytpoorah.
Ekoneh.	Chunkooree.
Taighra.	

The following villages, already in the Rajah's possession, are confirmed to him by the 2nd Article.

Indurgurh.	Peperwah.
Khundooah.	Jowneeah.
Burgawun.	Dylwah.
Netwapoorah.	Bhindowl.
Khootowndah.	Puchokherah.
Daober.	

Done at Callinger, this 31*st day of July* 1818, *corresponding with the* 14*th of Sawun* 1225 *Fuslee, and* 1875 *Sumbut, and with the* 26*th of Ramzan* 1233 *Hijeree.*

No. XLVI.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and RAJAH RUNJEET SINGH of SUMPTUR, dated 12th November 1817.

Whereas Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumptur, with a view to obtain the powerful protection of the British Government, presented on the 22nd of February 1805, corresponding with the 3rd of Phagoon 1216 Fuslee, to Colonel John Baillie, then Agent to the Governor-General in the Province of Bundelkhund, a Wajib-ool-Urz, or Paper of Requests, containing six distinct Articles, all of which were either complied with or answered; and Whereas circumstances occurred some time afterwards to prevent that preliminary arrangement from terminating in a definitive Treaty between the Honorable Company and the Rajah Runjeet Singh; and Whereas the Rajah having since repeatedly and earnestly solicited to be placed under the protection of the British Government, and having on several occasions manifested his loyalty and attachment to it, both by professions and acts, the British Government,

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Sumptur.

relying on the continuance of those sentiments, and on the Rajah's strict adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honorable Company, has now acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a Treaty of Alliance are accordingly contracted between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors:—

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumptur, being hereby admitted among the allies of the British Government, engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies. He further engages to give no molestation to any Chief or State in amity with the British Government, but considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he promises to afford no protection to them or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse with them whatever, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government, with a view to confirm the attachment and fidelity of the Government of Sumptur, hereby guarantees to Rajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors, the territory actually possessed by him at the period of the establishment of the British Government in Bundelkhund, and now in his occupation, and the British Government hereby agrees to protect and defend the same from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the Rajah of Sumptur from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim,

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and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavor by representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavors of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection extended by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah of Sumptur, the Rajah hereby binds himself at his own expense to employ his troops whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Sumptur troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 5.

If at any time the Rajah of Sumptur shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependant on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependants from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Sumptur, and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Sumptur, according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah of Sumptur engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any

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enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Sumptur, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Sumptur shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which shall thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government.

Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 8.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject or European of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

The Rajah of Sumptur hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with Foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

The Rajah engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territory; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Singh,

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the Rajah of Sumptur, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esquire, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Dureao Singh, vakeel of the said Rajah on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be delivered to-morrow to the said vakeel, and the said vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Rajah to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Terait, on the 12*th day of November* 1817, *corresponding with* 18*th Kartick* 1874 *Sumbut, and second of Mohurrum* 1233 *Higeree.*

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General, in Camp, near Talgong, on the 13th day of November 1817.

No. XLVII.

Copy of a Sunnud granted to Raja Hindooput of Sumptur.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued: in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognise and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself, or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race, subject to the payment as a relief of one quarter of a year's revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you, so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the

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conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

Dated 11*th March* 1862.

Similar Sunnuds were granted to the Rajahs of Ajeygurh, Chutterpore, and Sureela.

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STATES IN BUNDELCUND HELD UNDER SUNNUDS.

THE Chiefs in Bundelcund who hold their States under Sunnuds and are bound by Ikrarnamas, or Deeds of Allegiance, are thirty-two in number. Of these eight are descendants of Chuttersal, the founder of the Boondela Chiefships. Chuttersal had twenty-two legitimate, and thirty illegitimate sons. Four only of the former had offspring, namely, Puddum Sing, Hurdee Sah, Juggut Raj, and Bhurtee Chund. Chuttersal divided* his possessions between Bajee Rao Peishwa and his two sons, Hurdee Sah and Juggut Raj. The dissensions in the family, however, broke up the possessions of the two sons into a number of small States, and prepared the way for their conquest by Ali Bahadoor. At the death of Ali Bahadoor, possession at which date formed the basis of the engagements between the British Government and the Chiefs of Bundelcund, the following were the States held by the descendants of Chuttersal: by the descendants of Hurdee Sah, the States of Punnah and Logassi; by the descendants of Juggut Raj, the States of Chirkari, Bijawur, Ajeygurh and Sureela; the State of Jignee by a grandson of Puddum Sing; and the State of Jussoo by a great grandson of Bhurtee Chund. The State of Behree was held by a descendant of Juggut Raj in the female line. Besides these States held by actual descendants of Chuttersal, the following States have been formed out of the territories over which he ruled; from the share of Hurdee Sah, the States of Chutterpore, Baronda, the jaghires of the Callinjer Chobeys, Behut, Alipoora, Kotee, Nagode or Oocheyra and Sohawul; from the share of Juggut Raj, the States of Gourihar, Nyagaon Rebai and Gerowli.

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* The Peishwa's share consisted of the districts of Calpee, Hutta, Saugor, Jhansi, Seronje, Goona, Garakota and Hurdeenuggur.

Hurdee Sah's share, under the name of the Raj of Punnah, embraced the districts of Punnah, Callinger, Umbah, Shahgurh, &c.

To Juggut Raj, under the name of the Raj of Jeitpore, were allotted Bhonagurh, Banda, Ajeygurh, Jeitpore, Chirkari, &c.

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BUNDELCUND.

A fundamental principle in the arrangements made by the British Government in Bundelcund was originally declared to be the confirmation of the Chiefs of that province in the possession of such parts of their ancient territorial rights as were held under Ali Bahadoor's Government, on condition of their allegiance and fidelity to the British power, their renouncing all views of future aggrandizement, and their abandoning such parts of Ali Bahadoor's conquests as had been resumed by them subsequently to his death. It was also resolved to form arrangements with some leaders of plundering bands, who were not hereditary Chiefs, but whose hostility was directed solely to the object of obtaining subsistence, and to grant these persons some territory, with a view to the pacification of the country. At first it was the policy of Government to leave the protection of their territories to the Chiefs themselves, and to exact no tribute or revenue from them. In several of the engagements executed in 1805 and 1806, it was therefore distinctly stipulated that the Chiefs should renounce all claim to the aid and protection of Government. Experience, however, soon showed the necessity of departing from this principle and of declaring the Bundelcund Chiefs to be vassals and dependants of the British Government. But it was never the intention of Government to establish its laws and regulations in the States of these Chiefs; and to remove all doubt on this subject, these States were declared by Regulation XXII. of 1812 to be exempt from the operation of the general regulations and from the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts. The particular clauses of the engagements made with the Chiefs which imply a right of jurisdiction on the part of Government, have ever been understood to convey exclusively a right of political jurisdiction, that is to say, a right to interfere for the settlement of disputed claims, differences and disputes of any kind, not through the channel of the Courts of justice, but through the agency of the representative of the British Government in Bundelcund.

A relief of Rupees 2,500 is taken from the Jussoo State on all successions, whether direct or by adoption. From Alipoora and Jignee a relief of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken on each succession by adoption, and from Baonee a relief of half a year's net revenue is taken whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir. From the following States a relief of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on

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successions by adoption: Ajeygurh, Sureela, Behree, Chutterpore, the Chobey Jaghires, Behut, Kotee, Gerowli, Nyagaon Rebai, Kunnyadhana, and the Husht Bhaya Jaghires. It is however extremely difficult to estimate the revenue of the Bundelcund States, owing to the prevailing practice of giving large tracts of land on service tenure, instead of collecting the revenue and paying cash for service.

The Chiefs of the following States have abolished all transit duties: Logassee, Chirkari, on three main lines of road; Jignee, Alipoora, on the Jhansi and Nowgong road; the Chobey Jaghires of Paldeo and Pahra, the Husht Bhaya Jaghires of Paharee and Dhoorwye, Nyagaon Rebai, Kunnyadhana, Ajeygurh, on the high road from Saugor and on the Banda and Myhere road, and the guaranteed jaghire of Nyagaon Ditchit in Chutterpore. Transit duty on cotton has been abolished in all the Bundelcund States.

In 1847 Suttee was prohibited throughout the Bundelcund States by proclamations issued by the Chiefs.

None of the Bundelcund Chiefs are tributary for their whole States, but four, Chirkari, Punnah, Ajeygurh and Behut are so for certain villages or districts. The total amount of tribute paid annually by these four States is Rupees 26,952-5-6.

PUNNAH.

When the British entered Bundelcund, Raja Kishore Sing was the Chief in possession of Punnah, which was then in a most disorganised condition. A Sunnud (No. XLVIII.) was conferred on him on his subscribing a deed of allegiance. This Sunnud confirmed him in the possession of 802½ villages and three pergunnahs. Many of the villages included in the Sunnud, however, were in the possession of men who had wrested them from the Raja and refused to give them up; but with the aid of the British Government he recovered not only these but many other villages not entered in the Sunnud. A fresh Sunnud (No. XLIX.) was therefore granted to him in 1811, by which he received in perpetuity 1,363½ villages.

The oppressive conduct of Raja Kishore Sing forced the British Government, on several occasions, to interpose. In 1823 he entrusted the management of his State to Konwur Purtab Sing of Chutterpore for four years, and the engagement was guaranteed by the British Government. But before the expiry of that period his conduct

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led to his expulsion from Punnah, and the appointment of his son, Hurbunse Rae, as Regent. Kishore Sing died in exile in 1834. Hurbunse Rae, having no children, was succeeded in 1849 by his brother, Nirput Sing, the present Chief. But the succession of Nirput Sing was not acknowledged by the British Government till he had issued orders for the prohibition of Suttee throughout the Punnah State.

As a reward for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857, Nirput Sing received the privilege of adoption (No. L.), a dress of honor of Rupees 20,000, and a salute of eleven guns. But in 1862, in consequence of his resisting the settlement of boundary disputes, the Raja had to be warned of the terms of allegiance on which he holds his State, and on condition of the fulfilment of which the privilege of adoption was conferred on him.

The area of Punnah is estimated at 688 square miles, the population at 67,500 souls. In 1849 the revenues were estimated at only four lakhs of Rupees. The Raja of Punnah pays a tribute of Rupees 9,955 on the districts of Seorajpore and Ektowa.

LOGASSI.

Dewan Dheeraj Sing, grandson of Hurdee Sah, was in possession of seven villages during the government of the Bundela Rajas and also during the period of Ali Bahadoor's authority. After the establishment of the British Government he was maintained in possession, and on 9th December 1808 received a Sunnud (No. LI.), after executing the usual deed of allegiance.

In consequence of the infirmities of old age, Dheeraj Sing, in 1814, requested permission to abdicate in favor of his second son, Sirdar Sing, in preference to his eldest son, Puddum Sing, who, four years before, had rebelled against him, and only submitted before a detachment of British troops, and on receiving a separate assignment of land for his support. This was sanctioned, on condition of Puddum Sing being permanently secured in his jaghire in order that he might not be driven by his necessities to any desperate steps in asserting his claim to the succession. It was not considered necesary to issue a new Sunnud to Sirdar Sing.

Dheeraj Sing died in 1819. During the mutinies of 1857 half the villages of Logassi were laid waste by the rebels in consequence of the fidelity of Sirdar Sing to the British Government. In reward

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for his services Sirdar Sing received the title of Rao Bahadoor, a jaghire of Rupees 2,000 a year, a dress of honor worth Rupees 10,000, and the privilege of adoption, which was subsequently confirmed by Sunnud (No. LII.)

Sirdar Sing died on 8th April 1860, and his son Moorut Sing having died previously, he was succeeded by his grandson, Heera Sing, the present Chief. Heera Sing has engaged (No. LIII.) to keep clear roads through the jungles in the jaghire which was granted to his grandfather.

The area of Logassi is about 30 square miles; the population about 3,500 souls, and the revenue Rupees 17,000.

CHIRKARI.

During the dissensions which long raged among the descendants of Chuttersal, Bijey Bahadoor lost possession of the State of Chirkari; but when Ali Bahadoor invaded Bundelcund, Bijey Bahadoor accompanied him. All the Chirkari territory was conquered by Ali Bahadoor, who assigned to Bijey Bahadoor lands yielding about four lakhs of Rupees on his entering into engagements* of fidelity and allegiance.

Bijey Bahadoor was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government. It was not without difficulty, however, that he assented to terms of allegiance, in consideration of which a Sunnud (No. LIV.) was granted to him in 1804. A new Sunnud (No. LV.) was given to him in 1811, after the settlement of disputes regarding his right to several villages not included in the Sunnud of 1804.

The Raja's only legitimate son, Govind Dass, died in 1822. The Raja then declared his wish that his grandson, Ruttun Sing, by his illegitimate son, Runjeet Sing, should be nominated his successor, to the exclusion of collateral heirs with whom he was at feud, and Govern-

* Obligation granted by Raja Bijey Bahadoor to Nawab Ali Bahadoor in the year 1855 Sumbut, A. D. 1798.

The Nawab Ali Bahadoor having secured to Maha Raja Beekur Majeet his ancient territorial possessions, the Raja now promises and engages: That his eldest son, Dewan Ishery Sing, shall always remain in attendance on the Nawab Ali Bahadoor. That his second son, Dewan Poorun Mull, shall never join the refractory or rebellious in any part of this province, and particularly that he shall not excite disturbances in any of the Pergunnahs of Sumeerpore, Modha, Jelalpore, Rath, and Punwaree. That if any person excite disturbance in these districts, the quelling such disturbance and the punishment of the seditious shall be the duty of the Maha Raja, who hereby engages to preserve the tranquillity of these districts. From this obligation the Maha Raja will never depart. He calls God to witness his sincerity.

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ment, seeing no objection to Ruttun Sing being considered the eventual heir should no legitimate son be born to the Raja, gave a formal and public recognition of his title. Bijey Bahadoor died in November 1829, when Ruttun Sing was only fourteen years of age. The conflicting claims of the collateral relatives were subject of much discussion. But Ruttun Sing was eventually confirmed in power, but required to make provision for his relatives. In 1857, the question came under consideration whether, on the death of Ruttun Sing, the State of Chirkari should not escheat to the British Government; but it was ruled that the effect of the recognition of Ruttun Sing in 1822 was to admit him to all the rights secured to the Raja of Chirkari by the Sunnuds granted in 1804 and 1811, and necessarily involved the right of his heirs, if he should have any, to succeed to the State. The Raja's son, Jey Sing Deo, was accordingly recognised as his successor.

Raja Ruttun Sing received as a reward for his services in 1857 the privilege of adoption, subsequently confirmed by Sunnud (No. LVI.), a jaghire of Rupees 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a dress of honor and a hereditary salute of eleven guns. Besides the Pergunnah of Futtehpore, which was given to the Raja as a reward, lands in Mahoba to the value of Rupees 9,500 were given to him for an equivalent in Meriadeo. The Raja died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Jey Sing Deo, who is now about eleven years of age. His mother, Ranee Bukht Kower, was appointed Regent with two responsible ministers nominated by the late Raja before his death. The condition on which the Ranee was appointed Regent was that she would be recognised only so long as the Regent and the two ministers unmistakeably designated by the late Raja acted in harmony and without mischievous differences of any kind. The Ranee, however, strove to assume an undue share of power, and it eventually became necessary to remove her from the Regency.

The area of Chirkari is estimated at 880 square miles, and the population at about 81,000 souls. The revenue is about five lakhs of Rupees. The State pays a tribute of Rupees 8,583-9-6 for the Bhena and Chundla districts.

BIJAWUR.

The founder of the Bijawur family was Bursing Deo, an illegitimate son of Juggut Raj. When Ali Bahadoor invaded Bundelcund,

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Bursing Deo refused to acknowledge his supremacy and was killed fighting against him near Chirkari. Raja Himmut Bahadoor however made interest with Ali Bahadoor in behalf of Kesree Sing, son of Bursing Deo, and procured for him his father's possessions on the same terms as those subscribed by the Raja of Chirkari.

Kesree Sing was the Chief who was in possession of Bijawur when the British Government obtained supremacy in Bundelcund. Owing to complicated disputes with Raja Bijey Bahadoor of Chirkari, regarding the Pergunnah of Ramghur, and Koonwur Sonee Sah of Chutterpore, regarding the villages of Dhurmpore, Bojna, Sethee, and Kurohee, no Sunnud was granted to Kesree Sing. This Chief died in December 1810, and was succeeded by his son, Ruttun Sing, who on his accession (the disputes with neighboring States having in the meantime been decided) received a Sunnud (No. LVII.) and was required to subscribe a deed of allegiance. The 10th Article of the deed of allegiance was specially intended to prevent the revival of old or the setting up of new claims against neighboring Rajas.

Ruttun Sing died on 17th December 1833 without male issue, and, at the request of the widow, his nephew, Luchmun Sing, son of Khet Sing, who waived his claim, was recognised. Luchmun Sing was succeeded in 1847 by his son, Bhow Pertab Sing, who is now about twenty-two years of age. For his services during the mutinies he received a dress of honor and a hereditary salute of eleven guns. He has also received the right of adoption (No. XXVI.)

The area of Bijawur is stated to be 920 square miles, and the population 90,000 souls. The revenue is supposed to be about three and a half lakhs of Rupees.

AJEYGURH.

The Chief of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bukht Sing, or Bukht Bullee, grandson of Juggut Raj, was driven from his possessions by Ali Bahadoor and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of two Rupees a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelcund in 1803 he received a pension of three thousand Gohur Shahee Rupees per month, until an adequate territorial provision could be assigned to him. In 1807 he eventually received a Sunnud (No. LVIII.) restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discon-

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tinued in August 1808. At this time the fort of Ajeygurh and the greater portion of the territories forming the old possessions of Juggut Raj were in the hands of a military adventurer named Luchmun Dawa. With a view to the pacification of the country, it was resolved to confirm the occupancy of Luchmun Dawa, on condition of submission and allegiance (No. LIX.) Luchmun Dawa was required to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 4,000 and to surrender the fort of Ajeygurh after two years. These conditions were violated systematically. Luchmun Dawa was therefore dispossessed, and a large share of his possessions was given to the Raja of Ajeygurh. In 1812 the Raja asked for a Sunnud, specifying in detail the villages which composed his State. This was granted (No. LX.), and at the same time, at the request of the Raja, the 5th and 6th Articles of the deed of allegiance, which he had executed in 1807, were cancelled.

Bukht Sing died on 21st June 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Madho Sing, who died childless in 1849, and was succeeded by his brother, Moheput Sing. It was doubted at the time whether the engagement with Bukht Sing did not limit the succession to his lineal descendants and the State ought not to escheat to Government. But the question was finally decided in favor of the succession of Moheput Sing.

Moheput Sing died on 22nd June 1853, and the succession of his son, Bijey Sing, a boy eleven years old, was recognised. He died during his minority in 1855, on the 12th September. The Government of India considered that the State of Ajeygurh had fairly escheated to the British Government, and declined, pending a reference to the Home Government, to recognise the wish of the mother of the Raja to appoint Runjore Sing, his illegitimate brother, as successor. At the close of 1856, the Court of Directors desired that, before deciding that there was no rightful heir to the State, an enquiry should be made into the origin, nature, and extent of the right of Bukht Sing's family as they existed before the Sunnud to Bukht Sing was granted. These instructions had not been acted on when the mutinies broke out, and as the rebel Furzund Ali, by proclaiming Lokhpal Sing, another illegitimate son of Moheput Sing, to be the Chief of Ajeygurh, retarded the pacification of the province, and as the widow of Moheput Sing had remained steadfast in her allegiance to the British Government, it was determined to waive the claim of

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Government to the lapse, and to recognise (No. LXI.) Runjore Sing as the successor to the State on the same terms and conditions as those on which the State was held by the late Raja, with succession to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with exception of certain exclusive privileges within the town of Banda, to which the British regulations were extended. Runjore Sing is now about sixteen years of age. He has received the right of adoption (No. XLVII.)

The area of Ajeygurh is about 340 square miles, and the population about 50,000 souls. The revenues are estimated at Rupees 1,75,000. The Rajah pays on account of the Bechore district a tribute of Rupees 7,013-12-0, a remission of Rupees 2,500 having been made on the separation of Jussoo from his territories in 1816.

SUREELA.

Raja Tej Sing, great grandson of Juggut Raj, was expelled from his possessions by Ali Bahadoor. He, however, recovered a portion of them through the influence of Raja Himmut Bahadoor, and at the time of the British occupation of Bundelcund he was in possession of the small fort and village of Sureela in the district of Jelalpore, yielding a revenue of about Rupees 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rupees 1,000 a month was granted to him until a suitable provision in land could be made. The villages which he claimed yielded Rupees 23,600. These villages were conferred upon him by Sunnud (No. LXII.) in 1807, and the pension was resumed.

Tej Sing was succeeded by his son, Anrodh Sing, and he by his son Hindooput, the present Chief, who has received the right of adoption (No. XLVII.)

The area of Sureela is stated to be only 35 square miles, and the population 4,500. The revenue is said to be about the same as at the time of the grant.

JIGNEE.

Pirthee Sing, grandson of Puddum Sing, was in possession of fourteen villages at the time of the British occupation. These were attached in consequence of his contumacy, but after two years six of the villages were restored to him by a Sunnud (No. LXIII.) granted in 1810. On his death without legitimate sons in 1830, it was proposed

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to resume the State. But a posthumous son, Rao Bhopal Sing, was born, and he was eventually recognised, the administration remaining in the hands of the widow. In 1840, in consequence of a feud between the Ranee Regent and her confidential advisers, arising from the Ranee having allowed an undue exercise of authority to her brother, a subject of Tehree, the British Government interfered and appointed proper managers, who were bound to act faithfully to the interests of the jaghiredar, and to submit accounts of the income and expenditure to the Agent of the British Government in Bundelcund. The administration, however, was made over to Rao Bhopal Sing in 1845.

This Chief is of weak mind, and in consequence of his gross mismanagement, which resulted in an affray attended with loss of life between his followers and those of the Ranee, the State was taken under the direct management of the British Government in 1855. The Chief has been granted the privilege of adoption (No. LXIV.)

The area is 27 square miles; the population 2,800, and the revenue about 12,500 Rupees.

JUSSOO.

In the partition which Chuttersal made of his possessions, the Pergunnahs of Kotra and Jussoo were included in the share of Juggut Raj. This Chief in the year 1766 divided his State between Ghoman Sing, from whom the Ajeygurh Raja is descended, Khoman Sing the ancestor of the Chirkari family, and Pahar Sing the founder of the Jeitpore Raj now extinct. In this division the Kotra and Jussoo districts were divided between Ghoman Sing and Khoman Sing. Bhurtee Chund, the fourth son of Chuttersal, held the district in subordination to his elder brother and left it in two shares to his sons Doorjun Sing and Hurree Sing who, during the quarrels which rent the family of Chuttersal, managed to maintain themselves in independent possession. Doorjun Sing, dying childless, left his share to Cheit Sing, son of Hurree Sing, who was succeeded by his infant son Moorut Sing in the whole of the Jussoo territory. Jussoo, like the other Bundelcund States, was conquered by Ali Bahadoor, by whom Gopal Sing, a rebel servant of Cheit Sing, was established in possession on condition of submission and allegiance. Gopal Sing took the infant Moorut Sing into his protection.

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In the arrangement made with Bukht Sing of Ajeygurh in 1807, the Pergunnah of Kotra, in which Moorut Sing's possessions lay, was included in the Ajeygurh territory. Moorut Sing, however, refused to acknowledge the supremacy of Bukht Sing, and the peace of the country was disturbed by the quarrel. In 1813 the British Government decided in favor of the Raja of Ajeygurh, and directed the Agent in Bundelcund to endeavor to persuade Moorut Sing to acknowledge the Raja's supremacy and pay his revenue of Rupees 2,500 a year through the British Government, if not direct to the Raja. But Moorut Sing would listen to no terms which involved a recognition of his subordination to Bukht Sing in any form. The inability of the Raja to coerce Moorut Sing led to further enquiries into the claims of the latter. It was clearly proved that, although the Jussoo jaghire had never been actually separated from the territories originally ruled over by Juggut Raj, yet the authority of the Ajeygurh branch of the family over Jussoo had never been more than nominal; that several influential Chiefs of Bundelcund were in favor of the claims of Moorut Sing being recognised; and that had the existence and claims of Moorut Sing been known in 1807, his descent and rights would undoubtedly have ensured to him the separate recognition of his patrimonial possessions, according to the policy of the British Government in confirming possession as it stood at the time of Ali Bahadoor's death. A separate Sunnud (No. LXV.) was therefore conferred on Moorut Sing in 1816, confirming him in the possession of Jussoo independently of any subjection to Bukht Sing. At the same time it was considered unjust, under a new and more accurate view of the case, to insist on Bukht Sing ceding without compensation what had been solemnly acknowledged by the British Government in 1813 to be his right. A remission of the quit-rent of Rupees 2,500, which the Raja of Ajeygurh claimed from Jussoo, was therefore granted to Raja Bukht Sing from the amount of his annual tribute, and in consideration of the injury done to Moorut Sing by his long exclusion from his rights, Government resolved to bear the loss and not to exact the quit-rent from Jussoo.

Moorut Sing had two legitimate sons, the eldest of whom died childless, and the second, Isree Sing, succeeded to the jaghire. Isree Sing was long at variance with two of his relatives, Rugonath Sing cousin, and Sutterjeet Sing nephew, of Moorut Sing. In consequence

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of their rebellion he had ousted them from their respective jaghires of Rechole and Doraha. From 1832 the dispute had been frequently referred to the Agent in Bundelcund for settlement, but the policy of Government not to interfere in the internal affairs of the State prevented anything being done. But as the continuance of the quarrel threatened the disturbance of the public peace, Government interfered in 1845. Rugonath Sing was restored to the State of Rechole on condition of paying an annual quit-rent of Rupees 1,000 to the jaghiredar of Jussoo, and a money allowance of Rupees 1,000 a year was given to Sutterjeet Sing, who was incapable of managing the jaghire of Doraha if it had been restored to him.

Isree Sing died in 1860, leaving a son, Ram Sing, a minor, who died shortly after, and thus the direct descendants of Moorut Sing became extinct. The Raja of Ajeygurh claimed the State as a lapse to him, but his claim was considered to have been extinguished by the arrangements of 1816, the effect of which was to recognise and confirm the antecedent rights of the Jussoo family and thereby to entitle the collateral relatives of Moorut Sing to succeed in direct subordination to the British Government. Sutterjeet Sing, of the Doraha branch of the family, and nephew of Moorut Sing, was considered the nearest heir, and as he himself wished to succeed in preference to his youngest son, Runjeet Sing, being adopted as had been proposed by the widows of the late Rajas, he was recognised (No. LXVI.) as the successor to the Jussoo State, subject to the payment of a relief of Rupees 2,500. The jaghiredar has received the right of adoption (No. LXVII.)

The area of the State is estimated at 180 square miles, with a population of 24,000 souls, and a revenue of more than double the revenue in 1816.

BEHREE.

Dewan Joogul Pershad, to whom the Sunnud (No. LXVIII.) of the British Government was given in 1809, was a descendant of Juggut Raj in the female line. His grandfather Utchul Joo married a daughter of Juggut Raj, who granted him in jaghire the villages of Umree, Chillie and Dudree. These were held in the family under the Bundela Rajas, and were confirmed to Joogul Pershad by Ali Bahadoor. On the British occupation of Bundelcund, the villages of Chillie and Dudree were resumed, but the Dewan was left in possession

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of Umree. The village of Dudree was given to Nana Govind Rao in exchange for villages in the district of Calpee. Subsequently the right of Dewan Joogul Pershad to these villages was established. The village of Chillie was therefore restored, and lands of equal value in the Pergunnah of Jelalpore were given to the Dewan in lieu of Dudree, and the collections made from the villages during the period of resumption were refunded. These villages however were all surrounded by lands in which the British Regulations were in force, and could not conveniently be exempted from the operation of these Regulations. Other villages were therefore given to the Dewan in exchange in 1811 (No. LXIX.)

Joogul Pershad died in April 1814. He was succeeded by Phairun Sing, grandson of his full brother Gundroop Sing, the claim to the succession having been voluntarily renounced by Rao Sahib, the father of Phairun Sing. In 1857 Phairun Sing was succeeded by his only son Bisnath Sing. On the death of Bisnath Sing in May 1861, the widow wished to adopt Bulbudder Sing, a distant relative of the family, to the exclusion of Bijey Sing, son of the late jaghiredar's first cousin. But Government installed Bijey Sing on the grounds that he was the nearer relative of the deceased; that he was living in the jaghiredar's house at the time of his death, and performed the funeral obsequies; that he was recognised as the rightful claimant by the principal Thakoors; and that the local Political Officers were in favor of the recognition of Bijey Sing on grounds both of right and policy. In consideration, however, of the services of the late jaghiredar during the mutinies of 1857, the nuzzerana, which under ordinary circumstances would have been claimed on the succession, was remitted.

The jaghiredar of Behree has received the right to adopt (No. LXX.) The area of this State is said to be 30 square miles; the population 2,500 souls, and the revenue Rupees 25,000.

CHUTTERPORE.

Koonwur Soonee Sah, whom the British Government established in the Raj of Chutterpore, was a servant of Hindooput, grandfather of Raja Kishore Sing of Punnah. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Mahratta power, Koonwur Soonee Sah usurped a large tract of country for himself and, on the British occupation of Bundelcund, such was his influence that the purchase of his submis-

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sion by the guarantee of his possessions was considered an important political object. In the Sunnud (No. LXXI.) granted to Soonee Sah in 1806, the town of Chutterpore and four Chokees which were in his possession during the lifetime of Ali Bahadoor, with the towns of Mhow and Salut which he had usurped after Ali Bahadoor's death, were reserved by the British Government; and in consideration of this, Government remitted to Soonee Sah, as a provision for his son Pertab Sing, the tribute of Rupees 19,000, which he paid to Ali Bahadoor.

Government however was of opinion that it might be expedient to restore Chutterpore and the four thannas on the understanding that Soonee Sah would be responsible for the peace of his own territories. The restoration was not made till 1808, when Mhow was given to Soonee Sah and Chutterpore to his son Pertab Sing,* on the withdrawal of British troops from that quarter.

In 1812 Soonee Sah made a distribution of his territories among his five sons, but he was persuaded by his younger sons to make a subsequent distribution, by which the share of Pertab Sing the elder was considerably lessened, and all the brothers were declared to be independent of each other. Government disapproved of this partition as being both unjust to Pertab Sing, and opposed to the policy of the British Government, who desired to prevent the dismemberment of the Bundelcund States; and the Raja was informed that if, in consequence thereof, any necessity for interference arose after his death, Government would uphold the rights of Pertab Sing. Government also refused to recognise the hereditary descent of the shares of the younger brothers in their families, and directed the Agent on the death of Soonee Sah to assume the first distribution of the State as the basis of an arrangement with Pertab Sing, the other brothers Himmut Sing, Pirthee Sing, Hindooput, and Bukht Sing holding their shares for life in subordination to Pertab Sing. These instructions were carried out on the death of Soonee Sah in 1815, and confirmed by Sunnuds granted to the five brothers, counter-engagements being taken from each (No. LXXII.) After the shares of the brothers had been allotted some exchanges took place for mutual accommodation. Pertab Sing

* The Sunnud granted on this occasion does not appear on the records of the Foreign Office. The Sunnud given at page 196 of DeCruz's *Political Relations* was not granted to Pertab Sing, son of Soonee Sah, but to Pertab Sing Chief of Alipoora.

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had incurred much expense in fortifying the fort of Deorah which commanded the passes through the hills. This was in the share allotted to Bukht Sing, but the possession of it was necessary to enable Pertab Sing to fulfil his obligation to oppose the progress of marauders through the country. The districts of Deorah and Kuhreanee were therefore given to Pertab Sing in exchange for Rajgurh and Teloha, which were given to Bukht Sing. Pirthee Sing's share contained no town with a commodious residence, and, to meet the wishes of Pirthee Sing, Bukht Sing made over to him Rajgurh in exchange for six villages of equal value.

The Sunnud granted to Pertab Sing contained the names of thirty-nine villages not entered in the Sunnud of Soonee Sah. Many of these however were found to be hamlets dependent on villages named in the Sunnud of 1806. But twenty-one of them were claimed by Raja Kishore Sing of Punnah. It was found however that all these villages were in the possession of Soonee Sah at the time of Ali Bahadoor's death, and his possession of them was therefore maintained. Possession at the time of Ali Bahadoor's death was declared to constitute the standard for the adjustment of all such claims.

On the death of Himmut Sing, Pirthee Sing and Hindooput, their jaghires reverted to the Chutterpore State. Bukht Sing was unable to manage his jaghire, and he made it over to Pertab Sing, who gave him in lieu of it an allowance of Rupees 2,250 a month. In this jaghire was an assignment of three villages, which had been made to the Ditchit family of Nowgong by Hindooput. Pertab Sing made various attempts to resume these villages, but he was always compelled by the British Government to withdraw on the ground that the family had a right to the jaghire by virtue of the old grants from Hindooput. But while the right of the Rajah of Chutterpore to resume these villages was denied, his feudal supremacy over the Ditchit family was recognised, and the family were declared to be guaranteed feudatories of Chutterpore.

Pertab Sing was created a Raja on 18th January 1827. In 1852 the Raja proposed to adopt and nominate as his heir Juggut Raj, grandson of his youngest brother Bukht Sing, to the exclusion of Kunjul Sah, son of an elder brother Pirthee Sing. The latter with two of his brothers had rebelled on his father's death, resisted the resumption of his father's jaghire, and at last accepted, under the

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British guarantee, a money stipend from Pertab Sing, on condition of residing out of Chutterpore, by which condition he was considered to have forfeited any rights he might otherwise have had to the succession.

A reference was made to the Chiefs of Tehree, Chirkari, Bijawur, Punnah, Ajeygurh, Duttia, and Shahgurh, as to the right of Pertab Sing to adopt Juggut Raj. They gave it as their opinion that, according to the practice of the Chiefs of Bundelcund, Pertab Sing had a right to select Juggut Raj and to pass over Kunjul Sah. Reference to the arbitration of the Bundelcund Chiefs however as a means of settling such questions was disapproved of by the Court of Directors.

Before the question was decided whether Pertab Sing should be allowed to adopt Juggut Raj, or the State should lapse on his death, the Raja died, on 19th May 1854. The Court of Directors ruled that Kunjul Sah, as a son of Soonee Sah, had no right to the succession, as the Sunnud of 1806 was only a life grant; and as the Sunnud of 1817 limited the succession to the lineal heirs male of Pertab Sing, and Pertab Sing had died childless, the State of Chutterpore was clearly an escheat; and they declined to recognise any right on the part of Juggut Raj in consequence of his adoption by Pertab Sing. But in consideration of the fidelity of the family and the good government of the late Raja, Government consented, as an act of grace and favor, to grant the State to Juggut Raj under a new Sunnud (No. LXXIII.), the succession being strictly limited to him and his male decendants. The widow of Pertab Sing was made Regent during the minority of Juggut Raj. The Ranee was removed from the Regency in January 1863 in consequence of her unsatisfactory management, and particularly the asylum which she gave to rebels in the Chutterpore territory. A British Officer has been deputed to Chutterpore to superintend the administration and instruct the young Chief in his duties. The Raja is now about seventeen years of age. He has received the right of adoption (No. XLVII.)

The area of Chutterpore is estimated at 1,240 square miles; the population at 120,000, and the revenue at Rupees 3,00,000.

BERONDA.

This family is very ancient. It belongs to the Rajbunsee caste of Rajpoots. Under the rule of the Bundela Chiefs, the State seems

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to have been held under a Sunnud from Hurdee Sah. Mohun Sing was confirmed by the British Government in the territory which he held under the Bundelas and Ali Bahadoor, and a Sunnud (No. LXXIV.) was given to him on 24th June 1807. He died on 4th January 1827 without male issue, leaving a will in which the whole of his property was bequeathed to his nephew Surubjeet Sing. Although Surubjeet Sing was not formally adopted, Government recognised his succession to the exclusion of his two elder brothers, who renounced their claims. The present Raja Surubjeet Sing has received the right of adoption (No. XXVI.)

The State is said to contain an area of 275 square miles and a population of 24,000 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rupees 45,000.

THE CALLINJER COHBEYS.

The district of Callinjer formed part of the territories of Chuttersal which fell to the share of Hurdee Sah. Chobey Ram Kishn was governor of the fort. During the distractions which followed the invasion of Ali Bahadoor, the Chobey family seized the fort for themselves, and successfully resisted for ten years the siege laid to it by Ali Bahadoor, while prosecuting which Ali Bahadoor died. At the time of the British occupation, the fort was held by the sons of Ram Kishn, of whom there were originally seven.* Buldeo, the eldest, was dead, and his son Duriao Sing was commandant of the fort. Although the family, being merely rebellious servants of the family of Chuttersal, had no claim to a settlement on the same terms as the descendants of the old Bundela Rajas, yet, in pursuance of the policy of the British Government to abandon the country above the Ghats, leaving its defence to the petty Chiefs, and with a view to the pacification of the country, Duriao Sing on behalf of the family was confirmed in the possessions they held on condition of allegiance (No. LXXV.) Many of the villages claimed by Duriao Sing however were in possession of the Killadar of Ajeygurh, and for this reason it was impossible at the time to grant Duriao Sing a formal Sunnud.

The impolicy of leaving this family in the possession of the fort of Callinjer was soon apparent. The strength of the fortress induced Duriao Sing persistently to oppose the British authority, and to give

* Baldeo, Bhurtjoo, Gobind Dass, Gungadhur, Newul Kishore, Salig Ram, and Chuttersal.

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secret encouragement to the predatory leaders who troubled the peace of the country. It was therefore resolved to dispossess him. An attack made on the fort in January 1812 failed, but Duriao Sing surrendered on condition of the family receiving other lands in exchange for those they held. So violent were the dissensions in the family that it was found necessary to grant separate Sunnuds (No. LXXVI.) to each member of the family for his individual share, and also to grant a separate Sunnud to Gopal Lall, the family vakeel, "in order that no one of the sharers might arrogate to himself a greater share of influence or patronage than another." At the time of this partition, two of the brothers, Gobind Dass and Gungadhur, were dead and were represented by their sons Pokur Pershad and Gya Pershad. Two of the shares were held by women, one by the mother of Chuttersal and the other by the widow of Bhurtjoo. The share of the former was, at her own request and with consent of the several sharers, joined in the Sunnud granted to Chuttersal Chobey; that of the latter in the Sunnud granted to Newul Kishore. Shortly after this agreement was effected, quarrels broke out between Newul Kishore and the widow of Bhurtjoo, and in 1817 it became necessary to separate their shares, and to grant them distinct Sunnuds (No. LXXVII.)

It is a rule of succession in this family that when heirs fail to any sharer, the share is divided among the surviving branches of the family. In this way two shares have been absorbed, the share of the widow of Bhurtjoo who died in 1836, and the share of Aree, the mother of Chuttersal. Of the remaining seven shares, Poorwa, the share of Pokur Pershad, was confiscated in 1855, on account of the complicity of his son and successor Bishen Pershad in murder. There remain now six shares, of which five are held by the descendants of Ram Kishn Chobey, and one by the family of Gopal Lall, the vakeel. All these have received the right of adoption (No. LXX.)

Paldeo was left by Duriao Sing to his son Nuthoo Ram, who was succeeded by his son Raja Ram in 1840. Raja Ram died without issue in October 1842, and was succeeded by his uncle Sheo Pershad, the present jaghiredar.

Gya Pershad left his share, Tiraon, to his son Kamptee Pershad in 1840, who was succeeded in 1856 by his son Ram Chund.

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Bysonda, the share of Newul Kishore, is at present held by his brother Teerut Pershad, who succeeded Utchuljoo the son of Newul Kishore.

Salig Ram wished to divide his share of Palera, during his life, among his three sons, but this sub-division of the jaghire was not sanctioned by Government. Salig Ram died in 1843 and was succeeded by his son Rampershad, who in 1855 was succeeded by his nephew Muksoodun Pershad. On the succession of Muksoodun Pershad it was ruled that he had no right to alienate the revenues of the State beyond his own life.

Chuttersal, jaghiredar of Nyagaon, was succeeded by his son Juggernath, who in 1843 was succeeded by his widow Nuney Doolai. Under the Sunnud granting her the right of adoption, Nuney Doolai wished to adopt one Bunse Gopal, which was objected to by the other members of the family, on the ground that Bunse Gopal was not directly descended from Ram Kishn the founder of the family, but from one of Ram Kishn's ancestors. Without laying down any general rule which might limit the terms of the Adoption Sunnuds, Government considered that it was both more in harmony with the ruling principle of Hindoo law as to adoptive heirs, and with the rights and customs of the Chobey family, that the jaghiredarin should select an heir from among the direct descendants of Ram Kishn. Further than this Government would in no wise circumscribe her privilege of adoption.

Kampta Rajola was the share granted to Gopal Lall, vakeel, who was not a member of the Chobey family, but belonged to the Kayath caste. He is still in possession of the jaghire.

The total area of the Chobey jaghires is estimated at 90 square miles; the population at 14,000 souls, and the revenue at Rupees 35,500 a year.

BEHUT.

This family is an offshoot of the Tehree * line. The ancestors of the family received service grants from the descendants of Hurdee Sah, and these were continued during the government of Ali Bahadoor. Dewan Aperbal Sing and his relative Dewan Chuthary were found in

*DeCruz makes the curious mistake of including Behut among the Chobey jaghires —*Political Relations*, page 48.

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possession at the time of the British occupation, and the usual Sunnuds (No. LXXVIII.) were conferred on them.

Aperbal Sing was succeeded by his son Rao Bunkut Sing, and he in 1828 by his son Rao Kumodh Sing. To Rao Kumodh Sing succeeded in 1846 his son Hurdee Sah, a boy about three years of age. This boy died in 1859 and was succeeded by his uncle Govind Dass, brother of Rao Kumodh Sing. This Chief has received the right of adoption (No. LXX.)

The jaghiredar of Behut pays a tribute of Rupees 1,400 on the district of Lohargong. The area of the State is about 15 square miles; the population 2,500, and the revenue Rupees 15,000.

ALIPOORA.

The lands composing this State were granted by Hindooput, grandson of Hurdee Sah, to Utchul Sing, and the grant was continued to his son Dewan Pertab Sing, by Ali Bahadoor. Pertab Sing was in possession at the time of the British occupation, and the State was therefore confirmed to him by Sunnud (No. LXXIX.) in 1808.

The present Chief, Rao Hindooput, is the great grandson of Pertab Sing in the direct male line. He succeeded in 1840. He has received the right of adoption (No. LXIV.)

The area of Alipoora is estimated at 85 square miles; the population at 9,000 souls, and the revenue at Rupees 50,000.

KOTEE.

In the Sunnud granted to the Raja of Punnah in 1807, Kotee is entered as one of his feudatories. The family is of the Baghela caste and long held their jaghire, paying submission to the successive conquerors of Bundelcund. They were never dispossessed either in the time of the Bundela Rajas or of Ali Bahadoor, and therefore in 1810 a Sunnud (No. LXXX.) was granted to Lall Dooniaput, the jaghiredar then in possession, making him directly dependent on the British Government like the other Bundelcund Chieftains.

The present jaghiredar is Lal Ubdote Sing, son of Lal Dooniaput. He has received the right of adoption (No. LXX.) The revenue of the State is about Rupees 50,000. The area is 100 square miles and the population 30,000 souls.

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OOCHEYRA AND NAGODE.

Like Kotee, the State of Oocheyra was originally included as one of the feudatories of Punnah in the Sunnud granted to Raja Kishore Sing. But as Oocheyra had been in the possession of the ancestors of Lal Sheoraj Sing before the establishment of the power of Chuttersal in Bundelcund, and the family had never been dispossessed either by the Bundela Rajas or by Ali Bahadoor, a Sunnud (No. LXXXI.) was given to Lal Sheoraj Sing in 1809, confirming him in the possession of his State. He was succeeded in 1818 by his son Bulbhudder Sing, who was deposed in 1831 for the murder of his brother. Rughovind Sing, son of Bulbhudder Sing, was then a minor, and the State was therefore temporarily taken under British administration. On attaining his majority in 1838, Rughovind Sing was installed; a new Sunnud (No. LXXXII.) was given him, and a nuzzerana of Rupees 8,000 taken. He soon became deeply involved in debt, and at his own request the State was again taken under British management in 1844. The Raja rendered good service during the mutinies, and was rewarded with the grant (No. LXXXIII.) of a jaghire from the confiscated estate of Bijeeragogurh. He has also received the right of adoption (No. XXVI.) The Rajah has one legitimate son, Sumboo Dass.

The area of this petty State is 450 square miles, and the population 70,000; the revenues are Rupees 72,400.

SOHAWAL.

This State was entered in the Sunnud granted to Raja Kishore Sing as a feudatory of Punnah. But for the same reasons that separate Sunnuds were granted to the Chiefs of Kotee and Oocheyra on the British occupation of Bundelcund, a Sunnud (No. LXXXIV.) was granted to Lall Aman Sing, the seventh Chief of Sohawal, confirming him in his State on his tendering a deed of allegiance. Lall Aman Sing resigned the State to his eldest son Rugnath Sing. In 1830 Sohawal was taken under British administration to liquidate a claim preferred against the Chief by a merchant whom he had plundered. In 1833 it was restored to Lall Aman Sing, his son Rugnath Sing having died in the interval. In 1840 Aman Sing made over the State to his second son, Sheo Sing, the present Chief. By improvidence and misrule the State became involved in debt, and in 1845 it was taken

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under British management at the Chief's own request. The Chief has been guaranteed (No. XXVI.) the right of adoption. Sheo Sing's eldest son Inderjeet Sing died in 1856, leaving a son Sher Bahadoor Sing then about two years old. But Sheo Sing has three sons living.

The area of Sohawal is about 300 square miles, and the population about 50,000; the revenue is Rupees 30,000.

GORIHAR.

Raja Ram was governor of the fort of Booragurh, in the service of Gooman Sing, ancestor of the Rajas of Ajeygurh. During the anarchy of the times he rebelled against his master, and for a short period held the fort successfully against Ali Bahadoor. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelcund he was at the head of a band of professed plunderers, and for a long time disturbed the peace of the country. By the 5th Article of his engagement the Raja of Ajeygurh was bound to reduce Raja Ram to obedience and to grant him subsistence. But he was unable to do this either by persuasion or force, and so persistent was the recusance of Raja Ram that Government sanctioned the offer of Rupees 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued he was induced to surrender on the promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelcund Chiefs. He received his Sunnud (No. LXXXV.) on 29th November 1807.

Raja Ram died on 31st January 1846, and was succeeded by his only surviving son Rajdhur Roodur Sing. For his services during the mutinies of 1857 Rajdhur Roodur Sing received the title of Rao Bahadoor, a dress of honor worth Rupees 10,000, and the privilege of adoption, which was subsequently confirmed by Sunnud (No. LII.)

The State is said to comprise an area of 76 square miles, to have a population of 7,500, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 65,000.

GEROWLI.

Gopal Sing was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelcund by the British Government. He had been in the service of Doorjun Sing and Hurree Sing, the grandsons of Chuttersal, and on the invasion of Ali Bahadoor he seized the Pergunnah of Kotra for himself. For years he resisted all efforts of persuasion or force to reduce him to

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submission, but being at last convinced of the hopelessness of the unequal contest with the British troops, he submitted on condition of receiving a full pardon and a provision in land. A Sunnud (No. LXXXVI.) was given to him in 1812.

As an inducement to Gopal Sing to submit, the Raja of Punnah, whom Gopal Sing had befriended in distress, gave him eighteen additional villages. The Raja of Punnah asserted that these villages were given on a service tenure, but in 1821, after full inquiry, it was decided that no such condition was annexed to the grant. The villages continued with Gopal Sing till his death in 1831, when they were resumed by the Raja of Punnah, the original grant having been only for the life of Gopal Sing.

At the request of Pureechut, his son Rundheer Sing was recognised in 1861 as his future heir and successor. The conduct of this jaghiredar during the mutinies of 1857 was not astisfactory. He has received the right of adoption (No. LXX.)

The area of this State is estimated to be 50 square miles; the population at 5,000 souls, and the revenue at Rupees 15,000.

NYAGAON REBAI.

Luchmun Sing, one of the banditti leaders of Bundelcund, was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a Sunnud (No. LXXXVII.) for five villages. He died in 1808 and was succeeded by his son Juggut Sing, the present jaghiredar. In 1850 it was decided that this State is held merely on a life tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of Luchmun Sing. It was continued to Juggut Sing, however, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it is to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime however the jaghiredar has received the right of adoption (No. LXX.)

MYHERE.

This State was originally a dependency of Rewah. On the occupation of Bundelcund, Thakoor Doorjun Sing was confirmed (No. LXXXVIII.) in his possession on his executing a deed of allegiance. In 1814 a revised Sunnud (No. LXXXIX.) was given to him. On the death of Doorjun Sing in 1826 the State was divided (No. XC.) between his two sons Bishun Sing and Prag Dass, the

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former receiving the district of Myhere and the latter Bijeeragogurh. The estate of Bijeeragogurh was confiscated in 1858 for the rebellion of the Chief Surjoopershad, son of Prag Dass.

Bishun Sing became deeply involved in debt, and at his own request the State was taken under British management in 1849, at which time an Agreement (No. XCI.) was taken from him. Bishun Sing died in 1850 and was succeeded by his son Mohun Pershad, who died in 1852, leaving a son Rugbur Sing, then about seven years of age. The Chief of Myhere has received a Sunnud (No. XXVI.) granting him the right of adoption. A promise has been made to the young Chief that his State will be restored to his management in two years, if he prove himself fit to be entrusted with the administration. In the meantime a British Officer has been deputed to Myhere to instruct him in his duties.

The area of Myhere is about 400 square miles; the population 70,000, and the revenue Rupees 74,200.

BAONEE.

This is the only Mahomedan State in Bundelcund. Nawab Ghazee-ood-deen Khan, grandson of Asuf Jah Nizam-ool-Mulk of Hyderabad, received from the Peishwa a grant of fifty-two villages near Calpee. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelcund, his son Nusseer-ood-dowla was found in possession of forty-nine of these villages, three having been usurped by the subordinate agents of the Peishwa's Government without authority from the Poona Durbar. The Nawab submitted a paper of requests (No. XCII.), claiming the continuance of these villages, and although actual possession was wanting to complete the ground of claim to three of them, yet as a measure of liberality and in consideration of the rank of the Nawab and his exemplary conduct from the time of the British occupation, it was resolved to continue to him the whole of the villages comprised in the Peishwa's grant to his father. But the grant of a Sunnud was withheld until the claims of the Nana of Calpee could be adjusted, as the specific nature and extent of the Nawab's authority and privileges within his jaghire might depend in a great measure on the nature of the settlement with the Nana of Calpee. During the investigation of the claims of the Nana of Calpee it appeared that the Nana stood to the Peishwa in the position of a tributary, and that the district of Calpee

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therefore, in which lay the Nawab's jaghire, did not form part of the lands actually held by the Peishwa and ceded under the Treaty of Bassein. It was therefore held that the British Government had no right to grant a Sunnud for the villages constituting the Nawab's jaghire, to exercise any authority over the Nawab and his possessions, or to ratify the paper of requests which the Nawab had presented. But Government considered that there were no objections to the execution of a deed recognising the validity of the Peishwa's Sunnud; accordingly the validity of the grant was recognised in a letter which the Governor-General addressed to the Nawab on 24th December 1806. Of course, any claims to independence of the British Government which the Nawab might have been disposed to base on this decision were extinguished in 1817, when the Peishwa ceded all his sovereign rights to the British Government.

Nusseer-ood-dowla died at Calpee on 11th May 1815, and was succeeded by his son Ameer-ool-Mulk, who was succeeded in 1838 by his son Mahomed Hussein Khan. In 1856 the Nawab requested permission to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and that his eldest son Mehdee Hoossein Khan might be recognised in the succession; and, with a view to prevent quarrels, he settled allowances of Rupees 9,000 upon the other members of his family. This was sanctioned, but owing to the mutinies and other causes the Nawab did not proceed on the pilgrimage. Nevertheless Mehdee Hoossein Khan continued to be addressed as Nawab and to have sole charge of the administration till the death of his father Mahomed Hussein Khan, in August 1859. After the death of Mahomed Hussein Khan, one of his sons, Abdoolla Hussein, endeavored to cast suspicion on Mehdee Hoossein Khan's birth, and to secure the succession to himself; but after enquiry Government recognised Mehdee Hoossein Khan as the legitimate heir. He has since been assured (No. XCIII.) that any succession to his State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be recognised and confirmed, subject to the payment of a relief of half a year's net revenue, whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir. In 1863, as a reward for various liberal measures adopted by the Nawab, and particularly the abolition of transit duties within the limits of his State, Government sanctioned an addition to his complimentary titles.

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This State is said to cover an area of 127 square miles, with a population of 19,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of one lakh of Rupees.

THE HUSHT BHYA JAGHIRES.

These jaghires originally formed part of the Tehree State. The founder of the family was Dewan Rai Sing, great great grandson of Bir Sing Deo, one of the Rajas of Tehree, who possessed the jaghire of Baragaon. The name of Husht Bhya jaghires is derived from the fact of Dewan Rai Sing having divided his jaghire of Baragaon into eight shares, Tarowlee, Kuree, Chirgaon, Doorwye, Bijna, Tori Futtehpore, Pusraee, and Paharee, among his eight sons. The jaghires of Kuree or Doodpore and Pusraee became at an early date merged in the other shares* and Tarowlee reverted to Tehree. The dismemberment of the Tehree State by the Mahrattas and the formation of the separate State of Jhansi, led to disputed claims between Tehree and Jhansi as to the feudal supremacy over the remaining five jaghires. A careful investigation was made in 1821, and it was decided that these jaghires should be considered directly dependent on the British Government, through whom the tribute levied by the Jhansi State would be paid, but that the jaghiredars should continue the usual observances to the Raja of Tehree as the nominal head of the family. Jhansi however had seized several of the villages belonging to these jaghires and was allowed to retain them in lieu of the tribute† which would otherwise have been exacted. These arrangements were embodied in Sunnuds (No. XCIV.) which were granted in 1823 to the jaghiredars. For the jaghire of Tarowlee, which had reverted to Tehree, the Raja of that State was required to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 3,000 to Jhansi. This tribute became payable to the British Government on the lapse of Jhansi, but it was remitted in 1860 as a reward for the services rendered by the Raja of Tehree during the mutinies.

* This is stated on the authority of a report by the Political Agent in Bundelcund, dated 10th January 1821. But in the papers relating to adoptions and successions it is stated that these two jaghires were incorporated into the Jhansi State and are now British territory.

† Doorwye gave 4 villages in lieu of tribute of Rs. 3,501
Bijna " 9 " " " " 2,500
Tori Futtehpore " 1 " " " " 2,650
Paharee " 4 " " " " 1,042

Rs. 9,693

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Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the jaghiredar Bukht Sing, so that of the original eight shares into which the jaghire of Baragaon was divided there remain now only four.

Boodh Sing of Doorwye, to whom the Sunnud was given in 1823, was succeeded by his son Nahur Sing, and he in 1851 by his son Runjore Sing, the present jaghiredar. Soorjun Sing of Bijna was succeeded in 1839 by his son Khunde Kao, and he, in 1850, by his son Mokoond Sing. The jaghiredar of Tori Futtehpore, Hurpershad, before his death on 19th November 1858, adopted Pirthee Sing from the Bijna branch of the family, and the succession of this youth was recognised by Government under the management of the widow of Hurpershad during the minority. Esree Sing of Paharee was succeeded in 1847 by his eldest son Bijey Bahadoor. All these jaghiredars have received the right of adoption (No. LXX.)

The area of these four jaghires is estimated to be 85 square miles; the population to be about 18,000 souls, and the revenue to amount to Rupees 81,000.

KUNNYADHANA.

Although owing allegiance to the British Government from the time of the Peishwa's cession of his sovereign power in Bundelcund in 1817, the Chief of this petty State never executed any written engagement till the year 1862, when it was considered expedient to reduce the terms of his allegiance to record (No. XCV.) before granting him in writing the privilege of adoption (No. XXVI.)

The jaghire of Kunnyadhana originally formed part of the Tehree State, having been granted by Oudet Sing to his younger brother Aman Sing, about the year 1703 A. D. After the dismemberment of the Tehree State by the Mahrattas, the Peishwa granted a Sunnud for the jaghire to Amir Sing Aharwally in 1751. Thereafter the sovereignty over Kunnyadhana was for years subject of dispute between the Mahratta State of Jhansi and Tehree, and after the lapse of Jhansi the British Government inherited the dispute. The jaghiredar indeed claimed absolute independence both of the British Government and of Tehree, but in 1862 it was decided that, like the Husht Bhya jaghires, the jaghire of Kunnyadhana was directly dependent on the British Government, on the grounds that the jaghire had undoubtedly formed a part of the Mahratta conquests in Bundelcund

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and had been granted to Amir Sing by the Peishwa to whose rights the British Government had succeeded, and that for half a century at least Tehree had exercised no sovereign rights or jurisdiction whatever in Kunnyadhana.

The population of Kunnyadhana is about 6,000 souls. The revenues are estimated at Rupees 30,000. Gooman Sing, the present jaghiredar, succeeded his father in June 1863.

No. XLVIII.

OBLIGATION of MAHA RAJAH KISHORE SING, signed and sealed by his Minister RAJ DHUR GUJ SING, at MODHA, the 4th February 1807.

Whereas, by the Treaty of Bassein, the country of Dursa, Noor, and Adlpar, originally in the possession of Sreemunt Pundit Purdhan Sewaee Bagee Rao Peishwa Behadur, was formerly ceded to the Honorable the East India Company; and Whereas by a subsequent agreement between the two States, this country was afterwards restored to the Peishwa, and in exchange for it and for certain other considerations which are contained in the agreement in question, the province of Bundelcund, yielding a revenue of thirty-six lakhs and sixteen thousand Rupees, was ceded in perpetual sovereignty by His Highness the Peishwa to the Honorable the East India Company, and annexed to their actual possessions; and Whereas a British force having entered the province, for the purpose of settling the country and punishing the refractory, all the Rajahs of this province and its vicinity, on hearing the fame of the justice, benevolence and good faith which have ever regulated the conduct of the British Government, placed themselves under its protection, and, becoming respectively the objects of its bounty and liberality, have been reinstated and confirmed in their original possessions, which they now enjoy in security and confort; and Whereas I, Maha Rajah Kishore Sing Behadur, descended from the late Maharaja Hurdie Sah, and possessed of claims in common with the other Rajahs of this province, have with sincere professions of attachment to the British Government deputed my Minister Raj Dhur Guj Sing to solicit

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the favor and kindness of the Government, and accordingly with a view to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of this province, a Sunnud for certain mehals and villages above the Ghats, which by the Treaty of Bassein are immediately dependent on the British Government, has been conferred upon me: Therefore, and in order to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Govermnent, I have prepared and delivered this obligation containing the following Articles, under my own seal and signature and under the seal and signature of my Minister Raj Dhur Guj Sing, and I hereby declare that I never will swerve from those Articles in any instance whatever:—

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby bind myself never to aid nor abet any marauders either in or out of the province of Bundelcund; never to harbour them in my possessions nor permit their families to reside in the territory subject to my authority; and also to abstain from all correspondence and communication with them; and I further bind myself never to engage in hostility with any of the adherents or dependants of the British Government, but always to be obedient and submissive to it.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard the passes through the Ghats which are subject to my authority, in such a manner as to prevent all marauders and plunderers from ascending or descending the Ghats through those passes, and to secure the territory of the British Government from incursions through any of the said passes.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route.

ARTICLE 4.

Whereas the British Government, from motives of justice and equity, have granted to me a Sunnud for a considerable portion of

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territory above the Ghats, and whereas many of the villages contained in that territory were formerly made over in malgoozaree by my ancestors and predecessors to certain persons who were faithful and obedient, and many of those pergunnahs and villages have of late years been usurped by refractory and turbulent persons who have revolted from my authority; therefore I hereby solemnly pledge myself to be responsible for any commotions or disturbances which shall be excited by those persons within the British territory.

ARTICLE 5.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to seize such person and to deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded.

ARTICLE 6.

I will not permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any village under my authority, I agree to make the zemindars of such village responsible either for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the offender to the British Government; and if any felon or murderer, or any person amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver him over to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

One of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance on the principal Officer of the Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders.

I, Raj Dhur Guj Sing, the Minister of Maharajah Kishore Sing Behadur, having as agent for the Maharajah affixed my seal and signature to this obligation and entered it among the records of the British Government, do hereby promise strictly to observe the above Articles, and never to evade nor neglect the performance of any of the conditions contained in them; and, after repairing to the presence of the Maharajah, I engage to procure and to place among the records of Government, an Ikrarnamah comprising the above Articles, signed

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and sealed by the Maharajah and signed and sealed by myself; after which I shall receive back this obligation.

Written on the 18*th of Zeekad* 1221 *Hijree, corresponding with the* 28*th of January* 1807, *and the* 5*th of Magh Budhee* 1863 *Sumbut.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to MAHARAJAH KISHORE SING in 1807.

Be it known to all choudries, kanoongoes, zemindars, malgoozars, and talookdars of that portion of Bundelcund above the Ghats, which was formerly in the possession of Herdee Sah; that Whereas the primary objects of the British Government are the amelioration of the condition of their subjects, and the adjustment of the rights of all just claimants; and Whereas, actuated by this principle, the Hon'ble the East India Company, from motives of liberality, have not thought proper to avail themselves of their title to the possession of the whole of Bundelcund which, with an annual revenue of thirty-six lacs and sixteen thousand Rupees, was by an agreement between the two States ceded to the British Government by His Highness the Peishwa; but contenting themselves with that territory which is now in their actual possession, they have been pleased to apportion the remaining territory to various Chieftains of this province, possessing just claims, and to certain persons who were in the possession of lands before the introduction of the British authority into this province, and who since the establishment have uniformly professed and evinced their attachment and fidelity to it, with this view that the whole of the inhabitants of this province, both high and low, may pass their days in security and happiness under the benign protection of the British Government; and Whereas Maharajah Kishore Sing, the grandson of the late Maharajah Herdee Sah, possessing claims in common with the other Rajahs of this province, and sincerely professing attachment to the British Government, has become obedient and submissive to it, and has deputed his Minister, Raj Dhur Guga Sing, to solicit the favor and kindness of the Government: Therefore the mehals, villages, and diamond mines specified underneath, and situated above the Ghats, are hereby granted and assigned to the Maharajah by the British Government.

It is necessary that the Maharajah, entertaining a due sense of this extensive grant, do strictly perform the conditions of his engagement,

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in which case he shall never be molested nor opposed by the British Government, but shall continue undisturbed in the enjoyment of his present possession.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 14th May 1807.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 1.

No. XLIX.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH KISHORE SING BUHADUR, the RAJAH of PUNNAH.

Article 1*st.*

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to my prejudice without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the usage for the Rulers of the British Government to act upon the accusation of any one without investigation.

Article 2*nd.*

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, I hope that I shall always meet with their favorable consideration.

Answer.

So long as you shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favorable consideration shall be shown to you.

Article 3*rd.*

If any of my relations or people of this country or others excite disturbance in my possessions, I trust that the British Government will assist me to punish them.

Answer.

Whereas all the disputes that heretofore existed between the several Rajahs and Chiefs of this province, have been adjusted by the decision of the British Government:—This being the case, it is to be expected that no further disturbances will arise between the Chiefs in allegiance to that Government. If accidentally from any unforeseen cause any dispute should arise

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between you and any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide, finally, on the merits of the case. And, whereas your possessions are included in the province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force shall attack them: but should this unexpected event happen, your possession will be protected by the British Government.

Article 4th.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression, is the uniform object of the British Government, wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable therefore on your part to conduct yourself on the same principle with regard to your peasantry, so that they may be satisfied and that no complaints may be made. If any of your zemindars, or servants, take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaints shall be investigated, and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Article 5th.

On occasions of personal intercourse, let the established observ-

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have

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ances to which my ancestors were held to be entitled, be extended towards me also.

uniformly been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants; every due attention will be shown to you.

Article 6th.

If I am called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, I trust that the necessary subsistence for my troops will be granted whilst employed in such service.

Answer.

It is proper that you do not entertain or keep in your service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of your country, and the support of that degree of personal state which your ancestors usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require your services with an additional force, they will provide for the occasion.

Article 7th.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of my possessions, if any merchants or servants complain to the British Government, I beg that their complaints may not be heard.

Answer.

Such complaints will not be attended to by the British Government.

Article 8th.

I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.

Answer.

In the same manner that the possessions of other Rajahs of Bundelcund are exempted from the influence of the British Laws and Regulations, so shall your possessions be exempted. The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised thereon.

27*th March* 1811.

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TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH presented by the RAJAH KISHORE SING BUHADUR, the RAJAH of PUNNAH.

Whereas since the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, I, Rajah Kishore Sing Bahadur [the contracting party], and proprietor of the share of Herdee Sah (who was the Chief of all the Rajahs of Bundelcund), having acknowledged my allegiance and submission and remained obedient to the British Government, and never in any instance deviated from the obedience and loyalty due from a good subject, but during the period of the agency of Captain Baillie, by reason of a combination of accidental circumstances, I was prevented from appearing in the above Officer's presence, I however deputed to the above gentleman Raj Dhur Guga Sing Bahadur on my part, and applied for a Sunnud from the British Government: accordingly, the said Raj Dhur Guga Sing Bahadur above-mentioned delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance) under my seal and signature and received a Sunnud for several villages. Many villages that were then in the hands of usurpers and oppressors were not inserted therein, and to obtain possession of even those villages which were included in the above Sunnud from Lutchmun Dowah and other unjust possessors, I was necessitated to wage war, and in consequence of my own want of power, and receiving no aid from the British Government, I was unable to obtain possession of the places in question. After the arrival of Mr. John Richardson, I waited upon that gentleman, and according to the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, by the aid of a British force, I obtained possession of the villages included in the Sunnud granted by the British Government, as well as those villages which were in the possession of usurpers, and unjust claimants. At this period, and with a view to confirming my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared, under my seal and signature, and hereby present, the Ikrarnamah containing eleven distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund, and required a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in my possession, and I therefore hereby declare and promise, that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrarnamah, and never evade or infringe any one of them.

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Punnah.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Hon'ble Company in Bundelcund, and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations, excite sedition or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent and to restrain them; and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly, and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I further engage, that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed, or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution, or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

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ARTICLE 6.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government, and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either case I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons, from ascending or descending the Ghats, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or Leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 8.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 9.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himmut Sing of Murreadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwaho, and Puddum Sing of Thingah, and Gotee Jumadar, and Manickjee of Mahut Gowha, have rebelled against the British Government and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the above-mentioned rebels: but, on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government or any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them, and

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BUNDELCUND.
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Punnah.

in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government; and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining, I hereby therefore declare and promise, that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or lands claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government, and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.

ARTICLE 11.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province for the purpose of executing his orders, and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

22*nd March* 1811.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to the RAJAH KISHORE SING BUHADUR, RAJAH of PUNNAH, in 1811.

Be it known to the chowdries, canoongoes, &c., of the pergunnah of Khuttolah and the pergunnah of Powey, &c., in the province of Bundelcund, that Whereas the Maharajah Kishore Sing Bahadur, one of the ancient and hereditary Chieftains of Bundelcund, the heir and proprietor of the share of Herdee Sah (who was the Chief of the Rajahs of Bundelcund) from the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, has invariably observed a friendly and obedient conduct, and in no instance deviated from the loyalty or attachment due to the British Government, but who, during the period of the Agency of Captain John Baillie, having been by a combination of accidental circumstances prevented from waiting upon that gentleman, deputed Raj Dhur Guga

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Sing Bahadur on his (the said Rajah's) part, who presented a list of several villages to the aforesaid gentleman, and received a Sunnud for the same, but was not put in possession of those villages; and moreover many of the villages and lands belonging to the hereditary possessions of the said Rajah, as the share of Herdee Sah, which were in the possession of usurpers, and persons who had no claim thereto, were not included in the above Sunnud—Afterwards, during the Agency of Mr. John Richardson, the aforesaid Rajah Kishore Sing himself having waited upon that gentleman, was by the orders of the British Government put in possession of all the villages and lands included in the Sunnud already alluded to, and also of those villages and lands which were unjustly possessed by usurpers and false claimants, and every other dispute that existed with other Chiefs and Rajahs having been adjusted and settled:—At this juncture the said Rajah has delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance), containing eleven distinct Articles, expressive of his allegiance and attachment to the British Government, and requesting that a Sunnud, confirming the villages and lands at present in his possession may be granted by the British Government. For the above reasons the villages and lands enumerated in the subjoined schedule, with all the rights and tenures and usages, revenues, lands or sayer, together with forts and fortified places, are hereby granted to the said Rajah and his heirs, exempt from the payment of revenue in perpetuity. So long as the said Rajah Kishore Sing and his heirs shall observe and adhere faithfully to the articles of the obligation of allegiance which he has delivered in to the British Government, no sort of molestation or resumption shall ever take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you shall all consider and view the said Rajah as the proprietor and Lord of the above enumerated possessions. The conduct which it is incumbent on the said Maharajah to observe, is to exert himself to the utmost of his power in the cultivation and improvement of the said possessions, and to pay attention to the prosperity and comfort of the people, and to enjoy the produce of the same in firm obedience, loyalty, and submission to the British Government. After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud, to the same effect, signed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General

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BUNDELCUND.

Nos. L. & LI.

Punnah and Logassi.

in Council, shall be exchanged or substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 3rd May 1811.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 2.

No. L.

SUNNUD granting the right of adoption to RAJAH NIRPUT SING of PUNNAH.

Dated 11*th March* 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Meerut Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with the ancient custom of your family.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements, which record its obligation to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

No. LI.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN DEORICH SING, dated the 9th December 1808, corresponding with the 7th Poos 1216 F. S.

1st Request.	*Answer.*
Having submitted in person to the British Government, and having	It is not the practice of the British Government to admit

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been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malicious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.

without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me and receiving subsistence either in species or shares of any of my lands or villages be dismissed for misconduct from my service, and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

Answer.

The dismission of your dependants from your service, or the retaining them in your service, is entirely at your own discretion; no notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

3rd Request.

In the British territories Police Thannahs are established, I request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing my jaghire.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the Police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

4th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any malicious person misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government, but it is necessary that they first make known this intention to the Officers of the British Government and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the

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No. LI.

Logassi.

adherents of the British Government and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, Dewan Diorich Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government. With a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas J. Richardson, Esquire, who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared, and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages: and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of

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the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government, in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghires, I engage to seize and deliver him to servants of the British Government, and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder, and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British Laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages comprised in those Sunnuds was not in my possession during the government of the late Nawab Ally Bahadur, but have been occupied by me subsequently to the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to give up any such villages without difficulty or hesitation to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any

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objection to the surrender of them, on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government.

Dated the 9th December 1808, *corresponding with the 7th Poos* 1216 *F. S.*

SUNNUD granted to DEWAN DEORICH SING, in 1808.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mookuddims of the pergunnah of Punwarry, in the province of Bundelcund: be it known that Whereas Dewan Deorich Sing of the Boondellah caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his services, obedience, and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Deorich Sing aforesaid; are hereby granted to him rent free by the British Government; and so long as the said Dewan Deorich Sing and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages enumerated below shall continue to be held rent free by them in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, &c., to be obedient to the said Dewan Deorich Sing, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages; and it is incumbent on the said Dewan Deorich Sing to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the increase of the population and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

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This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

List of Villages.

Mouza Lowgasey.
Ditto Goorsary.
Ditto Bhuddasor.
Ditto Mundurkah.
Ditto Toonnah.
Ditto Muddowtah.
Mouza Burhait.
Ditto Surreirry.
Ditto Punpoorah.
Ditto Tyker.
Ditto Dhundhair.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 20th March 1809.

No. LII.

SUNNUD granting the right of adoption to HEERA SING of LOGASSI.

Dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Cawnpore Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with the ancient custom of your family.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

A similar Sunnud was given to the Jaghiredar of Gourihar.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LIII.

Logassi.

No. LIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by RAO HEERA SING BUHADUR, Jaghiredar of LOGASSEE.

Dated 25th January 1862.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to bestow on me in jaghire, mouzahs Jheenjun, Neemkhera, and Chowkundeh, pergunnah Punwarree, and mouzah Kunrore, pergunnah Chaitpoor, on the condition that the jungle which has been cut be kept clear; that the land "Rukheil" which has been taken in mouzah Chowkundeh for the Government horses attached to the Nowgaon Cantonment, and for which Rupees 95 have been allowed by Government as compensation, be taken care of; that the clearances of the jungle be limited to 200 yards in breadth, and that a road about 20 feet broad be made through the middle of it, so that two loaded carts may be able to pass without any hindrance to each other: I do hereby bind myself under this written Agreement in the following terms:—

That in the places marked below, I will keep clear 200 yards of jungle in breadth, and will not allow jungle to grow in that portion of the land.

That through the cleared land I will make a road in the manner stated above.

That I will also look after the preservation of the "Rukheil" land in mouzah Chowkundeh, and will not allow it to be injured in any way.

From mouzah Jheenjun up to the boundary of Junao.

From Jheenjun *viâ* Kunrore a new road up to the boundary of Nowgaon.

A road from Jheenjun to Samana and Undheeria.

From mouzah Donee, ilakah Chutterpoor, a road to Majhgaon.

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No. LIV.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH BEJY BUHADUR of CHIRKHAREE, 29th July 1804.

Article 1*st.*

Let a Sunnud be granted by the British Government for the country of 4 lacs of Rupees with the fort of Chirkharee and other small fortresses which are now in the possession of the Rajah, agreeably to the accompanying list, and let an obligation be granted by Captain Baillie that no person shall in future molest the Rajah in the possession of his fort and country.

Answer.

As it is not the intention of the British Government to attack or molest the property or possessions of any of the ancient and rightful Rajahs of this country, so long as they shall profess and practise implicit obedience, submission, and good faith, the fort of Chirkharee and all such hereditary possessions as shall appear to have been held by Rajah Bejy Buhadur at the close of the government of the late Nawab Allee Buhadur, shall be continued to Rajah Bejy Buhadur on the express condition of his uniform submission and obedience to the orders of the British Government.

Article 2*nd.*

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to the Rajah's prejudice without investigation.

Answer.

No accusations shall operate to the prejudice of the Rajah without investigation and proof of their justice.

Article 3*rd.*

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, the Rajah hopes that he shall always meet with their favorable consideration and protection.

Answer.

So long as the Rajah shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favorable consideration shall be shown to him.

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Chirkari.

Article 4th.

If any of the relations of the Rajah or people of this country excite disturbance in his possessions, he trusts that the British Government will assist him to punish them.

Answer.

The British troops are now employed in punishing the turbulent and disaffected in this province, and as the hereditary possessions of Rajah Beejy Buhadur are situated in the centre of the province, they will remain under the protection of the British Authority and Government in Bundelcund.

Article 5th.

If any of the zemindars of the Rajah's territory or of his servants or managers abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, he hopes that such persons shall be delivered over to him.

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British Government wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable therefore on the part of the Rajah that he conduct himself so with regard to his peasantry as that they may be satisfied, and that no complaints may be made. If any of his zemindars or servants take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaint shall be investigated; and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Article 6th.

On occasions of personal intercourse, let the established observances, to which his ancestors were

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on

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held to be entitled, be attended to in favor of the Rajah.

all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants. Every due attention will be shewn to Rajah Bejy Buhadur.

Article 7th.

If the Rajah be called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, he trusts that the necessary subsistence for his troops will be granted to him whilst employed on such service.

Answer.

The Rajah must not entertain or keep in his service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of his country and the support of that degree of personal state which he has usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require his services with an additional force, they will provide the means of subsisting that force.

Article 8th.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of the Rajah's possessions, if any merchant or servant complain to the British Government, he begs that these complaints may not be heard.

Answer.

Pecuniary or other claims of ancient standing are not attended to in the British Courts of justice.

OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE and FIDELITY to the HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY on the part of MAHARAJAH BEEKUR MAGEET BEJY BUHADUR of CHIRKHAREE.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has lately been annexed to the territories and possessions of the British Government in India and the British troops are now employed in the punishment and suppression of the disaffected and turbulent in this province: and Whereas Maharajah Beekur Mageet Bejy Buhadur, having sincerely professed his

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submission and obedience to the Government of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, presented a Wajib-ool-Urz or paper of requests comprehending eight distinct Articles, to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent on the part of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c., all which distinct Articles and requests have been answered or complied with according to the just and benevolent principles of the British Government in India, with a view to the encouragement and satisfaction of the Rajah: and Whereas an obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government on the part of Maharajah Beekur Mageet has now been required as a permanent pledge of his future submission and attachment: Therefore Maharajah Beekur Mageet Bejy Buhadur hereby stipulates and engages for the strict performance and observance of all and each of the following Articles and conditions:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Maharajah hereby promises and binds himself on no occasion to unite with the external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of the children or relations of the Maharajah excite seditions or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, the Maharajah engages to do everything in his power to prevent and restrain them, and in the case of their persisting in such conduct the Maharajah engages to unite his force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the peasantry or immediate subjects of the British Government abscond from the British possessions and take refuge in the districts subject to the authority of the Rajah, he engages to seize and deliver over all such defaulters to the Officers of the British Government; and in the case of persons being sent to apprehend them in his country, the Maharajah not only engages that he shall not oppose, but hereby promises to the utmost of his power to assist,

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the person who may be sent into his districts for the purpose of apprehending and securing such defaulters.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maharajah further engages that he shall never harbour or give protection in his country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to his authority, he shall render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in his districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British Authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be the near relations of Bejy Buhadur, the Maharajah hereby engages to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in his country to any of their relations and dependants.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharajah engages not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between him and any of the other dependants of the British Government; he promises to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The Maharajah further engages never to raise nor to retain in his service a greater number of troops, horse and foot included, than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of his districts and for the usual purposes of personal state, without the express permission and authority of the British Government for so doing.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LIV.

Chirkari.

SUNNUD OR GRANT of the undermentioned Districts and Villages of the HONORABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY to MAHA RAJAH BEEKUR MAJEET BEJY BUHADUR.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has lately been annexed to the territories and possessions of the British Government in India, and the British troops are now employed in the punishment and suppression of the disaffected and turbulent in this province; and Whereas Maha Rajah Beekur Majeet Bejy Buhadur, who is one of the ancient and rightful possessors of a portion of territory in Bundelcund, having sincerely professed his submission and obedience to the Government of the Honorable Company, has entered into and transmitted to the British Government, under his signature and seal, a written obligation of allegiance and fidelity, consisting of seven distinct Articles, by all which he is bound to abide: Therefore and with a view to the protection and security of the ancient rights and possessions of the Native Chiefs of this country, which it is the just and benevolent principle of the British Government in India uniformly to support and protect, the undermentioned talookas or mehals with the villages and small fortresses belonging to them, yielding a gross revenue of four lacs, four hundred and eighty-eight Rupees, which were formerly held by the ancestors of Maha Rajah Beekur Majeet Bejy Buhadur, and are now in his possession, are granted and secured to him, and to his heirs and successors, to be held under the British Government on the terms and conditions which are specified in his obligation of allegiance; and it is hereby stipulated and agreed that so long as Rajah Bejy Buhadur shall strictly adhere to the terms of his obligation and shall practise implicit submission and obedience to the will of the British Government, he shall not be molested in the possession of the undermentioned talookas and forts.

2nd September 1804.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 3.

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No. LV.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH BEEKER MAJEET BEJY BUHADUR, the RAJAH of CHIRKAREE.

Article 1*st.*

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to my prejudice without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the usage for the Rulers of the British Government to act upon the accusation of any one without investigation.

Article 2*nd.*

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, I hope that I shall always meet with their favorable consideration.

Answer.

So long as you shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favorable consideration shall be shown to you.

Article 3*rd.*

If any of my relations or people of this country, or others, excite disturbance in my possessions, I trust that the British Government will assist me to punish them.

Answer.

Whereas all the disputes that heretofore existed between the several Rajahs and Chiefs of this province have been adjusted by the decision of the British Government: This being the case, it is to be expected that no further disturbances will arise between the Chiefs in allegiance to that Government. If, accidentally, from any unforeseen cause, any dispute should arise between you and any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide finally on the merits of the case; and Whereas your possessions are included in the province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force should attack them; but should this

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Chirkari.

unexpected event happen, your possessions will be protected by the British Government.

Article 4th.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British Government, wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable, therefore, on your part to conduct yourself on the same principle with regard to your peasantry, so that they may be satisfied, and that no complaints may be made. If any of your zemindars or servants take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaints shall be investigated, and if they have committed faults they shall be punished.

Article 5th.

On occasions of personal intercourse let the established observance, to which my ancestors were held to be entitled, be extended towards me also.

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants; every attention will be shewn to you.

Article 6th.

If I am called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, I trust that the

Answer.

It is proper that you do not entertain or keep in your service a greater number of troops

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necessary subsistence for my troops will be granted whilst employed in such service.

than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of your country, and the support of that degree of personal state which your ancestors usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require your service with an additional force, they will provide for the occasion.

Article 7th.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of my possessions, if any merchants or servants complain to the British Government, I beg that their complaints may not be heard.

Answer.

Such complaints will not be attended to by the British Government.

Article 8th.

I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.

Answer.

The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised in your possessions.

25*th March* 1811.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE, delivered in by RAJAH BEKER MAJEET BEJY BAHADUR, the RAJAH of CHIRKARI.

Dated 25th March 1811.

Whereas from the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, I (contracting party), Maha Rajah Beker Majeet Bejy Bahadur, was the first of all the Boondellah Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government: during the Agency of Captain Baillie, I delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance) under my seal and

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signature, consisting of seven Articles, and received a Sunnud. Of the tuppah of Isanaghur, which was included in the said Sunnud, on account of the disputed claim preferred by the Rajah of Bijawur, and of the half share of the talook of Kurelah, which was also inserted in the above-mentioned Sunnud, by reason of its having been resumed by the British Government, together with jaidad lands of the late Rajah Himmut Bahadur, and also of several other villages belonging to my possessions, but then in the possession of unjust claimants, which were not included in the aforesaid Sunnud, I did not receive possession. Afterwards, during the superintendence of Mr. J. Richardson, Agent to the Governor General, I presented a request to be put in possession of the villages and possessions above enumerated, and in conformity to the decision and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, I was put in possession of the tuppah of Isanaghur, and the other villages and places in the possession of unjust claimants; and I received a deduction from the rents of the tuppah of Chandellah, in lieu of the half share of Kurelah. At this time, all claims and disputes that existed between me and the other Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund are finally adjusted and settled: for this reason at this period, with a view to confirming my obedience, submission, and attachment to the British Government, I hereby present Mr. Richardson, Agent to the Governor General, an Ikrarnamah (or engagement) under my seal and signature, containing eleven distinct Articles; and request a revised and corrected Sunnud, including the whole of the villages and lands at present in my possession. I, therefore, hereby promise and bind myself to adhere to and observe faithfully every Article of my engagement, and in no instance deviate or swerve from any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations excite sedition or disturbances in the British territories or possessions, or the territories

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or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent and to restrain them, and in the case of their persisting in such conduct I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if robbery be committed or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE 6.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either case, I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

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ARTICLE 7.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chiefs or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 8.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 9.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himmut Sing of Murriadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwaho, and Puddum Sing of Thingah, and Gotee Jemadar, and Manickjee of Mahot Gowah, have rebelled against the British Government and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the above-mentioned rebels: but, on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government or any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them; and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the

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British Government; and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining, I therefore hereby declare and promise that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or land claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government, and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.

ARTICLE 11.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders; and in the event of such vakeel being from any reasons disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BEJY BAHADUR, RAJAH of CHIRKARY.

Dated 25th March 1811.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, &c., of the pergunnahs of Raath and Sewndah and Katolah, &c., in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas the Rajah Beker Majeet Bejy Bahadur, one of the ancient and hereditary Chiefs of Bundelcund, on the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, was the first of the Boondellah Chiefs who submitted and acknowledged the authority of that Government, and during the Agency of Captain John Baillie, the former Agent to the Governor General, delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance) to the British Government, and received a Sunnud for the villages and lands in his possession, and has from that period remained firm and faithful to every Article of his engagement, and in no instance deviated or swerved from that obedience, loyalty, and attachment due to the British Government; several villages belonging to the share and possessions of the said Rajah, that were then in the possession of unjust claimants, and the right to which at that period had not been investigated, remained in the hands of those unjust claimants, and were not included in the Sunnud before mentioned; on account of the above described villages, which were not included as stated in the said Sunnud, disputes and quarrels existed, and half of

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the talook of Kurelah, which was inserted in the Sunnud received from Captain J. Baillie by the said Rajah, was resumed by the British Government along with the jaidad of the Rajah Himmut Bahadur. During the Agency of Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor General, after minute investigation, the said Rajah was put in possession of the villages and lands withheld from him by several unjust claimants, and the Rajah aforesaid received a deduction from the revenues of the tuppah of Chandellah in lieu of the half share of Kurelah; and the disputes and claims that existed between the said Rajah and the other Chiefs of Bundelcund have been all adjusted. This being the case, a rectified Sunnud and an Ikrarnamah being thought necessary, the said Rajah has accordingly, at this period, delivered in an Ikrarnamah, containing eleven distinct Articles, and required a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in his possession. Therefore the villages and lands enumerated in the subjoined schedule are granted to the said Rajah and his heirs, with all their rights and usages, their land revenue and sayer, forts and fortifications, exempt from the payment of revenue to the British Government in perpetuity. So long as the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall observe and remain faithful to the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah that he has delivered in, no molestation or resumption of the possessions hereby granted shall take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you all consider and account the said Rajah the Lord and Proprietor of the possessions in question; and the conduct that is incumbent on the said Rajah, is to exert himself to the utmost to increase the cultivation, and to improve his possessions by promoting the prosperity and comfort of the inhabitants, and to enjoy the produce of his good governance in obedience and loyal attachment to the British Government.

Ratified by the Honorable the Vice President of the Council of India on the 19th April 1811.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 4.

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No. LVI.

SUNNUD granting the right of adoption to MAHA RAJAH JEY SING DEO of CHIRKARI.

Dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Cawnpore Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with the ancient custom of your family.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements, which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

No. LVII.

WAJIB-UL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH RUTTUN SING of BIJAWUR.

Article 1st.	*Answer.*
Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to my prejudice, without investigation.	It is not the usage for the Rulers of the British Government to act upon the accusation of any one, without investigation.
Article 2nd.	*Answer.*
As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, I hope that I shall always meet with their favorable consideration.	So long as you shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favorable consideration shall be shown to you.

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Bijawur.

Article 3rd.

If any of my relations, or people of this country, or other, excite disturbance in my possessions, I trust that the British Government will assist me to punish them.

Answer.

Whereas all the disputes that heretofore existed between the several Rajahs and Chiefs of this province have been adjusted by the decision of the British Government: This being the case, it is to be expected that no further disturbances will arise between the Chiefs in allegiance to that Government. If accidentally, from any unforeseen cause, any dispute should arise between you and any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide finally on the merits of the case. And whereas your possessions are included in the province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force shall attack them; but should this unexpected event happen, your possessions will be protected by the British Government.

Article 4th.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British Government, wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable, therefore, on your part, to conduct yourself on the same principle with regard to your peasantry; so that they may be satisfied and that no

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complaints may be made. If any of your zemindars or servants take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaint shall be investigated, and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Article 5th.

On occasions of personal intercourse, let the established observances, to which my ancestors were held to be entitled, be extended towards me also.

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants. Every due attention will be shown to you.

Article 6th.

If I am called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, I trust that the necessary subsistence for my troops will be granted whilst employed in such service.

Answer.

It is proper that you do not entertain or keep in your service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of your country, and the support of that degree of personal state which your ancestors usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require your services with an additional force, they will provide for the occasion.

Article 7th.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of my possessions, if any merchants or

Answer.

Such complaints will not be attended to by the British Government.

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Bijawur.

servants complain to the British Government, I beg that their complaints may not be heard.

Article 8th.

I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.

Answer.

In the same manner that the possessions of other Rajahs of Bundelcund are exempt from the influence of the British Laws and Regulations, so shall your possessions be exempted. The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised thereon.

TRANSLATION of the IKRARNAMAH of RAJAH RUTTEN SING, the RAJAH of BIJAWUR.

Whereas, since the time of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions and authority of the British Government, my deceased father, the late Rajah Kissery Sing, Rajah of Bijawur, invariably manifested his obedience and loyalty to the British Government, and remained in allegiance and submission thereto during his lifetime, and was recognized and admitted amongst the Chiefs that acknowledged obedience to the British Government and received its protection, and always conducted himself in obedience to the Officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund: At this period, I, Rajah Rutten Sing (the contracting party), eldest son to the aforesaid late Rajah, with a view to confirming my obedience and attachment to the British Government, have prepared under my seal and signature, and present this Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance), containing eleven distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor General in Bundelcund, and request a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in my possession, and composing my ancient rightful possessions. I, therefore, hereby declare and bind myself, that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrarnamah, and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund,

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and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations, excite sedition or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent and to restrain them; and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

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ARTICLE 6.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either case I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 8.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 9.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himmut Sing of Murriadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwaho, and Puddum Sing of Tehingah, and Gootee Jamadar, and Manick Jee of Mahot Gowah, have rebelled against the British Government and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the above-mentioned rebels; but, on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government, or any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor or aggressors, and to

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the utmost of my power punish them; and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government; and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining: I, therefore, hereby declare and promise that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or land claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government, and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.

ARTICLE 11.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders; and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

26*th March* 1811.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH RUTTEN SING, the Rajah of BIJAWUR.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, &c., of the pergunnahs of Kutolah and the pergunnah of Powey, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas the deceased Rajah Kissery Sing, the late Rajah of Bijawur, one of the respectable hereditary Chieftains of Bundelcund, and a descendant of the Rajah Juggut Raj, since the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, invariably conducted himself with obedience, submission, and attachment, and remained firm in his allegiance, and in no instance deviated from the loyalty and dutiful demeanor that was due from him towards the British Government; and Whereas a Sunnud granting to the said Rajah the confirmation of the villages and lands in his ancient possession was promised to the said Rajah on the part of the

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British Government, as soon as the adjustment of the disputed claim that formerly existed with respect to the right to the tuppah of Isanagur took place; and that point having been accordingly adjusted by the decision of the British Government; and at this period, the aforesaid Rajah being dead, and the Rajah Rutten Sing, the eldest son and heir to the deceased Rajah, having succeeded by the sanction of the British Government to the title and possessions of his father, has now delivered in to the British Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance under his seal and signature, containing eleven distinct Articles, and requested a Sunnud from the British Government: Therefore the villages enumerated in the subjoined schedule, which were from ancient times in the possession of the deceased Rajah, and also those villages which were given to the aforesaid Rajah by the British Government, in addition to his former possessions, through the liberality of the British Government, with a view to confirm and bind his allegiance, together with all the rights thereof, land revenue, sayer, forts, and fortified places, are now confirmed to the Rajah Rutten Sing and his heirs in perpetuity, exempt from the payment of revenue; and a Sunnud for the same is hereby granted. So long as the said Rajah and his heirs or successors shall remain firm to their engagements, and observe faithfully the terms of the several Articles of this Ikrarnamah or engagement, no molestation or resumption of the above possessions shall take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you all consider and account the said Rajah the Lord of the said possessions, and the conduct that is incumbent to the said Rajah and his heirs is, that he shall exert himself to the utmost to cultivate and improve the said villages and lands, and to promote the prosperity of the inhabitants; and enjoy the produce of the above possessions, in obedience, submission, and loyalty to the British Government. After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud to the same effect, signed by the Right Honorable the Governor General, shall be exchanged and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud, granted by the Agent to the Governor General, 27th March 1811.

Ratified by the Vice-President in Council on the 19th April 1811.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 5.

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No. LVIII.

WAJIB-UL-URZ presented by RAJAH BUKHT SING.

Article 1st.

The present state of the ilakas of Kotra and Puway, and the great difficulties which must oppose the establishment of my authority in those ilakas, are well known to you. I therefore hope that the support and assistance of the Government will always be afforded to me.

Answer.

Little doubt can be entertained that you will be able to establish your authority and to settle the pergunnahs independently of the aid and support of the British Government; at the same time every proper and necessary aid which you may require, with the exception of troops, shall be furnished to you.

Article 2nd.

I request that the allowance now fixed for my expenses may be continued to me for one year after the settlement of Kotra and Puway, &c.

Answer.

Agreeably to the seventh Article of your Ikrarnamah, your present allowance shall continue until the establishment of your authority in the pergunnahs in question.

Article 3rd.

The factions and malevolent dispositions of my connections in this province are well known to you. If therefore any of those from malicious motives accuse me falsely, let their accusation not be attended to without investigation.

Answer.

No accusations are ever admitted against any one by the Officers of the British Government without previous investigation, and in your case an increased degree of caution shall be exercised.

Article 4th.

If any of my brothers, companions, servants, or dependants prefer any claim against me, I request that it may not be listened to.

Answer.

With a view to the preservation of your dignity and consequence, the British Government will not interfere in the adjustment of any claim which may be preferred against you

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by your brothers, companions, servants or dependants, but will consider such claim as dependant on your own decision.

Article 5th.

If any of my relations, brothers, dependants, or companions at any time revolt from me, and offer a false representation of my conduct, I request that they may not be heard.

Answer.

It is contrary to the usages of the British Government to listen to malicious representations against any person. In your case, therefore, no representation from any quarter shall be admitted without proof.

Article 6th.

If any of the persons at present established in the government of Kotra should complain of being injured by the introduction of my authority into the pergunnah, and repair to you for the purpose of complaining against me, I request that no notice whatever be taken of their complaints.

Answer.

It is necessary that you pursue moderate and lenient measures in establishing your authority. If, however, any one should excite commotions in your pergunnahs, or endeavour to subvert your authority and government, you are at liberty to punish such person in your own country, and the British Government will afford him no assistance.

Article 7th.

My habitation, which is situated on this side of the Nimme Nulla, and appertaining to which are ten or twelve gardens, the habitations of my people and of the servants of my dependants, which have been invariably occupied by them ever since they have been in my possession, and which since the introduction of the British Government

Answer.

They shall continue in their present situation.

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have been exclusively subject to my authority, and exempt from every kind of restraint or violence, I therefore request that the same indulgence be continued with regard to them.

Article 8th.

I request that the respect and the consideration due to my dignity be always observed by the Officers of the British Government.

Answer.

As it is one of the principles of the British Government to respect the dignity and preserve the consequence of ancient Chiefs and Nobles, in regard to you, therefore, no omission of the proper marks of respect shall occur.

Article 9th.

Regarding Rajah Ram I have already engaged in my Ikrarnamah that, if he profess his obedience and repair to your presence to receive pardon of his past offences, I will cause him to present to you a written obligation of allegiance, and if he contumaciously refuse this proposal, I engage to punish him. But if Rajah Ram repairs to you for the purpose of settling the terms of his submission separately from me, I request that he may not be heard.

Answer.

It is incumbent upon you, agreeably to the terms of your Ikrarnamah, to exert every effort to induce Rajah Ram to submit to the Government or to reduce him to such a state as to render him incapable of committing further depredations. The adoption of any measure which will be the means of relieving the Government from the depredations of this marauder will be approved of.

Given at Banda, this Eighth day of June A. D. 1807, *equal to the* 18*th Jeyte* 1214 *Fuslie or* 1*st Rubbee-us-sanee* 1222 *Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.*

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LVIII.

Ajeygurh.

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION OF ALLEGIANCE on the part of RAJAH BUKHT SING.

Whereas on the arrival of the British troops in Bundelcund for the purpose of occupying the country, Captain John Baillie was appointed by the Governor General to superintend and adjust the affairs of this province; and Whereas I, having been expelled during the government of Allee Bahadur from my Raj and my territory, the said Captain John Baillie, from those motives of liberality and justice which ever regulate the conduct of the Officers of the British Government, reinstated me in the possession of the houses which I formerly possessed in the town of Banda, and assigned to me a monthly allowance of three thousand Gohur Shahie Rupees, which allowance has been regularly paid to me up to the present date; and Whereas with a view to the conciliation and happiness of the inhabitants, and to the suppression of commotions and disturbances, several mehals in this province were lately confirmed in the possession of their rightful owners, and I also, being among the number of the Chiefs possessing just claims, solicited from the said Captain Baillie a Sunnud for the pergunnah of Kotra and other mehals, which are my rightful property by inheritance, and are now unjustly occupied by Gopaul Sing, and my request being approved of, a Sunnud was promised to me at a future period; and Whereas Mr. J. Richardson having been lately appointed to the general superintendence of the affairs of Bundelcund, I have solicited and obtained from that gentleman a grant for the aforesaid mehals: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and fidelity to the British Government, I have prepared, and hereby present, this obligation of allegiance, containing the following Articles, from which I promise never to depart or deviate a hair's breadth:—

ARTICLE I.

I hereby engage to have no connection with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum, nor permit them or their families to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all correspondence whatever with them. I further engage not to enter into any quarrels or disputes with any of the adherents or servants of the British Government, and if a dispute should arise between me and any of the Rajahs or Chiefs of this province dependent on the British Government, I agree

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to submit such disputes for the investigation of the Officers of the British Government, and scrupulously to observe and abide by their decision. I agree not to retaliate against any one for any injury offered to myself, nor proceed to redress any grievance without the order of the British Government, to which I will ever be obedient and submissive.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government having conferred upon me the pergunnahs of Kotra, &c., which have been usurped, and are now unjustly possessed by Dewan Gopaul Sing, I hereby faithfully engage to prevent the said Gopaul Sing, or any zemindar under his influence, from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances in them, and to be responsible for any loss that may be sustained by any of the subjects of the British Government in the event of such an occurrence.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas Rajah Ram Pindasa, formerly one of my dependants, is now a professed plunderer and freebooter, and seizes every opportunity of molesting and plundering the subjects and zemindars of the

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BUNDELCUND.
No. LVIII.
Ajeygurh.

British Government, I do therefore hereby engage to reduce the said Rajah Ram to his former state of obedience to me, and after obtaining from the British Government his pardon for his past offence, to cause him to deliver a written obligation of his obedience to the British Government, and of his forbearance from all predatory habits in future, and to afford him a sufficient subsistence out of the revenue of the pergunnahs which have now been conferred upon me. But if the said Rajah Ram shall refuse to submit to the British Government, I hereby agree to be responsible for any loss that shall be occasioned to any of the inhabitants of the British territory by his means, after I shall have been completely established in the possession of the aforementioned pergunnahs.

ARTICLE 6.

In the event of the British Government at any time directing me to make over to any of the Rajahs of this province, any number of villages contained in the aforementioned pergunnahs, whose aggregate revenue shall amount to one lac of Rupees per annum, I agree to resign such villages without hesitation, and to offer no objection to such requisition on the score of the villages being contained in my Sunnud or having been in the occupation of Gopaul Sing.

ARTICLE 7.

I hereby agree to resign all claim to the annual allowance of thirty-six thousand Rupees, which I have hitherto received as a maintenance from the British Government, whenever I shall be established and confirmed in the possession of the aforesaid pergunnahs.

ARTICLE 8.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to deliver him up immediately on his being required to the Officers of the British Government, and if any ryot or zemindar shall abscond from my territory and take refuge in the British possessions, after submitting a detail of my complaint against such absconder, I agree to observe whatever decision may be passed regarding him agreeably to the established regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord for his apprehension.

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ARTICLE 9.

I hereby engage to harbour no thieves or robbers in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers should be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village either responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or plunderer to the Officers of the British Government; and if any criminal or murderer, or any person amenable to the laws of the British Government for a crime committed in the British territories, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to seize and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and to prevent his escape in any direction through my possessions.

ARTICLE 10.

I engage that one of my brothers or confidential people shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders, and, in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

ARTICLE 11.

If any of my adherents or executive Officers shall be guilty of any improper conduct towards the British Government, I agree to dismiss such person from his situation immediately on being required to do so, to afford him no protection either directly or indirectly, and to deliver him up to the British Government immediately on his being demanded.

Having deposited this Ikrarnamah, comprising eleven distinct Articles under my own signature and seal, among the records of the British Government, I hereby bind myself always to fulfil the whole of the conditions contained in the said Articles, and never to omit or neglect the scrupulous performance of any one of them.

Given at Banda, this Eighth day of June A. D. 1807, *equal to the* 18*th Jeyte* 1214 *Fuslie or* 1*st Rubbee-us-Sanee* 1222 *Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.*

(Signed in the Hindee language.)

RAJAH BUKHT SING SEWAYE.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LVIII.

Ajeygurh.

SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BUKHT SING, dated 8th June 1807.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, mookuddums and talookdars of the pergunnahs of Kotra and Puway, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas after the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company, when the British troops were employed in occupying the country and punishing the refractory, Rajah Bukht Sing, the grandson of Maharajah Jugget Raj, one of the legitimate proprietors of this province, did obediently and submissively attend in person on the Officer of the British Government; Wherefore the British Government, actuated by those motives of liberality and by that desire to support and preserve the dignity of illustrious families which ever regulate its conduct, conferred upon Rajah Bukht Sing a permanent provision of Rupees 36,000 per annum: and Whereas a promise having been since made to the said Rajah that, in common with the other hereditary Rajahs of this province, he also should receive a territorial provision in lieu of the aforesaid pecuniary allowance, and the said Rajah having lately repeatedly solicited the performance of that promise, and having presented an obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising eleven distinct Articles, signed and sealed by himself; Therefore the pergunnahs specified underneath, situated in the province of Bundelcund, and at present usurped by some foreigner, who possesses no title whatever to them either by inheritance or by gift, are hereby granted to Rajah Bukht Sing, with whose right to the said pergunnahs the British Government are fully satisfied; and so long as the said Rajah and his adherents shall continue in obedience to the British Government and shall scrupulously adhere to the terms of the aforesaid obligation of allegiance, the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall enjoy the unmolested possession of the pergunnahs undermentioned. It is necessary that the inhabitants of the said pergunnahs acknowledge their obedience to the said Rajah, or to whomsoever he may delegate the charge of the pergunnahs, and that they consider all the dependencies and appurtenances of the said purgunnahs as subject to the Rajah, and that they acknowledge no one else. It is the duty of the Rajah to render the people, zemindars, and talookdars happy and grateful by his good government, to devote himself

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to the prosperity of the inhabitants and to the improvement of the country, and finally to continue faithful and obedient to the British Government.

This Sunnud, after having obtained the approbation of the Honorable the Governor General, shall be considered valid, and shall then be exchanged for another under the seal and signature of the Governor General.

Given at Banda, this 8th day of June Anno Domini 1807, *equal to the* 18*th Jeyte* 1214 *Fuslie or* 1*st Rubbee-ul-Sanee* 1222 *Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.*

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 19th June 1807.

No. LIX.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by LUCHMUN SING.

Article 1*st.*

I request to be permitted to retain the peaceable possession of the undermentioned mehals which are now occupied by me, until the authority of the Government shall be extended over the ilakah of Chirkaree and others; and so soon as the ilakah of Chirkaree, the ilakah of Sonee Sah, the ilakah of Bijawur, and the ilakah Calinger shall come into the actual possession of the British Government, I hereby promise to deliver up to the Government the mehals and towns of Etwa, Punna, Aman Gunge, Jodpoor, and Sheeorajpore, together with all the original possessions of the family of Hirdee Sah.

Answer.

Maharajah Bejy Bahadur, Kooar Sonee Sah, Rajah Kisery Sing of Bijawur, and Chobee Dureea Sing, Kiladar of Calinger, have all manifested their obedience to the British Government, and have entered into engagements with me, in consideration of which the mehals, villages, and forts which were originally possessed by them have been confirmed to them by the British Government, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of those possessions so long as they strictly adhere to the terms of their respective engagements. Your case, however, is

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LIX.

Ajeygurh.

Statement of the mehals: the fort of Ajeygurh with all the villages annexed to it—

1*st.*—Etwa.
2*nd.*—Punna.
3*rd.*—Aman Gunge.
4*th.*—Jodpoor.
5*th.*—Sheeorajpore.

very different from theirs, inasmuch as your occupation of Ajeygurh and of the other mehals which you claim was subsequent to the establishment of the British authority in Bundelcund. Notwithstanding this circumstance, in consideration of your professions of sincere attachment to the British Government, and on the conditions of your perpetual obedience and submission and your uniform adherence to the terms of the engagement which is required from you, you will be permitted to retain those districts which are now in your possession, with the exception of the city of Punna and the Hirdee Sahee portion of the diamond mines (the possession of which must be transferred to Maharajah Kishore Sing) and of the fort of Ajeygurh, which according to your agreement is to be restored to the British Government after the expiration of two years.

Article 2*nd.*

In whatever quarter it may be the intention of the Government to extend its conquests in Bundelcund, I request that my services may be employed, that by evincing my courage and zeal I may obtain the approbation of the Government.

Answer.

The approbation of the British Government is to be obtained only by promoting the peace and happiness of its subjects, and by protecting them from the depredations of marauders. It is with this view and for this purpose alone that so large a territory,

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the unquestionable and rightful property of the Government, has now been proposed to be conceded to you; and it is therefore your duty to protect the subjects of the Government from the depredations of Rajah Ram and every other marauder. By this conduct you will merit the approbation of the Government and prove the sincerity of your professions.

Article 3rd.

As it is my wish to depute one of my nearest relations to be always in attendance with the principal British Officer in Bundelcund, I request that the usual *Buheean Guree* or personal security be transmitted for this purpose. The expenses of the party of troops who may accompany this person will, I trust, be defrayed by the Government.

Answer.

You shall certainly receive the necessary security for the personal safety of your vakeel; but there is no necessity for your detaching any force with him to this place.

Article 4th.

As I am the servant of the Maharajah Kishore Sing, who is the rightful possessor of all the Hirdee Sahee territory, I request that such a provision may be made for the Maharajah as will enable him to pass his life in a manner suitable to his dignity.

Answer.

The adjustment of the provision to be assigned to Rajah Kishore Sing has already commenced through the mediation of Chobee Durreea Sing, Killadar of Calinger, and Raj Dhur has arrived here for the purpose of concluding that arrangement, which will shortly be settled by me in the manner prescribed by my instructions. It is incum-

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LIX.

Ajeygurh.

bent equally on you and on the Killadar of Calinger to continue faithful and attentive to the interests of your ancient master.

Article 5th.

I request that the fort of Kishenpore and the villages which were formerly promised by you to Rajah Ram may now be assigned to him; in which case he shall continue in attendance with you as a dependant of Rajah Bukht Bulie. Written this 12th day of Aghun Booddie 1863 Sumbut, corresponding with the 7th of December 1806 and the 25th of Ramzan 1221 Hijree.

Answer.

Kishenpore was never promised to Rajah Ram, and that fort will never be given to him. The several mehals which are now granted to you must fully enable you to perform the injunctions contained in my answer to the 2nd Article of your requests. At a future period, if Rajah Ram evince sincere contrition for his past offences and solicit the protection of the Government, a suitable provision will be made for him.

TRANSLATION from the HINDEE of an additional WAJIB-UL-URZ on the part of LUCHMUN SING, written in his own hand and entrusted to MUKHUN LAL.

Article 1st.

Whenever I surrender the fort, I trust that an adequate provision in territory shall be assigned to me by the British Government.

Answer.

In the event of your surrender of the fortress to the British Government agreeably to promise, the territory which is specified in your Sunnud* shall be confirmed in your possession for ever. You shall also receive the value of the grain and other stores in the fortress in money from the public treasury, and every degree of liberal consi-

* There is no copy of this Sunnud on record.

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deration which your condition may require shall be shewn to you by the British Government.

Article 2nd.

Let me retain possession of all the territory which is now in my occupation, according to our agreement; and let no part of it be granted to any inhabitant of this province; I agree to surrender it to you whenever you may demand it. Punnah alone I consent to make over to the Rajah. Excepting that I refuse to give any portion of my territory.

Answer.

None of the villages or lands which are now in your possession shall be given to any person, with the exception of the city of Punnah and the Hirdee Sahee portion of the diamond mines, which agreeably to the 4th Article of your obligation shall be made over to Maharajah Kishore Sing.

Article 3rd.

Let me be considered as a dependant of the British Government only, and of no other power whatever.

Answer.

As you have concluded the terms of your allegiance to the British Government without the intervention of any Chief, you cannot consequently be considered as a dependant on any other power. You are, however, required to abstain from all disputes or contentions with the friends and adherents of the British Government.

ENGAGEMENT from LUCHMUN SING of AJEYGURH.

Dated 9th December 1806.

Whereas I, Luchmun Sing, sincerely professing obedience and attachment to the Government of the Honorable East India Company, have ranked myself among the number of its faithful dependants and adherents; and Whereas Captain John Baillie, Agent on the part of the Honorable the Governor General for the management of the affairs of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or

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No. LIX.

Ajeygurh.

obligation of allegiance to the British Government, in the manner underwritten: Therefore, and in consideration of the liberality and favor of the Government which has lately been extended to me, I have prepared and transmitted to Captain Baillie this formal engagement, comprising nine distinct Articles signed and sealed by myself, and I hereby promise and declare that I will never infringe any of those Articles, but will strictly observe and perform the several conditions wich are contained in them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to aid nor be concerned with any marauders within or beyond the limits of the British possessions in Bundelcund; never to admit marauders to the fort or neighbourhood of Ajeygurh nor to harbour them in any of the villages which may be under my authority. I further engage to prevent the families and relations of all free-booters and marauders from residing in any of my villages; to maintain no correspondence nor intercourse with persons of the above description; to abstain from all quarrels or disputes with the servants and dependants of the British Government; and scrupulously to observe the duties of allegiance and submission to the Government on every future occasion.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats which are subject to my authority in such a manner as to prevent all marauders from ascending or descending those Ghats into the Hon'ble Company's possessions; and I pledge myself to protect the British territory from all predatory incursions through any of the said passes.

ARTICLE 3.

If at any time the British troops shall be directed to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes which are subject to my authority, I hereby promise and engage that I will not oppose nor impede the progress of the troops in any manner; and, on the contrary, that I will send with them respectable and intelligent persons for the purpose of conducting them by the most convenient routes.

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ARTICLE 4.

As some of the villages above the Ghats which have been granted to me contain diamond mines, I hereby promise to abstain from all interference with those shares of the mines which originally belonged to Juggut Raj and to the Peishwa; and to confine myself to that portion of the share of the family of Hirdee Sah which has been granted to me; and I agree to deliver over all those mines to the persons to whom the British Government may be pleased to assign them, and to assist those persons in the exercise of their rights.

ARTICLE 5.

I hereby promise and declare that on the expiration of two years from the date of this obligation, I will without hesitation or further delay deliver up the fortress of Ajeygurh to the Officers of the British Government; and until that period I agree to pay into the treasury the sum of four thousand Rupees per annum as a tribute, over and above the fixed revenue of Beechaund, which has already been granted to me in istimrar.

ARTICLE 6.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to seize and deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person on the part of the Government be sent in search of him, I promise not to oppose but to assist such Officer in apprehending the defaulter.

ARTICLE 7.

I engage not to harbour nor give protection to thieves or robbers in any of my villages; and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindar of such village responsible for the restoration of the stolen property or for the seizure of the thief or robber; and all murderers or other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British territories, who may take refuge in any of my villages, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the Officers of the British Government.

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BUNDELCUND.
No. LX.
Ajeygurh.

ARTICLE 8.

One of my near relations shall always be in attendance with the principal Officer of the British Government for the purpose of executing his commands.

ARTICLE 9.

I hereby promise and bind myself to be responsible for all damage or loss which may hereafter be sustained by the British Government, in consequence of the depredations of Rajah Ram, Gootee Jamadar, Bheem Dowa, and the other marauders who have lately descended the Ghats to plunder the British dominions; and to exert myself to the utmost of my power for the entire suppression and destruction of all those marauders.

No. LX.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BUKHT SING under the Seal and Signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Dated 25th September 1812.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and talookdars of the pergunnahs of Kotra, Puway, and Ajeyghur, in the province of Bundelcund be it known: Whereas after the acquisition and annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British dominions, the Rajah Bukht Sing, the great grandson of the Rajah Juggut Raj, and one of the hereditary Chiefs of Bundelcund, appeared before the rulers of the British Government for the purpose of submitting himself with loyalty to its control and governance; and the rulers of the British Government, with a view to the protection and support of the ancient families and men of rank, as is the uniform and humane practice of the British Government, granted to the said Rajah a pension of Rupees 3,000 per mensem; and Whereas, at that time a promise was made to the said Rajah that, in common with the other legitimate Rajahs of this province, he also should receive a territorial provision in lieu of the aforesaid pension; Accordingly, in conformity to the request of the said Rajah, and with a view to the fulfilment of the above promise,

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in the month of June 1807 A. D., after having delivered in his Ikrarnamah or written engagement binding himself to loyalty and obedience to the British Government, received from the rulers of the British Government the pergunnahs of Kotra and Puway in jaghire, and after the resumption of the jaghire of Ajeyghur, the Rajah Bukht Sing also received in jaghire certain villages in the pergunnah of Ajeygurh (the place of residence of his ancestors), which were his hereditary property, in lieu of certain villages in the pergunnah of Puway: As in the Sunnud formerly granted to the aforesaid Rajah, the names of the villages granted to him are not detailed, and as the said Rajah has now requested a Sunnud which shall include and detail all the villages now in his possession in the pergunnahs above named: For that reason a single Sunnud granting rent-free the villages detailed underneath, together with their mal, land revenue, sayer, transit duties, abkaree duties on spirituous liquors, and all other rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, for ever, generation after generation, has been bestowed upon the aforesaid Rajah, by the bounty of the British Government. So long as the Rajah and his adherents shall continue to fulfil the terms of the aforesaid obligation of allegiance, the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall enjoy unmolested possession of the pergunnahs undermentioned. It is necessary that you consider and understand the said Rajah to be proprietor and sole controller of the villages detailed herein; and the duties required from the said Rajah are that he shall cultivate and improve the villages in question, and protect and satisfy the cultivators and inhabitants, and by every means in his power contribute to their comfort, and enjoy the produce of the said possessions in loyalty and due obedience to the British Government.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 25th September 1812.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 6.

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BUNDELCUND.

Nos. LXI. & LXII.

Ajeygurh. and Sureela.

No. LXI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by the Governor General conferring the territory of AJEYGURH with the title of RAJA BAHADUR upon RUNJORE SING, half-brother of the late RAJA BEJEY SING.

Dated 9th September 1859.

Whereas it appears from the report of the Governor General's Agent for Central India that Raja Bejey Sing of Ajeygurh died leaving no issue, and that the Ranee, the mother of the deceased Raja, manifested her fidelity and attachment to the British Government during the late disturbances from the commencement to the end; I therefore grant the territory of Ajeygurh anew, with the exception of the exclusive privileges within the town of Banda, to Raja Runjore Sing Bahadur, the half-brother of the late Raja Bejey Sing, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with the title of Raja Bahadoor, on the condition that, so long as Raja Runjore Sing Bahadur and all his dependants are faithful in their allegiance to Government, he and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten shall not be disturbed in the possession and enjoyment of the above territory.

No. LXII.

TRANSLATION of SUNNUD granted to TEJ SING, RAJA of SUREELA.

Dated 17th January 1807.

Be it known to the Judges and Collectors present and future, and mutasuddees in Government service, jaghiredars and kurorees and chowdries and kanoongoes of pergunnah Julalpore attached to the Soubah of Allahabad, and of pergunnah Raat of the same soubah: that Whereas Maharaja Tej Sing Bahadur, who is of the descendants of Maharaja Juggut Raj and is one of the rightful Chiefs, expressed his desire at the commencement of the Government authority in this country for protection from the kindness and generosity of the Officers of the Honorable Company: Therefore, in regard to the submission of the Maharaja abovenamed, mouzah Sureela, for his necessary expenses of maintenance, and its fort as a residence for his family were

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given, with a promise for an increase of the maintenance, on condition of his submission and obedience to the Officers of Government.

Inasmuch as the Maharaja has performed the duties of obedience in the way that was proper, and has represented the insufficiency of his maintenance and smallness of his revenue: Therefore, with a view to maintain and support the Maharaja and to fulfil the former promise, the villages according to the detail appended, with exception of the pudaruk and muafee and lakhiraj holdings, have been fixed for him from the beginning of the Khureef Fusl of Annus Fusli 1214, according to the exalted order of His Excellency the Governor General, in the way of hereditary jaghire and tamgha (a royal grant in perpetuity).

It is proper that the Maharaja, continuing always in the performance of obedience and loyalty to Government, should expend the income of the jaghire on his maintenance; and giving due attention to the prosperity of the villages of the jaghire, should not fail in the slightest particular of vigilance and carefulness; and that he should keep the subjects and people of the villages contented and thankful for his good management; and should devote the greatest exertion to the cherishing and conciliation of all the inhabitants; and should give no place or shelter to thieves and highway robbers in his villages; but should aid and assist the Officers of Government in arresting and seizing them, and in carrying out the rules and regulations issued from the territories of the Government of the Honorable Company.

And for the ryots and people this is the proper course, that, having considered the Maharaja the established jaghiredar of the villages named, they should recognise that the necessary and dependant business and affairs of the villages of the jaghire are under him, and should not attempt opposition in any way and should not ask for a new Sunnud every year; but that, knowing there is strict injunction in this matter, they should act conformably to what has been written above.

Dated 11*th January* 1807, *or* 1*st Zeekad A. H.* 1221.

(Signed) J. Baillie,

Agent to the Governor General.

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LIST OF VILLAGES.

Ilaka Julalpore.

1. Sureela.
2. Dandon.
3. Munkeree.
4. Puchkhora.
5. Jeria Russoolpoor.
6. Burgowa.
7. Gachora.
8. Chibanbe.
9. Purcha.
10. Rugwara Buzoorg.

Ilaka Raat.

11. Kuriaree.

No. LXIII.

TRANSLATION of WAJIB-UL-URZ of RAO PRITHEE SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE.

Request.

Rao Prithee Sing hopes that the under-written Articles may be signed :—

I. That a Sunnud for the villages of the jaghire, according to the detailed statement, with the land, sayer and abkaree revenues, should be given by the British Government hereditarily, so that no one in any way in any matter should ever interfere.

II. Mouza Dugooa and other (in all 10) villages, the istumraree malgoozaree revenue of which is 2,000 Rupees, had always up to the time of Mr. John Baillie been settled in my name. I hope that an istumraree pottah of these villages at the rate written above will be given by Government.

Reply.

Detail of Articles signed.

Applicant will obtain a Sunnud from Government, which, on condition of fealty according to the Articles of his Ikrarnamah, will always remain in force.

The malgoozaree villages were in charge of the applicant. When the Government authority became established, then, according to the custom of Government, a settlement was made with the zemindars of the villages mentioned. If the applicant has a claim to the proprietorship, he

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III. That the statements of interested persons may not be accepted without investigation.

should file a complaint in the Civil Court, so that after investigation the right may come to the rightful owner.

It is not the custom of the Officers of the British Government to accept the statement of interested persons without investigation.

IV. As the applicant is the obedient dependant of Government; and as with a hope for consideration and kindness to himself, according to the just rule of Government, by which kindness to dependants is approved by the Officers of Government, he attached himself to Government and enrolled himself as one of its dependants; the applicant hopes that consideration and favor will always be bestowed on his condition.

The applicant has in the way of favor obtained the villages of his jaghire from Government. While allegiance according to the Ikrarnamah is exhibited, consideration and favor will be extended to him on the part of Government.

V. If any one of the zemindars or officials of my ilaka should run away and settle in the territory of Government, I hope that the Government Officers will make over the runaway to me.

Whenever the applicant may complain to Government, that which may be just will be done; but it is proper and necessary that he should not himself interfere in the Government territory with any runaway, and that he should lay the case before Government and act conformably to the order and just decision of Government.

VI. That the honor and titles of applicant according to those of his ancestors, which are well known in all Bundelcund, should be recognized by Government.

So long as allegiance is practised, there will be no diminution made in the protection of applicant's rank, &c.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXIII.

Jignee.

VII. Rule of procedure has been fixed for the Chiefs of Bundelcund to the effect that cases of the Rajas and Chiefs of this country are excluded from the operation of the orders of the (British) Courts. Therefore I hope that orders of the Government Courts may not be operative in my ilaka.

As regards the villages of your jaghire, which are on the border of the Government territory, the custom followed in the case of other Chiefs in the matter of orders of the British Courts will be observed.

VIII. If any one of my brethren or relatives should in any matter complain to you, I hope that their complaints will not be listened to by Government.

The complaint of no one will be listened to by Government; but it is proper that according to ancient custom every one should be provided for. If any one of your relations or connections shall act improperly, you will have to be responsible.

IX. As formerly my ancestors enjoyed a district yielding twenty-two lakhs of Rupees, money dealings have remained with many people until now, and land in maaf (free grant) and pudaruk (religious grant) was given to many persons, and land for service instead of pay and yearly cash salaries to purihars and other servants were granted. If any mahajuns, servants or pudaruk grantees, &c., in any case, former or present, should make a complaint to Government, I beg it may not be heard or attended to.

Complaints regarding former cases will not be heard. But it is proper that you should continue the maafee and pudaruk land which is of old standing, and as to land given for service you have power either to retain or dismiss the servants.

Dated 11*th December* 1810, *or* 1*st Poos Sun Fulsee* 1218.

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Ikrarnamah or Obligation of Allegiance of Rao Prithee Sing, Jaghiredar of Jignee.

I, Rao Prithee Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

Article 1.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor General with the general superintendence and control of the affairs of Bundelcund, revenue and otherwise, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance of the purport below given: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of the subjoined Articles.

Article 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers. I will remain at my own home and on all occasions scrupulously observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

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Jignee.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person, amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the territories of the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government has been drawn out in conformity to the schedule of villages in my possession which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages named was not in my possession during the government of the late Nuwab Allee Bahadoor, but has been occupied by me subsequently to his death, I hereby agree to give up any such villages without difficulty or hesitation to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government.

Dated 10*th December* 1810, *or* 3*rd Aghin Sun Fuslee* 1218.

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TRANSLATION of SUNNUD granted to RAO PRITHEE SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the pergunnah of Punwaree, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Rao Prithee Sing of the Bundela caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all obedience and submission; and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been and now are in the possession of the said Rao Prithee Sing aforesaid, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government; and so long as the said Rao and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity. It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars, &c., to be obedient to the said Rao Prithee Sing, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages; and it is incumbent on the said Rao Prithee Sing to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, to devote his attention to the increase of the prosperity and the extension of the cultivation of his possessions, and to enjoy the revenues thereof in obedience and allegiance to the British Government.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, shall be considered valid.

List of Villages.

1. Jignee.
2. Bilgaon.
3. Itonlia.
4. Umurpoora.
5. Gundur.
6. Bangra.

Dated 11*th December* 1810, *or* 1*st Poos Sun Fuslee* 1218.

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BUNDELCUND.

Nos. LXIV. & LXV.

Jignee and Jussoo.

No. LXIV.

SUNNUD granting the right of adoption to BHOPAL SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE.

Dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race; subject to the payment of a quarter of a year's net revenue as a relief whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

A similar Sunnud was given to the jaghiredar of Alipoora.

No. LXV.

TRANSLATION of an OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by DEWAN MOORUT SING.

Whereas the British Government having taken into its consideration the circumstances of my descent and former rights, and my zealous and submissive obedience, has liberally determined to admit me among the number of its immediate dependants, and to confirm me in the possession of the lands of Jessoo now actually occupied by me; and Whereas Mr. Wauchope, the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, on the part of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, has required me to present an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore and in consideration of the

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ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following ten Articles, having my seal and signature duly attached to it, and I promise never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles and never to depart from the conditions they contain:—

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund, to give them and their families no asylum in my jaghire, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents or dependants of the British Government, and in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of this province in alliance with the Government entering into a dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages, or on any other subjects whatever, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government with a view to its adjustment of the dispute, to abide implicitly by its decision, and to take no steps towards obtaining redress with my own hands without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise to conduct myself on all occasions with strict obedience and submission.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders and plunderers as well as all enemies of the British Government, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage through my ilakah into the British territories; and if any Chiefs or Commanders of troops belonging to the neighbouring countries attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British Officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to pass through my jaghire, whether for the purpose of ascending the Ghats or of

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXV.

Jussoo.

proceeding in any other direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their march, but on the contrary to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow. I further engage to execute with zeal and alacrity all requisitions I may receive from the Commanding Officer of the British troops, whether in furnishing him with supplies and all necessary articles or in co-operating with my own troops and followers in accomplishing whatever object he may have in view.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the inhabitants of the British territory abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government; and if a person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose such person, but to co-operate with him effectually in apprehending the fugitive.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages composing my jaghire, and if the property of any inhabitants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such villages responsible for the restitution of the stolen property or for the seizure and surrender of the thief or robber to the British Officers; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British territory shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to apprehend and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and further to give every assistance in my power to any persons who may be sent on the part of the British Government in pursuit of him.

ARTICLE 6.

Should it at any time hereafter be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, that any of the villages comprised in the Sunnud which I have now obtained from the British Government do not rightfully belong to me, I hereby engage to make no difficulty or hesitation in giving up those villages to the Officers of the British Government, and to advance no objections to the surrender of such villages on the plea of their being included in my Sunnud.

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ARTICLE 7.

The fort of Jessoo having been formerly dismantled by order of Mr. Richardson, the former Agent to the Governor General in the province, I hereby engage not to repair the said fort, but to place it and retain it in the state in which it was before the year 1813 A. D., corresponding with Sumbut.

ARTICLE 8.

As the lands and villages enumerated in my Sunnud are now in my actual possession, I hereby disclaim all right to the assistance of the British Government, whether in establishing my control over those lands and villages or in recovering possession of them in the event of my at any time being dispossessed of them.

ARTICLE 9.

I hereby engage not to enter myself nor to permit my followers to enter into the service of any Chief, whether in terms of friendship with the British Government or not, without the express sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

I agree to appoint a confidential person to attend as Agent on the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, who will be prepared to execute all orders he may receive; and if for any reason the Superintendent of Political Affairs should be displeased with such Agent, I agree immediately to recall him and to appoint another in his stead.

I hereby declare that I will in no respect whatever omit to fulfil all the conditions of the foregoing ten Articles contained in this obligation.

Done at Banda, this Fourteenth day of June 1816.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN MOORUT SING.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars of the province of Bundelcund, that Whereas Dewan Moorut Sing having personally professed his zealous attachment and submissive obedience to the British Government; and Whereas the Right Honorable the

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXV.

Jussoo.

Governor General in Council having taken into his consideration the descent and former circumstances of Dewan Moorut Sing, and being of opinion that they entitle him to hold the lands of Jessoo (now in his actual occupation, but included in the Sunnud of Rajah Bukht Sing) independently of Rajah Bukht Sing, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, actuated by those principles of justice and impartiality which ever regulate the conduct of the British Government, has determined to confirm Dewan Moorut Sing in the possession of the said lands and fort of Jessoo now actually held by him; and Dewan Moorut Sing having presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government under his own seal and signature, comprising ten Articles, expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and liberality, the fort of Jessoo and the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in possession of Dewan Moorut Sing, are hereby granted to him and to his heirs in perpetuity, rent-free, by the British Government; and so long as the said Dewan Moorut Sing and his heirs shall remain in obedience and submission to the British Government and strictly adhere to the terms of his engagements, the aforesaid villages shall continue permanently in his possession. It is your duty therefore to acknowledge and obey Dewan Moorut Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, and to consider yourselves as accountable to him for all rights and immunities appertaining to them.

It is incumbent on the said Dewan Moorut Sing on the other hand to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government; to devote his endeavours to increase the population and to enhance the prosperity of his jaghire, and to employ its flourishing resources in the service of the British Government.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 13th July 1816.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 7.

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No. LXVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to SUTTURJEET SING.

Dated 20th January 1862.

Whereas it appears from the report of the Governor General's Agent for Central India that the direct legitimate line of the late Dewan Moorut Sing, jaghiredar of Jessoo, is extinct, and that your claim to succession is superior to that of other collateral heirs; tuppa Jessoo is hereby granted to you and the legitimate heirs of your body in perpetuity, subject to the payment to the British Government of a relief of Rupees 2,500 by yourself and on each future succession. Be it known to you that as long as you and your heirs shall continue faithful to the British Government and abide by the terms of the engagement executed by the late Dewan Moorut Sing, tuppa Jessoo shall remain to you and the legitimate heirs of your body as a perpetual possession.

No. LXVII.

SUNNUD granting the right of adoption to RAM SING of JUSSOO.

Dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race; subject to the payment as a relief of Rupees 2,500 on all successions, whether direct or by adoption.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXVIII.

No. LXVIII, *Behree.*

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD, dated the 25th August 1809, together with the answer thereto signed by the Agent to the Governor General.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government, and having been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malicious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me and receiving subsistence either in specie or shares of any of my lands be dismissed for misconduct from my services and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government, for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

Answer.

The dismission of your dependants from your service or the retaining them in your service is entirely at your own discretion. No notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your servants be guilty of any responsible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

3rd Request.

In the British territories police thannahs are established. I request that they may not be established in any of the lands composing my jaghire.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

4th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to

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of service, and any malicious person misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentations be admitted without sufficient proof.

the British Government; but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the Officers of the British Government and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government, and either party offering you service or inviting your cooperation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD.

I, Dewan Joogul Pershad, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas, J. Richardson, Esquire, who has been invested by the Right Honorable the Governor General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation; Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or

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BUNDELCUND.
No. LXVIII.
Behree.

without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them, and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into dispute with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

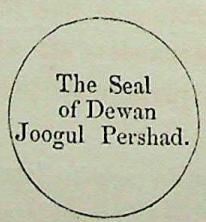
ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages comprising my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person, amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

Dated the 23rd of August 1809.



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TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD on the 25th of August 1809.

To the kanoongoes and chowdries of the pergunnah of Jellalpore, in zillah Bundelcund. Be it known—Whereas Dewan Joogul Pershad, who is one of the descendants of the respectable families and ancient Chiefs of this province, and who since the period that the province of Bundelcund came under the control and authority of the British Government has in no way acted in opposition to the British Government, or on any occasion discovered a refractory or disobedient disposition; and Whereas he held the village of Aumeree in his own possession as a rent-free village; and Whereas he the said Joogul Pershad at this time has presented an arzee to the Presence, praying that he may be restored to the possession of the village of Chillee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore, and to the village of Dudree in the pergunnah of Kirka, on the grounds and claim that the above villages were from ancient times his rent-free lands and were resumed by the British Government on its acquiring possession of Bundelcund; and Whereas the proceedings held in the investigation of the said claim were submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, and the right of the said Dewan having been acknowledged to the three above-mentioned villages; But as previous to this investigation the village of Dudree above-mentioned had been transferred to the Nana of Culpee, with other villages, to effect an arrangement ordered by Government; and as on that account it cannot now be taken from the Nana: For the foregoing reasons it was ordered by Government that the said Dewan should receive some other place in lieu of Dudree: Accordingly in conformity to the enquiry and determination of the Board of Commissioners and the Collector of the zillah of Bundelcund, the transfer of the village of Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah, and the village of Berrettee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore, in lieu of Dudree, was sanctioned by Government on the 22nd of July 1809 as an adequate exchange, to be given to the aforesaid Dewan: For the above reasons the villages of Aumeree and Chillee, his ancient rent-free tenures, and the villages Bandee Buzzoorg and Gurrah, and the village Berrettee in lieu of the village of Dudree, together with all their appurtenances, are granted rent-free to the said Dewan Joogul Pershad in perpetuity, generation after generation. While the said

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BUNDELCUND.
No. LXIX.
Behree.

Dewan and his heirs remain faithful to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or the engagement which he has entered into and delivered to Government, he shall receive no sort of molestation nor shall the above places be resumed. It is necessary that you consider the said Dewan the confirmed proprietor of the places in question; and the said Dewan is bound to cultivate the said villages with industry and to treat the ryots and cultivators with kindness, justice, and encouragement, and to reap the advantage of the produce in obedience and good wishes to the British Government. When another Sunnud shall be received from the Governor General, the present Sunnud shall be exchanged for that signed by the Governor General and be cancelled.

List of Villages.

Chillee.
Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah and Berrettee.

No. LXIX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD on the 7th January 1811.

To the kanoongoes and chowdries of the pergunnah of Jellalpore and Humeerpore, in zillah Bundelcund. Be it known—Whereas Dewan Joogul Pershad, who is one of the descendants of the respectable families and ancient Chiefs of this province, and who, since the period that the province of Bundelcund came under the control and authority of the British Government, has in no way acted in opposition to the British Government or on any occasion discovered a refractory or disobedient disposition; and Whereas he held the village of Aumeree in his own possession as a rent-free village; and Whereas he, the said Joogul Pershad, at this time has presented an arzee to the Presence, praying that he may be restored to the possession of the village of Chillee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore and to the village of Dudree in the pergunnah of Kirka, on the grounds and claim that the above villages were from ancient times his rent-free lands and

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were resumed by the British Government on its acquiring possession of Bundelcund; and Whereas the proceedings held in the investigation of the said claim were submitted to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council on the 3rd April 1809, and the right of the said Dewan having been acknowledged to the three above-mentioned villages; But as previous to this investigation the village of Dudree above-mentioned had been transferred to the Nana of Culpee with other villages, to effect an arrangement ordered by Government, and as on that account it cannot now be taken from the Nana; For this reason, in lieu of the village of Dudree, the village Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah, and the village Berrettee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore were given to the said Dewan, and the copy of his Ikrarnamah and Wajib-ul-Urz and his Sunnud have been sent to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council for the purpose of obtaining a Sunnud under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General; But as it is written in the 3rd Article of the Dewan's Paper of Requests that his possessions should be exempted from the cognizance of the British Courts of Justice, and as the above promise, on account of the villages Aumeree and Chillee and Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah, and the village Berrettee being intermixed with the British possessions, was disapproved of by the British Government, the said Dewan having been left the option to exchange the above villages for others situated on the borders of the Company's territories and not intermixed with them, or to expunge from his Wajib-ul-Urz the 3rd Article together with its answer; Accordingly the said Dewan determined in favor of an exchange of the lands for others situated as above described on the borders of the British possessions, and according to the orders of Government, under date the 25th of August 1810, according to the free agreement of the said Dewan, and in pursuance of the orders of the British Government, the village of Aumeree, &c., were taken into the possession of Government, and in lieu thereof, the village Byree Kurseahpore and the village of Bizelpore Islampore, and the village of Bojepore, and the village Kukeroo, and the village Putteretah in the pergunnah of Jellalpore, and the village of Parah in the pergunnah of Humeerpore, and twenty beegahs of land in a garden situated in the village of Aumeree, in which garden is the tomb of the father of the said Dewan, with all the rights and appurtenances thereto,

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have been given in perpetuity to the said Dewan, generation after generation. While the said Dewan and his heirs remain faithful to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or the engagement which he has entered into and delivered to Government, he shall receive no sort of molestation, nor shall the above places be resumed. It is necessary that you consider the said Dewan the confirmed proprietor of the places in question, and the said Dewan is bound to cultivate the said villages with industry, and to treat the ryots and cultivators with kindness, justice, and encouragement, and to reap the advantage of the produce in obedience and good wishes to the British Government. When another Sunnud shall be received from the Governor General, the present Sunnud shall be exchanged for that signed by the Governor General and be cancelled.

List of Villages.

Byree Kurseahpore.	Kukeroo.
Bizelpore Islampore.	Putteretah.
Bojepore.	Parahmow and

twenty beegahs of land in a garden situated in the village of Aumeree.

No. LXX.

SUNNUD granting the right of adoption to BISNATH SING of BEHREE.

Dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race; subject to the payment as a relief of a quarter

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of a year's net revenue on each direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements, which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

Similar Sunnuds were given to the Callinjer Chobeys, the Jaghiredars of Behut, Kotee, Gerowli, Nyagaon Rebai, and the Husht Bhya Jaghiredars.

No. LXXI.

PAPER of REQUESTS presented on the part of KOOUR SONEE SAH.

Article 1st.

I request that a Sunnud in perpetuity under your seal and signature be granted to me for those villages which you have permitted me to retain.

Answer.

Those villages which were in your possession at the close of the government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur and prior to that period shall be continued to you, and so long as you evince obedience and submission to the British Government you shall not be molested in the possession of them.

Article 2nd.

If any of the Chiefs or Ranees of this country from motives of enmity to me, or if any of my disaffected servants or dependants, endeavour to prejudice you against me, let them not be attended to.

Answer.

The villages above-mentioned having been continued in your possession under the authority of the British Government, it is impossible that any Chief of this country can lay claim to

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them. If however any such claim should be preferred by any one it shall not be attended to without investigation. With regard to your servants and dependants no interference whatever shall take place.

Article 3rd.

If any of my troops be called upon to perform any service for the British Government, I hope that the necessary subsistence will be allowed to them.

Answer.

If the British Government require at any time the performance of extraordinary service by your troops, they will provide the means of their subsistence during the period of their employment. You must be careful however not to admit into the vicinity of your villages any turbulent or disaffected persons; and on the contrary, if any such persons molest the British possessions in the neighbourhood of your villages, you must expel and punish them yourself. This conduct will entitle you to the favor of the British Government.

Article 4th.

Koour Purtab Sing, the representative of my house, solicits a provision and subsistence.

Answer.

In consideration of the proofs of submission and obedience which have been offered by the personal attendance of Koour Pertab Sing and of the voluntary cession of the town of Chutterpore and the undermentioned chokees by you to the Honorable Company, the

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malgoozaree received from you during the government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur, which is stated by the Nawab's Ministers to have occasionally amounted to the sum of Rupees 19,000 per annum and never to have exceeded that sum, shall be remitted as a maintenance for Koour Pertab Sing. It is requisite however that he be always diligent and active in the protection of Chutterpore.

List of Chokees.

The Chokee of Toree.
The Chokee of Kurrie.
The Chokee of Pussarie.
The Chokee of Kantee.

Article 5th.

Let the established form of respect and distinction be continued to be observed towards me.

Answer.

So long as your conduct shall be regulated by the principles of good faith and of obedience and submission to the British Government, those forms of respect shall be uniformly observed by the servants of the British Government.

Article 6th.

If any one prefer a pecuniary or other claim against me, let him not be attended to.

Answer.

No claims of ancient standing shall he heard against you.

Article 7th.

As the mehals continued to me by the British Government have

Answer.

Your vakeels have no doubt given accurate statement of the

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been long in my immediate possession, I agree to be responsible for the accuracy of the statement which has been made of them by my vakeels.

Article 8th.

Let my possessions be exempted from the authority of the British Courts of Justice in the same manner as the ilakas of Chirkary, Jeitpore and Bijawur and the other ilakas of this province are.

villages in question. Should any inaccuracies however be discovered at any future period, you must consider yourself as responsible for the same.

Answer.

The authority of the Courts of Justice shall prevail in your jaghire under similar restrictions as in the possessions of the other Chiefs and Jaghiredars of Bundelcund. It is requisite however that you preserve strict order and regularity in the villages subject to your authority, and that you do not harbour in them any robbers or rebellious persons. If at any time any of the subjects of the British Government, accused of theft, highway robbery, or murder, should take refuge in your villages, you must seize and deliver them over to the British authority. And if any of the inhabitants of your villages commit any of those crimes either in the British possessions or in the villages subject to your authority, they shall in like manner be seized and delivered up to the British Government.

Written on the 24*th day of Zilhij* 1220 *Hijeree, corresponding with the* 16*th day of March* 1806 *and the* 12*th day of Cheyt* 1863 *Sumbut.*

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IKRARNAMAH presented by KOOUR SONEE SAH.

Whereas several of the districts in the province of Bundelcund have been annexed to the possessions of the Honorable the East India Company; and Whereas I, Koour Sonee Sah, sincerely professing obedience and submission to the Government of the Honorable Company, have presented a Paper of Requests comprehending eight Articles to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent on the part of the Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., Governor General, &c., &c., all which requests have been signed and complied with according to the just and benevolent principles of the British Government, with a view to my greater security and satisfaction; and Whereas an obligation of allegiance has been required from me, I have accordingly prepared and do hereby present an obligation comprehending the following Articles, from which I promise never to deviate or depart in the smallest degree.

ARTICLE 1.

I do hereby engage never to unite with the external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, and uniformly to observe the most implicit submission and obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my villages, I hereby engage to seize and deliver over all such defaulters to the Officers of the British Government; and in the event of persons being sent to apprehend them in the villages subject to my authority, I not only engage not to oppose those persons, but do hereby promise to assist them to the utmost of my power in the apprehending of such defaulters.

ARTICLE 3.

I will never permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages subject to my authority, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property and for the seizure and delivery of the criminals to the Officers of the British Government. And all murderers, felons,

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or other persons amenable to the British jurisdiction, who may take refuge in any of my villages, shall be immediately seized and given up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I hereby engage to abstain from all intercourse and communication with the surrounding Chiefs in Bundelcund who refuse to submit to the British authority, and not to harbour or give protection to any of their adherents.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage never to enter into any quarrel or dispute with any of the Chiefs allied to the British Government, and if any such dispute should arise, I hereby agree to submit it to the British Government, who, after a full investigation of the grounds of such dispute, may adjust it as they think proper.

Written this 14*th day of Mohurrum* 1221, *corresponding with the* 4*th day of April* 1806 *and the* 1*st day of Bysack* 1863.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to KOOUR SONEE SAH, under the Seal and Signature of the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

19*th March* 1806.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has been lately annexed to the possessions of the Honorable Company; and Whereas Koour Sonee Sah, on hearing of the benevolent principles of the British Government towards their subjects and their protection of their dependants, having sincerely professed his submission and obedience, has freely and voluntarily ceded to the Officers of the British Government the town of Chutterpore and four chokees which were in his possession during the lifetime of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur, together with the towns of Mow and of Salut and the villages dependent on them which he had obtained possession of since the demise of the late Nawab Ali Bahadur; And Whereas the said Koour Sonee Sah has deputed his eldest son Koour Purtab Sing to attend upon Captain Baillie, the Governor General's Agent, for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his offence in not having formerly attended Captain Baillie in person, and has entered into and transmitted to that Officer under his

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signature a written obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government, containing five distinct Articles: Therefore, and with a view to the protection of the rights of those who profess obedience to the British Government, which it is the just and benevolent principle of the British Government in India uniformly to support and protect, the undermentioned villages and forts, which were in the possession of Koour Sonee Sah from ancient times until the present year 1213 Fuslee, are hereby continued and secured in his possession, to be held by him under the authority of the British Government. And so long as Koour Sonee Sah shall practise obedience and submission to the British Government and shall strictly adhere to the terms of his obligation and to the Articles contained in the Paper of Requests presented by him, he shall not in any manner whatever be molested in the permanent possession of the undermentioned villages and forts.

Statement of the Villages and Forts.

Khalusa villages		151
Nankar	92	
Padaruk...	30	
Muddude Maash	21	
Nankar, &c., villages		143
Total, villages		294

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 5th June 1806.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXII.

Chutterpore.

No. LXXII.

TRANSLATION of WAJIB-UL-URZ presented by KOOUR PERTAB SING on the 28th of July 1816.

Article 1st.

That for all and whatsoever villages have been conferred on me by you, a Sunnud under the seal and signature of Government confirming the grant in hereditary perpetuity be also given me.

Answer.

You will obtain a Sunnud in perpetuity, subject to certain restrictions, under the seal and signature of the Governor General in Council.

Article 2nd.

That if any of the Chiefs and Ranees of this country under false pretences, or any of my domestics or connections through enmity, shall before you raise evil suggestions against me, that their calumnies be not listened to.

Answer.

With respect to the Chiefs and Ranees of this province, this Article is sufficiently provided for by the 1st Article of your obligation of allegiance. With regard to your brothers, their rights have been also provided for by the 9th Article of your engagement; and with respect to your servants and dependants, no interference shall be exercised so long as you adhere to your engagements.

Article 3rd.

If orders shall be issued relative to the furnishing horse or foot for the public service, that their pay be furnished by the Sircar.

Answer.

The following answer given to a similar request in your father's Wajib-ul-Urz is equally applicable to you: "If the Bri- "tish Government at any time "require the performance of "extraordinary service by your "troops, they will provide the "means of their subsistence "during the period of their

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" employment. You must be
" careful however not to admit
" into the vicinity of your villages
" any turbulent or disaffected
" persons; and on the contrary,
" if any such persons molest the
" British possessions in the
" neighbourhood of your villages,
" you must expel and punish
" them yourself. This conduct
" will entitle you to the favor of
" the British Government."

Article 4th.

Whatever respect has heretofore been shewn me agreeably to my rank and circumstances, that the same be manifested in future.

Answer.

So long as your conduct shall be regulated by the principles of good faith and obedience and submission to the British Government, those forms of respect shall be uniformly observed.

(This corresponds with the answer to the 5th Article of Sonee Sah's Wajib-ul-Urz.)

Article 5th.

If any one bring a demand against me before you for past debts or on any other grounds, that his plaint be not listened to.

Answer.

The answer given to your father will apply to you, viz., "no claims of ancient standing "shall be heard against you."

Article 6th.

Whereas the villages, as detailed in the list which has been written out and presented to you, have been in our possession from ancient times; if therefore any one make a claim upon any of them, that such a claim be disregarded.

Answer.

This Article is sufficiently provided for by the 1st and 6th Articles of your obligation of allegiance.

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Article 7th.

That I be not amenable to the processes of the Adawlut of the Sircar, in the same manner as the Chiefs of Chirkary and Jeitpore and Bijawur are considered exempt from the orders of that Court.

Answer.

This request is complied with.

Article 8th.

If any of my relatives or connections through malice and evil designing shall bring complaints against me before you, that they be not listened to.

Answer.

This is already answered in the 2nd Article.

Article 9th.

But if I lay my claims before you for villages to which I have an undoubted right, but of which I have not for some time been in possession, that my claims be heard.

Answer.

The 1st and 6th Articles of your engagements sufficiently provide for the object of this request.

Article 10th.

If any Rajah or other Chieftain through a spirit of violence and aggression shall seize upon any of the villages included in the Sunnud which has been bestowed upon me by the Sircar, that you will grant me your aid and support.

Answer.

All such cases will be adjusted by the British Government according to justice in the manner prescribed in the 1st Article of your obligation.

Article 11th.

If any of my relatives or connections shall emigrate into another country for service without my consent, that I give you intelligence of such circumstance.

Answer.

This is sufficiently answered by the 8th Article of your engagement.

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TRANSLATION of an OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by KOOUR PERTAB SING.

Whereas in the year 1806 A. D., corresponding with 1863 Sumbut, my father Koour Sonee Sah professed his obedience and submission to the British Government, and, having in token thereof ceded to the British Government the town and chokee of Chutterpore and the towns of Mow and Salut, he obtained from Colonel John Baillie, then Agent to the Governor General, a Sunnud in perpetuity for the lands and villages in his actual possession; and Whereas in the year 1808, the British Government was pleased to restore the town of Mow to my father and to settle the town of Chutterpore in jaghire upon me; and Whereas in consequence of the demise of my father and with a view to the provision of my brothers, an obligation of allegiance to the British Government, preparatory to my being invested with a Sunnud for the lands and villages composing the jaghire of the late Koour Sonee Sah, has been required of me; Wherefore, and in further proof of my submission, fidelity, and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present to Mr. John Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor General, this Ikrarnamah, containing the following ten Articles, from which I solemnly promise never to deviate or depart in any instance whatever.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund, to give them or their families no asylum in my jaghire, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents or dependants of the British Government, and in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of the province, in alliance with the British Government, entering into a dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages, or in any other subject whatever, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government, with a view to the adjustment of the dispute, to abide implicitly by its decision, and to take no steps towards obtaining redress with my own hands, without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise to conduct myself on all occasions with strict obedience and submission.

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ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders and plunderers as well as all enemies of the British Government, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage through my ilakah into the British territories; and if any Chiefs or Commanders of troops belonging to the neighbouring countries attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British Officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to pass through my jaghire, whether for the purpose of ascending the Ghats or of proceeding in any other direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their march, but on the contrary to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow. I further engage to execute with zeal and alacrity all requisitions I may receive from the Commanding Officer of the British troops, whether in furnishing him with supplies and other necessary articles, or in co-operating with my own troops and followers in accomplishing whatever object he may have in view.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the inhabitants of the British territory abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government; and if a person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose such person but to co-operate with him effectually in apprehending the fugitive.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages composing my jaghire; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property or for the seizure and surrender of the thief or robber

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to the British Officers; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to apprehend and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and further to give every assistance in my power to any persons who may be sent on the part of the British Government in pursuit of him.

ARTICLE 6.

Should it at any time hereafter be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, that any of the villages comprised in the Sunnud which I have now obtained from the British Government do not rightfully belong to me, I hereby engage to make no difficulty or hesitation in giving up those villages to the Officers of the British Government, and to advance no objections to the surrender of such villages on the plea of their being included in my Sunnud.

ARTICLE 7.

As the lands and villages enumerated in my Sunnud are now in my actual possession, I hereby disclaim all right to the assistance of the British Government, whether in establishing my control over those lands and villages, or in recovering possession of them in the event of my at any time being dispossessed of them.

ARTICLE 8.

I engage to give no assistance whatever, directly or indirectly, to any person or Chieftain at enmity with the British Government. I further engage not to enter nor permit my followers to enter into the service of any Chief, whether in terms of friendship with the British Government or not, without the express sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

I hereby consent that my three legitimate brothers, Koour Pirthee Sing, Koour Hindooput, and Koour Bukht Sing, and my illegitimate brother Koour Himmut Sing, shall be placed in possession of the lands and villages particularly specified in my Sunnud, and I solemnly promise and engage to offer no molestation whatever to them in the possession of those lands during their lifetime. As the head and

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representative of my family, I consider myself bound to promote their welfare, and to conduct myself towards them, their families and children, with that liberality, kindness, and attention which is becoming from one brother to another. In the event of a dispute arising between me and any of my brothers, from whatever cause, I agree to submit it for the consideration and decision of the British Government, and to trust unconditionally to whatever decision it may in its justice and wisdom award for the punishment of the aggressor and the settlement of our respective rights. I further engage to promote to the utmost of my power a general and mutual good understanding with all my brothers, to forget all past animosities, and to live with them in unanimity and brotherly love.

ARTICLE 10.

I agree to appoint a confidential person to attend as Agent on the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, who will be prepared to execute all orders he may receive, and if for any reason the Superintendent of Political Affairs should be displeased with such Agent, I agree immediately to recall him and to appoint another in his stead.

I hereby declare that I will in no respect whatever omit to fulfil all the conditions of the foregoing ten Articles contained in this obligation.

Done at Banda, this 15th of July 1816, *answering to the 6th of Sawun* 1873 *Sumbut.*

FORM of a SUNNUD granted to KOOAR PERTAB SING under the Seal and Signature of the Governor General in Council.

Dated 11th January 1817.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars of the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas in the year 1806, corresponding with the year 1863 Sumbut, Kooar Sonee Sah, having professed his obedience and submission and having ceded to the British Government the towns of Chutterpore, Mow, and Salut, with their depending villages, was vested by the British Government with a hereditary grant of the remaining lands then in his actual possession; and Whereas, in the year 1808, the British Government was pleased to

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restore the town of Mow to Kooar Sonee Sah and to settle the town of Chutterpore upon his eldest son Kooar Pertab Sing; and Whereas in consequence of the demise of Kooar Sonee Sah (which happened on the 4th May 1816, corresponding with the 20th Bysack Sumbut 1873), and the unequal and inconvenient disposition which the Kooar before his death made of his lands, rendering all his sons independent of each other, it has become necessary for the British Government to interpose the power which its feudal supremacy legally vests in it, in order to prevent the public inconvenience that was likely to result from that unequal disposition; and Whereas the British Government by virtue of that power and in view to the public security and tranquillity, has been pleased to recognize Kooar Pertab Sing as successor to his father Kooar Sonee Sah, and to confirm him in possession of his father's jaghire, on condition of his making a suitable provision for his younger brothers and their families; and Whereas Kooar Pertab Sing has entered into and has this day presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising ten Articles, by which he binds himself among other stipulations to leave to his younger brothers the unmolested possession during their lifetime of the lands which are hereafter particularized in this Sunnud: Wherefore, and under the considerations and principles above set forth, the villages and lands specified in the subjoined schedule, with the reservation of the life tenure to his younger brothers, which is also particularized in the said schedule, are hereby granted to Kooar Pertab Sing and to his heirs in perpetuity rent free by the British Government; and so long as the said Kooar Pertab Sing and his heirs shall conduct themselves in obedience and submission to the British Government, and shall strictly adhere to all the terms and conditions of their engagements, they shall not be molested nor disturbed in the possession of their lands and villages aforesaid.

It is your duty therefore to acknowledge and obey Kooar Pertab Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, and to consider yourselves as accountable to him for all rights and immunities appertaining thereto. It is on the other hand incumbent on the said Kooar Pertab Sing to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government, to devote his endeavours to increase the population and to enhance the prosperity of his jaghire,

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and to employ its flourishing resources in the service of the British Government.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 18th January 1817.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 8.

AGREEMENT signed by PERTAB SING'S younger brothers, on 12th September 1816.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government having been graciously pleased, out of a respect for the wishes of my father Kooar Sonee Sah, to confirm to me as a provision during my lifetime the lands and villages contained in a separate list which I have received from the Political Superintendent, and which are also particularly specified in the Sunnud of Kooar Pertab Sing, on condition of my manifesting due respect and subordination towards Pertab Sing as the representative of my family, I hereby engage to demean myself towards Pertab Sing with that respect and submission which is due to him as the acknowledged head and representative of our family; and as the British Government has been generously pleased to protect me, so long as I adhere to my engagements, against any unjust encroachments on the part of Kooar Pertab Sing, I on my part engage to give a cheerful acquiescence to such general control and superintendence over my affairs as it may be necessary for Kooar Pertab Sing to exercise, with a view as well to the due fulfilment of his obligations to the British Government as to the general welfare and prosperity of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 2.

Having received an attested copy of the obligation of allegiance executed by Kooar Pertab Sing to the British Government, I hereby acknowledge all the terms of that obligation to be fully and unequivocally binding on myself as far as they relate to my individual means and the resources of the lands in my immediate occupation, and I hereby solemnly engage to contribute by all the means in my power to the prompt and effectual execution of all the duties and stipulations which are imposed on Kooar Pertab Sing by that instrument, and to obey with promptitude and effect every requisition that may be made upon me connected with those duties and stipulations, whether such

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requisition shall come directly from the British Government or from Kooar Pertab Sing.

ARTICLE 3.

Being sincerely convinced that my own welfare and prosperity as well as the general welfare of the family essentially depends on our being cordially united among ourselves, I faithfully promise to forget all past animosities that may have subsisted between me and my brother Kooar Pertab Sing, to avoid carefully any future cause of irritation, and to live with him and my other brothers in cordial friendship and brotherly love.

TRANSLATION of SUNNUD given to the brothers of KOOAR PERTAB SING, under the signature of the Superintendent of Political Affairs.

Whereas Kooar Pertab Sing has succeeded by the death of Kooar Sonee Sah to the jaghire of Rajnagur, &c.; and Whereas the British Government, having, in consideration of the desire of Kooar Sonee Sah, and with a view to the support of Kooar Perthee Sing the second son of Kooar Sonee Sah and his family, determined that the said Kooar Perthee Sing should hold a life tenure of the undermentioned villages belonging to the aforesaid jaghire on certain conditions of submission to the British Government and subordination to Kooar Pertab Sing, the head and representative of the family; and Whereas Kooar Perthee Sing has executed and presented to Mr. Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs, an Ikrarnamah containing three Articles, expressive of his sincere obedience to the British Government, and stipulating a due subordination to Kooar Pertab Sing; and Kooar Perthee Sing having solicited a Sunnud for the villages that have been assigned to him: Therefore, and in compliance with the request of Kooar Perthee Sing, this Sunnud is hereby granted, after being approved under date the 11th April 1817 by the Right Honorable the Governor General, for the undermentioned villages, to be held by him during his lifetime, on condition of his strictly observing all the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and to revert to Kooar Pertab Sing after his death.

Here follows a list of 49 villages; Jumma, Rupees 31,840, as is contained in the Sunnud of Kooar Pertab Sing.

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BUNDELCUND.
No. LXXIII.
Chutterpore.

The same verbatim to the other three brothers, viz.—

Kooar Hindooput,	42 villages,	jumma	Rs. 29,815
Kooar Bukht Sing,	65 „	„	„ 19,040
Kooar Himmut Sing,	22 „	„	„ 6,965

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 11th January 1817.

No. LXXIII.

SUNNUD granting the State of CHUTTERPORE to JUGGUT RAJ.

Fort William, 5th September 1854.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars of Bundelcund:—

That in consequence of the demise of Rajah Pertab Sing, late Rajah of Chutterpore, in the province of Bundelcund, without heirs male of his body, the said State of Chutterpore has become an escheat to the British Government and is absolutely at its disposal; But, having regard to the fidelity displayed towards the British Government both by Sonee Sah and his successor the late Rajah Pertab Sing, and also to the benefit which the State of Chutterpore is said to have derived from the good management and the good conduct of the late Rajah aforesaid; The British Government has been pleased to resolve that the villages and lands constituting the State of Chutterpore, as held and possessed by the late Rajah Pertab Sing, shall be granted to Juggut Raj, a grand nephew of the said Rajah Pertab Sing and the lineal heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. And the villages and lands as aforesaid constituting the State of Chutterpore are accordingly hereby granted, as a special mark of favor, to the said Juggut Raj and the lineal heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with the title and dignity of Rajah.

Be it known, then, that so long as the said Juggut Raj and his lineal heirs male as aforesaid shall conduct themselves in obedience and submission to the British Government, they shall not be molested or disturbed in the possession of the villages and lands aforesaid.

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It is your duty therefore to acknowledge and obey Juggut Raj as the jaghiredar of the Chutterpore State, and to consider yourselves accountable to him for all rights and immunities appertaining thereto.

It is, on the other hand, incumbent on the said Juggut Raj to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government, to devote his endeavours to increase the population and to enhance the prosperity of his jaghire, and to employ its flourishing resources in the service of the British Government.

No. LXXIV.

Translation of an Ikrarnamah or Obligation of Allegiance presented by Rajah Mohun Sing.

Whereas I, Rajah Mohun Sing, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the Officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing six distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province, and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrarnamah and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

Article 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum nor permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrel or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government; and if at any time a dispute should arise, on account of a mehal or village or from any other cause, between me and any of the Rajahs

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BUNDELCUND.
No. LXXIV.
Beronda.

and Chiefs of this province in dependance on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the Officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisals on any one for past injuries nor seek redress by force, without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government in every transaction.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possessions in such manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of those passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances ; and if any Sirdar or leaders of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the Officers of the British Government and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops will have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the Officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded, and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal Officer in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against such person, and to abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

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ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to the Officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer, or person amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions, should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

As the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government was prepared from the schedule of the villages in my actual possession, which was presented by me to the Agent to the Governor General, if therefore it shall hereafter be ascertained that any of the aforesaid villages had not been in my possession during the government of the late Nawab Ally Bahadur, but had been acquired by me since the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to deliver up such village to the British Government without any hesitation, and to offer no objections on the score of the village being specified in my Sunnud.

Having deposited this Ikrarnamah, comprising six Articles, among the records of the British Government, I hereby bind myself invariably to observe the conditions contained in the said Articles; and never to evade or omit the scrupulous performance of any of them.

(Signed) RAJAH MOHUN SING.

"Whatever is written in the above Ikrarnamah, I engage to fulfil."

This 21*st June* 1807, *equal to* 1*st of the month Assar* 1214 *Fuslie. Banda,* 21*st June* 1807.

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BUNDELCUND.
No. LXXIV.
Beronda.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH MOHUN SING.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mokuddums of the pergunnahs of Beer Ghur and Naee, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Rajah Mohun Sing, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bundelcund, having, from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territoties of the Honorable the East India Company, invariably manifested his unremitted obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising six Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the said Government: Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the Rajah and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in the Rajah's possession, are hereby granted to the said Rajah; and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the Rajah and his successors, so long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the condition of the Ikrarnamah, and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government.

The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the said pergunnahs will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the Rajah; and it is the duty of the Rajah to render his ryots and zemindars happy and gratified by the just administration of his Government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government. This Sunnud, after obtaining the approbation of the Honorable the Governor General in Council, shall be considered valid, and shall then be exchanged for another Sunnud under the seal and signature of the Honorable the Governor General.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 9th July 1807.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 9.

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No. LXXV.

WAJIB-UL-URZ presented on the part of the KILLADAR CHOBEY DERIAO SING.

Article 1st.

A country yielding a revenue of four lakhs of Rupees and fourteen diamond mines, together with the fortress of Calinger, were promised to me by the Nawab Allee Bahadoor. A part of the country in question is situated above the Ghats in the pergunnah of Pubey, and a part in the district of Atturputhee. In consequence of the above engagement, Shumshere Bahadoor, on his arrival from the Dekan, granted me a Sunnud for the whole of the possessions described, and this Sunnud is now in my possession.

The following is a statement of the territory which I have uniformly hitherto held:—

The fortress of Calinger with the villages appertaining to it.

The pergunnah of Joipoor.

The village and lands of Purbaee above the Ghats.

The village of Deea above the Ghats.

Eight diamond mines as follows:—

1st, Sebhoo; 2nd, Salgeeoon; 3rd, Chopra; 4th, Rampanee; 5th, Chehralalpoor; 6th, Gazeepoor; 7th, Sedheepoor; 8th, Gural; for all these possessions I solicit a Sunnud from your Government.

Answer.

Relying on the sincerity of your professions of submission and attachment to the British Government, the Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to commit to you the command of the fortress of Calinger as well as the exercise of all duties connected with its internal management and defence; and in order to defray the charges of the killadaree, and to afford to you an adequate provision, the Honorable the Governor General has been further pleased to grant to you the several villages comprised in the pergunnahs of Calinger, Jeypore, and Berho, the villages of Deea, and eight diamond mines, which are described in the annexed schedule, subject to certain indispensable conditions which are detailed among the Articles of your counter obligation. On the receipt of the obligation in question, signed and sealed by yourself, you shall receive a temporary Sunnud under my seal and signature for the killadaree of the fort, and for the villages abovementioned. This Sunnud will be hereafter exchanged for a Sunnud under the seal and signature of the Governor General in Council.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXV.

Chobey.

Article 2nd.

After the acceptance and confirmation of the terms of mysubmission, should any inhabitant of this province, whether he have been a plunderer or not, become desirous of abandoning his former practices and of submitting to your Government, I request that the negotiation with him be conducted through my mediation.

Answer.

With a view to the increase of your respectability and consequence, if any inhabitant of this province, either above or below the Ghats, make a voluntary offer to treat for the terms of his allegiance to the British Government through your mediation, such offer shall be accepted.

Article 3rd.

I request that no claim nor complaint on account of plunder committed by my people before the date of my submission be attended to by the British Government.

Answer.

No cognizance shall be taken of any crime or offence either on your own part or on that of any of your servants, which may have been committed before the date of your submission. Hereafter however it is indispensable that you enjoin your servants to refrain from any acts of violence or plunder, and no complaint against you shall be admitted without due investigation.

Article 4th.

I request that the same degree of respect and consideration which was shewn to our family by the former Rajahs of the country be continued under the British Government.

Answer.

With a view to the support of your rank and dignity, the same forms of respect which were observed towards you by the former Rajahs of this province, shall continue to be observed by the Officers of the British Government.

Article 5th.

I request that no complaint which may be preferred against me by any of my brothers or nephews

Answer.

No complaint preferred against you by any of your brothers or nephews shall be attended to.

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or by any member of the family, whether a servant or not, be listened to by your Government.

Article 6th.

Whatever terms may be agreed on with me, I request that they be considered as permanently binding and fixed for ever; and for my satisfaction on this point, I request both your own assurances and a ratification of them by the Government in Calcutta.

Answer.

So long as you continue firm and sincere in the duties of submission and allegiance to the British Government, no departure from the terms of your original agreement shall take place.

Article 7th.

When I repair to your presence, let me have the security of Mirza Jafir and two other persons to be chosen by him, for my personal safety.

Answer.

I have directed Mirza Jafir to transmit to you the security required, which you will consider in the light of the security of the British Government. Placing the utmost confidence in this, I expect that you will either proceed in person to this place, or depute your son to present to me the counter obligation under your seal and signature, and the keys of the fortress of Calinger. I shall then grant you a Sunnud for the command of the fort, and for the mehals and diamond mines above-mentioned.

Article 8th.

A statement of the objects of the Maharajah not yet being prepared or decided on, I propose that they shall be discussed when we shall be in attendance on you, and that a

Answer.

With regard to your request respecting the wishes of Maharajah Kishore Sing, whenever the Maharajah shall be pleased to attend me personally, the city

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Chobey.

Sunnud be then granted to the Rajah. of Punna and a jaghire suitable to his rank and dignity shall be assigned to him from the territory beyond the Ghats,—and the negotiation and arrangement of the terms of the grant to the Maharajah shall be conducted immediately with you.

OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE on the part of CHOBEY DERIAO SING, KILLADAR of the Fortress of CALINGER.

Whereas I, Deriao Sing Chobey, freely and sincerely professing obedience and attachment to the Honorable the East India Company, have been admitted among the number of the servants and dependants of the British Government in Bundelcund; and Whereas I have lately presented to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent, on the part of the Honorable the Governor General for conducting the affairs of Bundelcund, a Wajib-ool-Urz containing certain requests, all which requests have been answered or complied with to my entire satisfaction; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government has been required from me by the said Captain John Baillie: Therefore I have prepared and transmitted this Ikrarnamah, signed and sealed by myself, and containing seven distinct Articles, to all and each of which Articles I hereby bind myself most strictly to adhere, and never to depart in the smallest degree from any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise never to aid nor abet the internal or external enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, nor to harbour or give refuge to any such persons in the fort of Calinger or its environs, nor in any of the villages subject to my authority; and I further engage not to permit the families or children of such persons to reside in any part of my possessions, and to abstain from all correspondence and intercourse with them. I bind myself never to enter into a dispute with any of the adherents or dependants of the British Government, nor in the smallest degree to violate any of the duties of obedience and of good faith.

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ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to guard and defend all the passes through the Ghats, as far as my authority extends, and to prevent all marauders and plunderers from ascending and descending the Ghats through those passes; and I further engage to protect the Honorable Company's possessions from all predatory inroads through any of the passes in question.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes dependent upon Calinger, I hereby promise not to oppose any obstacle or impediment to their progress, but on the contrary send along with them respectable and intelligent people in order to conduct them by the most convenient route.

ARTICLE 4.

Some of the villages above the Ghats, which have been conferred as Nankar on me, containing diamond mines, I hereby promise and engage* not to work nor interfere with any of the mines in question, excepting those which have been granted to me; and if at any future period the Officers of the British Government be deputed to work those mines, I engage to deliver them over to the said Officers, and to afford them every assistance and support in my power in the exercise of their duty.

ARTICLE 5.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages subject to my authority, I hereby promise and bind myself to seize and deliver over such person to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend defaulters, I further engage not only not to oppose, but to assist him to the utmost of my power, in apprehending all such defaulters.

ARTICLE 6.

I hereby engage not to harbour nor give protection in any of my villages to thieves or robbers, and if the property of merchants or

* This restriction was removed by order of Government.

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BUNDELCUND.
No. LXXVI.
Chobey.

travellers be stolen or plundered in any village subject to my authority, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or plunderer; and if any murderers or other criminals amenable to the jurisdiction of the British Government take refuge in my villages, I agree to seize and deliver them over on demand.

ARTICLE 7.

One of my nearest relations shall always be in attendance as a vakeel with the principal Officer in this province on the part of the British Government for the purpose of executing his orders.

Approved by the Governor General in Council on 25th September 1806.

For schedule of villages claimed, see Appendix No. 10.

No. LXXVI.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS of the CHOBEY DERIAO SING, and the replies to the same, under date the 4th July 1812.

Article I.

Let the representations of the interested not be attended to without enquiry.

Answer.

It is not the custom of the Rulers of the British Government, without enquiry and investigation, to give ear to the representations of one person against another.

Article II.

As I am obedient to the orders of the British Government, I am in hopes that at all times my situation and circumstances will be duly considered.

Answer.

As you are loyal and obedient to the British Government, your situation will at all times be considered in the same manner as that of other loyal dependants on the British Government.

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Article III.

Let my rank, estimation, and address, when written to, be the same as it is the custom of the British Government to give to the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund.

Answer.

Your rank, estimation, and address, when written to, so long as you remain loyal and obedient, shall be the same as you have hitherto experienced.

Article IV.

If on account of former disputes any of the Chiefs of Bundelcund should complain to the British Government, let their complaints not be listened to.

Answer.

On account of former plunder or other excess of this nature, no complaints shall be heard. With respect to other affairs of complaint, after enquiry into circumstances, that which shall be proper shall be done.

Article V.

If any of my brothers or brothers' children and relations, or servants or mahajuns (bankers), on account of former claims, shall complain, let them not be attended to by the British Government.

Answer.

The complaints of your relations, your brothers, or brothers' children, whose names are not inserted in Sunnuds granted by, or Ikrarnamahs entered into with, the British Government, shall not be heard; nor shall the claims of your servants or mahajuns be attended to by the British Government.

Article VI.

If I wish to serve any of the Rajahs or Chiefs in this or the adjacent countries, let me receive the sanction of the British Government to do so.

Answer.

To serve the Chiefs dependant on, or in alliance with, the British Government, is not forbidden. But it is necessary that, previous to your entering into the service of any Chief, you first obtain the sanction of the British Government. If after entering into the service of any Chief and

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such Chief (your Master) should rebel or bear arms against or act in opposition to the British Government, you shall immediately quit and give up such Chief's service, separate from him, and cease and discontinue all sort of intercourse or correspondence with him.

Article VII.

Whereas the lands which I have received are in lieu of my share of my former jaghire: This being the case, I am in hopes that hereafter no part thereof may be taken from me on account of disputed or unsettled boundaries, but that I may continue to possess whatever lands are now delivered over to me. I engage on my part not to require any addition to the lands now given to me on the above account, namely, unsettled boundaries.

Answer.

Whatever lands are now included in the limits of the villages now granted to you in jaghire shall be continued to you. The British Government will require no part thereof.

Article VIII.

As the villages of my jaghire, with their lands, revenues, sayer duties, and those collected on spirituous liquors, have been granted to me by the British Government, I am hopeful that the British Government will not interfere or prevent me from levying the duties on spirituous liquors or those called "*rahdarry*" or "transit duties."

Answer.

In the same manner as is the practice with respect to the possessions and villages of the other Chiefs of Bundelcund, so shall be the rule observed in regard to yours; no interference shall have place on the part of the British Government.

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Article IX.

Sunnuds have been granted separately to all the sharers of the former jaghire of Calinger; whosoever shall commit a crime against the British Government, let that person after investigation receive punishment. Let no person be made responsible for the misdemeanour of another.

Answer.

Every possessor of a Sunnud is an individual dependant on the British Government; no person shall be held responsible or receive any punishment for the misdeeds of another, provided he shall not be proved to be an accessory or instigator thereof.

Article X.

I will use my best endeavours, as far as my means admit, to guard the passes into and through my possessions. If any marauder or plunderer should pass through my possessions into the British territories and there commit depredations, and I should be ignorant thereof, or not in possession of the means of preventing the aggression alluded to, let no displeasure have place against your servant, and let me not be made responsible without enquiry and investigation.

Answer.

In cases of aggression, such as you have described, on the part of any marauder or plunderer, and in which it shall appear that you are not in collusion with such aggressor or have not neglected to use your means to prevent the aggression, you shall not incur responsibility, nor shall you incur the displeasure of the British Government without proof of your criminality.

Article XI.

Let my possessions for which I have received a Sunnud from the British Government be exempted from the British Courts of Justice and from the influence of the British laws and regulations.

Answer.

In your possessions, in like manner as is the case with respect to the possessions of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund, the influence of the British Courts of Justice shall not have place, nor shall the British laws and regulations be extended thereto.

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Article XII.

If any of the ryots or zemindars of my jaghire shall have claims existing against them for revenue or tuccavie and abscond to the British territories, let them be delivered up to me by the British Government.

Answer.

From such ryots or zemindars as shall abscond from your possessions into the British territories, you shall receive such redress as may be awarded by the British Courts of Justice. With respect to the absconders who may take refuge in the British territories on account of other causes or crimes, whatever may be proper on the investigation of the case shall have place.

Article XIII.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to enter or march through my possessions, let not the military or their followers commit excesses or oppression.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British troops to commit acts of oppression. Your possessions shall be protected from oppression on such occasions in the same manner as the Company's internal dominions are protected.

Article XIV.

In the villages of the former jaghire of Calinger, which have been transferred to the British Government, on account of tuccavie and other claims, debts are due to me by the ryots, zemindars, and inhabitants. I am in hopes that whatever from an inspection of accounts may appear justly due, I shall receive in cash from the British Government.

Answer.

Whatever debts may be due to you from the ryots, zemindars, and inhabitants of that part of your former jaghire which has been transferred to the British Government, and shall be proved due in a British Court of Justice, you shall receive in the manner and by the process the British Courts of Justice may direct.

Article XV.

There is one entire diamond weighing 64 rutties or carrots,

Answer.

If you do not in an amicable manner come to an adjustment

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which is the joint property of the eight brothers, &c., who shared in the former jaghire of Callinger, now in the possession of Chuttersaul as a deposit. The said Chobey, from principles of headstrong waywardness and injustice, will not divide this property amongst the rightful sharers, I am therefore hopeful that you will cause their shares to be received by all the sharers.

amongst yourselves, make your representation of the case to the British Government, that whatever measures may be proper and just may be adopted. But do not dispute or quarrel amongst yourselves.

Article XVI.

The share of the mother of Chobey Chuttersaul is included in the Sunnud granted to the said Chobey, and the share of the relict of Bhurt Jue deceased is included in the Sunnud granted to Newul Kishore. Whereas, after the death of the mother of Chuttersaul and the relict of Bhurt Jue, all the brothers, &c., sharers, are heirs; I am therefore hopeful that after the demise of the above women each and all the sharers shall receive their share of their jaghire, jewels, and other property of the aforesaid women.

Answer.

After the death of the persons mentioned, state the same to the British Government, and whatsoever measures may be proper on the occasion shall be adopted.

Article XVII.

As in the 10th Article of my Ikrarnamah I have written that if there should be any balance due on account of revenue or tuccavie in the villages which I have received from the British Government, I would collect and pay the same to that Government; where-

Answer.

As the balances in such cases will be due by the ryots, zemindars, &c., individually; this being the case, the property and person of those persons are responsible. There is no responsibility in respect to person or property attached to you in

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No. LXXVI.
Chobey.

fore my representation is this, that I shall pay to the British Government whatever sums I may recover from the zemindars or from the sale of property only; no more shall be claimable from me by the British Government. In case of further demand I will produce the zemindars, &c. Let me not be made responsible on account of such defaulters.

such cases. But in cases where you have not taken proper precautions to secure the property of such defaulters, the responsibility will be yours.

Article XVIII.

With respect to the 9th Article of my Ikrarnamah, which has reference to the realization of decrees passed by the British Courts of Justice, let the principle above explained be also applied.

Answer.

The same principle shall be applied with respect to the execution of those decrees of the British Courts of Justice to which the 9th Article of your Ikrarnamah has reference.

Papers of Requests in precisely the same terms, *mutatis mutandis*, were presented for their respective shares by

Pakur Pershad.
Gya Pershad.
Salig Ram.

Translation of the Wajib-ul-urz or Paper of Requests of Chobey Newul Kishore, and replies to the same under date the 4th July 1812.

Articles I. to XIV. the same as in the Wajib-ul-urz of Chobey Duriao Sing. Articles XV. and XVI. the same as Articles XVII. and XVIII. in ditto ditto.

Article XVII.

Formerly when a division was made of the shares of all the brother sharers in the former jaghire of Calinger, an equal division of the villages, ready money, jewels, and all other property was made after an accurate and correct account was taken of them. But

Answer.

Whenever you shall present your claim before the Officers of the British Government, whatever may appear proper and just on the occasion shall be done.

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several caskets of gold ornaments and jewels, which were separately in the houses of each of the brothers, &c., sharers, remained in the distinct possession of each, no account was taken of the value of the above caskets of jewels to equalize the division of them amongst the brethren. I am therefore in hopes that at the time of my making my representation on the subject of the aforesaid caskets of jewels, according to the account that shall be presented by me, may be brought forth from the possession of the brother sharers, and that I may receive my equal share, according to a fair and proper account.

Article XVIII.

I request that whenever I present a claim for debts due me on account of my brethren, I may receive whatever may be justly due me.

Answer.

Whenever you shall present your claims, whatever may be proper on investigation shall have place.

Article XIX.

The villages in the pergunnah of Jeypore are the joint property of all the brother sharers in the former jaghire of Calinger. The Chobey Duriao Sing has given the aforesaid pergunnah to the Rajah Kishore Sing. I am therefore in hopes that on presenting my claim I may receive from the above-mentioned Chobey my share of the above pergunnah.

Answer.

Whereas the Sunnud for the villages included in the former jaghire of Calinger was granted to Duriao Sing Chobey, and as the British Government had then no knowledge of there being any other person or persons besides the aforesaid Chobey, who had any right in the said jaghire, and as the villages included in the pergunnah of Jeypore and Birho, which were

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included in his (Chobey Duriao Sing's) Sunnud but were in the possession of Luchmun Dewah, on the expulsion of that Chief were by the Chobey Duriao Sing given to the Rajah Kishore Sing, who was the original and rightful proprietor thereof under the sanction of the British Government, and as you have received an exchange of equal value in lands to the full amount of your share of the lands included in the former jaghire of Calinger, which have been transferred to the British Government, according to the terms of the surrender of the fortress of Calinger, under these circumstances your claim against the Chobey Duriao Sing on account of your share of the aforesaid pergunnah is inadmissible.

Article XX.

During the hostility and aggressions of Luchmun Dewah, the fugitive, the expenses of the troops and other means for the protection of the villages of the jaghire were incurred by me and Chobey Chuttersaul. None of the other brothers paid any share of the above expenses. I am therefore in hopes that when I submit my claim, I may receive the same according to what may appear justly due on that account.

Answer.

Upon presenting your claim with a specific statement thereof that which shall appear proper shall be done.

A Wajib-ul-Urz in the same terms as that of Newul Kishore was presented by Chobey Chuttersaul.

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TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ of GOPAUL LAL.

Article I.

Whereas the villages of Comptah and Regowaleh, in the pergunnah of Bhetry and Konis, have been granted to me in lieu of lands held by me in that part of the former jaghire of Calinger, granted in the name of Chobey Duriao Sing, and which has been transferred to the British Government in conformity to the terms on which the fortress of Calinger was surrendered, I am in hopes that the above-mentioned villages shall be exempted from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice.

Answer.

As the villages above-mentioned have been granted to you in lieu of the lands which you held in the former jaghire of Calinger, which has been transferred to the British Government, and as it was promised that those lands which should be granted as an equivalent for the lands of the former jaghire, which should be transferred to the British Government, should be exempted from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice; in the same manner that all the possessions of the former jaghire were exempted, your two villages above-named shall be exempted from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice.

Article II.

As the Chobey Duriao Sing, &c., his sharers, have delivered in a request to the British Government to that effect and have promised me from the British Government a Sunnud for the villages above-named, I am therefore hopeful that in future, with respect to the aforesaid villages, the said Chobeys shall have no occasion or authority in the said villages.

Answer.

Whereas the Sunnud for the villages in question has been granted at the request of Chobey Duriao Sing aforesaid, and his brethren sharers; This being the case, no authority but that of the British Government can interfere with you on account of the aforesaid villages.

Article III.

Whereas I have delivered in an Ikrarnamah to the British Govern-

Answer.

You shall not be responsible for the conduct of the Chobeys.

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ment, and shall remain faithful to the terms thereof, I am in hopes that for the conduct of the Chobeys (Duriao Sing and his brethren, &c., sharers,) I may have no responsibility.

Articles IV. and V. are the same as Articles XVII. and XVIII. of the Wajib-ul-Urz of Duriao Sing.

TRANSLATION of the IKRARNAMAH of the CHOBEY DURIAO SING, late Killadar of Calinger.

Dated 19th June 1812.

I, Chobey Duriao Sing: Whereas the Rulers of the British Government, at the period of the acquisition of the province of Bundelcund to the British possessions, after having entered into an Ikrarnamah or written engagement of allegiance, with a view to the more firmly binding me to a faithful discharge and fulfilment of the terms of the several Articles of the engagement, the British Government granted me a Sunnud in perpetuity, generation after generation, for the jaghire of Calinger including the fortress; But on my part, and that of my partners, the terms of the aforesaid Ikrarnamah were not observed and adhered to in the manner that it was incumbent on us to observe and adhere to them; Notwithstanding the British Rulers considered our crimes as false steps, and contented themselves finally by resuming the possession of the fortress, the cause of our refractoriness, and granted at my request the villages Paldeo, &c., in the pergunnah of Bhetry and Konis, &c., in lieu of my share of the villages of the former jaghire: Wherefore I, the contracting party, of my own free will and pleasure, have delivered in this Ikrarnamah, and hereby engage that I will firmly abide by and fulfil and discharge the terms of the several Articles thereof.

ARTICLE I.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

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ARTICLE II.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government, and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government; in either case I promise to submit the cause of such disputes for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE III.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and all ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE IV.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE V.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my jaghire. If I wish to reside in or build a dwelling in the territories of any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government, I shall first obtain the permission of the British Government, and not go to any other place without the permission of the British Government.

ARTICLE VI.

I engage not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-disposed persons either within or out of

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the province of Bundelcund or the other dominions of the British Government, and not to let them shelter or remain in any of the villages of my jaghire, but to give every information I may possess regarding their haunts to the Officers of the British Government; and, if possible, I promise to seize and deliver them up to the British Government. I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the British Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party without the orders of the British Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in complete obedience to the British Government.

Article VII.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the Officers of the British Government; and should any person be sent on the part of the British Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation and shall be issued by the Agent to the Governor General, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

Article VIII.

I engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or of travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the zemindars of such villages responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with murder, or amenable to the British laws for any other crimes committed in the British territory, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offenders

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to the British Government, or make the zemindar appear before the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas the villages of Paldeo, &c., which I have now obtained in jaghire, have been heretofore subject to the jurisdiction of the British Laws and Regulations; if any decree or any suit shall have passed against any of the ryots or zemindars of the villages aforesaid, and the process to fulfil the execution of any such decree shall be issued through the Agent to the Governor General for the time being, I hereby engage to obey and fulfil that Officer's orders, and not to plead my exemption from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice in such case. I also engage to keep an authorized Agent with the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE X.

If in the villages of Paldeo, &c., which I have received in jaghire, any arrears of revenue or tuccavie shall remain due to the British Government by the zemindars, I engage to collect the same, and to pay the amount to the British Government without any pretence or excuse whatever.

Ikrarnamahs in precisely similar terms, *mutatis mutandis*, were presented for their respective shares by

Pokur Pershad.
Gya Pershad.
Newul Kishore and the relict of Bhurtjoo.
Salig Ram.
Chuttersaul and his mother.
Gopal Lall, omiting Articles III. to VI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to CHOBEY DURIAO SING.

Dated 4th July 1812.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars, present and to come, of the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, &c., in the zillah of Bundelcund; that Whereas, at the time of delivering up the fortress of Calinger to the Officers of the British Government, an engagement was entered into with the said Chobey Duriao Sing that in lieu of those villages of the former jaghire granted in his name,

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which he should transfer to the British Government, he should receive his share in exchange thereof, over and above the shares of Newul Kishore, &c., seven shares; consequently the aforesaid Chobey has delivered in a request to receive the villages of Paldeo, &c., villages according to the statement underneath, belonging to the pergunnahs above-mentioned:—For which reason, the villages aforesaid, with the revenues and duties, and all their rights and appurtenances, except the alienated lands, which are not included in the settlement of the British Government in lieu of the villages transferred from his former jaghire, together with the villages of his former jaghire, which were not transferred to the British Government, in conformity to the underneath statement, are hereby granted the aforesaid Chobey Duriao Sing, in perpetuity, generation after generation, for ever, as Nankar, by the British Government. As long as the aforesaid Chobey Duriao Sing and his heirs shall remain firm and faithful in the full discharge of the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or written engagement which he has entered into with the British Government, the aforesaid villages shall remain in the possession of the said Chobey Duriao Sing and his heirs for ever, free and unmolested. It is necessary that you should consider the aforesaid Chobey Duriao Sing the rent-free landholder and controller of the said villages, and that you do repair to his presence, and in all things endeavour to promote his advantage. It also is proper and incumbent on the aforesaid Chobey Duriao Sing to encourage and use his endeavours for the comfort and happiness of the zemindars and ryots, and to exert his best means to cultivate and render populous and productive his villages, and to enjoy the produce in good faith and loyalty towards the British Government.

Villages of Pergunnahs Bhettree and Koonhuss, &c.

	Villages.
Paldeo	1
Behanah	1
Bughobey	1
Rhottahha	1
Carried over ...	4

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.

	Villages.
Diah	1
Chundooarah	1
Saho, with diamond mine, 1 part of the 8th share...	1
Carried over ...	3

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	Villages.
Brought forward ...	4
Rewtah	1
Sayer Nowah Gowah, 8th part, included in the Sunnud of Chobey Chuttersaul and his mother	
	5

Villages of Pergunnah Burghur.

	Villages.
Suzwar	1
Lallahpore...	1
Doorwah	1
Khurha	1
Burhowley...	1
	5

	Villages.
Brought forward ...	3
Doorgahpore, with diamond mines, except the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing ...	1
	4

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 14th August 1812.

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Pokur Pershad for the following villages :—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.

	Villages.
Cusbah Poorwah	1
Mozah Uckburpore	1
Chuckenwandee	1
Bagkella	1
Heerapore, in pergunnah Badousa	1
	5

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.

	Villages.
Nuggawah, with diamond mine	1
Seho, 8th share, with diamond mine	1
	2

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A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Gya Pershad for the following villages:—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.	Villages.
Terown	1
Puthroundey	1
Khuzroheyah	1
Subahpore...	1
Mowhey, 3rd part	1
	5

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.	Villages.
Puhtahliah, with diamond mine	1
Saho, one part of the 8th share, with diamond mine	1
	2

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Newul Kishore and the relict of Bhurtjoo for the following villages:—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.	Villages.
Bhysunt	1
Bhuggunpore	1
Burwara	1
Bemhar	1
Muckree	1
Baraich	1
Thanee	1
	7

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.	Villages.
Koharee	1
Gauzeepore, with diamond mine	1
Roypanee, with diamond mine	1
Seho, with ditto, 4th share	1
	4

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Salig Ram for the following villages:—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.	Villages.
Pahara	1
Patamah	1
Carried over ...	2

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.	Villages.
Saligpore, with diamond mine	1
Carried over ...	1

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	Villages.
Brought forward ...	2
Urroopore	1
Mohokum Ghur	1
Putrah, which is inserted in the Sunnud of Chobey Chuttersaul, 400 beegahs of lands.	
Mowye, two-thirds in the name of Kesso Roy Chobey and Munaloll, except one-third, which is inserted in the Sunnud of Chobey Gyapersaud	1
	5

	Villages.
Brought forward ...	1
Seho, with diamond mine, one part of the 8th share	1
	2

A Sunnud in similar terms was granted to Chuttersaul and his mother for the following villages:—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.

	Villages.
Bharutpore...	1
Nomgong	1
Putrah, exclusive of 400 beegahs of land included in the Sunnud of Chobey Salig Ram	1
Beera...	1
Gobaria Khord...	1
Ammeepore	1
Carried over...	6

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.

	Villages.
Bursunker	1
Jugnee Puddaruk of Thakoor Juggool Kishore, in the name of Gopey Kurrunt	1
Jhunnahlalpore, with diamond mine, exclusive from the Sunnud of Lal Dooniahput...	1
Carried over ...	3

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	Villages.
Brought forward ...	6
Bhabye	1
Parree	1
Etkhurree...	1
Bhurtout	1
Bheekumpore	1
	11

	Villages.
Brought forward ...	3
Seho, with diamond mine, 4th share	1
Chowprah, with ditto, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing ...	1
	5

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to GOPAUL LALL, dated 4th July 1812.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars of the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in the zillah of Bundelcund; Whereas at the period of the surrender of the fortress of Calinger to the British Government an engagement was entered into by the British Government with the Chobey Duriao Sing and Newul Kishore, &c., his co-partners, that in lieu of whatever villages belonging to the jaghire of Calinger they should deliver up to the British Government, they should receive an equivalent in exchange, accordingly the aforesaid persons have delivered in their separate requests, enumerating the villages required in exchange for those delivered to the British Government; and Whereas the aforesaid persons have stated that "amongst the villages of their former jaghire, lands amounting "to the annual sum of nine hundred and ninety Rupees were "settled upon Gopaul Lall since the time of his ancestors. Now the "aforesaid lands are included in the villages delivered to the British "Government, and the Sunnuds for the lands exchanged as an "equivalent for those of the former jaghire delivered to the British "Government have been received by each respective sharer. Let the "aforesaid Gopaul Lall also receive a separate Sunnud for an equi-"valent for his former lands." Wherefore the villages of Komptah and Regowlah in the aforesaid pergunnah, in lieu of the lands in question, and the garden and lands formerly belonging to it, which are situated in the town of Turhuttee, and were excluded from the exchange, are hereby granted to the said Gopaul Lall in perpetuity, generation after generation, for ever, as Nankar, by the British Government. (The remainder is in the same terms as the Sunnud of Duriao Sing.)

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Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.

	Villages.
Komptah	1
Ragowlah	1
	—
	2
	—

Garden and lands belonging to it in the Village of Turhuttee, in Pergunnah Calinger, included in the former jaghire now exchanged.

	Beegahs.
In garden...	24
Land known by the name of Cutchra, Gutchee, and Buggah...	26
	—
	50
	—

No. LXXVII.

SUNNUD to CHOBEY NEWUL KISHORE, dated the 11th January 1817.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, and zemindars of the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in the zillah of Bundelcund; that Whereas on the occasion of the surrender of the fortress of Calinger to the officers of the British Government, an engagement was entered into, in which it was stipulated that Chobey Newul Kishore and the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey, proprietors of two shares out of eight shares of the former jaghire of Calinger, for which a Sunnud was granted in the name of Chobey Duriao Sing, the late killadar of Calinger, should receive from the British Government an equivalent for whatever portion of their shares of the said lands and villages should be transferred to the British Government; and the said Newul Kishore and the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey having selected the villages of Bhysont and six other villages situated in the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in this district, in lieu of such of their original lands as were transferred to the British Government, and they having further agreed to hold their shares under one and a joint Sunnud, a joint Sunnud was accordingly granted to them, under date the 4th of July 1812, assigning to them and their heirs and successors in perpetuity, the following villages, namely,

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Bhysont, Buggunpore, Burwara, Bemher, Muckree, Barach, and Thurree, seven villages in the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, and Koharee, Ghazeepore with its diamond mines, Roypanee with its diamond mines, and one-fourth share of Seho with its diamond mines—four villages belonging to their original jaghire were retained by them; and Whereas differences have arisen between the said Chobey Newul Kishore and widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey, in consequence of which the said widow has solicited to be put in possession of her own share, to be held separately from Chobey Newul Kishore; and Whereas the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to comply with the request of the said widow and has directed that the villages specified underneath shall henceforth form the separate share of Chobey Newul Kishore, that division being founded on an equitable regard to the original rights of the parties and also on the award of an umpire of their own choice: Wherefore the underwritten villages, with all the revenues, immunities, duties and rights thereunto belonging, are hereby granted as Nankar to the said Chobey Newul Kishore, his heirs and successors in perpetuity. And so long as the said Chobey and his heirs shall firmly and faithfully adhere to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or written engagement which, under date the 19th July 1812, corresponding with 25th Jeyth 1219 Fuslee, he executed jointly with the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey, he shall not be disturbed in the possession of the said lands and villages.

It is proper that you regard the said Newul Kishore as the rent-free landholder and controller of the said villages; that you attend him when required, and in all things study to promote his interests. It is incumbent on the aforesaid Chobey Newul Kishore to devote himself to the improvement of the happiness and comfort of the zemindars and ryots, and to the extension of the cultivation, population, and prosperity of these villages, and to enjoy the produce thereof in good faith and loyalty towards the British Government.

Bhysont. Buggunpore. Burwara. Thurree. Khoaree.	Ghazeepore with its diamond mines, and one-eighth of the village of Seho with its diamond mines.

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A similar Sunnud, with the necessary alterations, dated the 11th January 1817, was granted in favor of the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey.

List of the villages forming the separate jaghire of the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey.

Muckree.	Roypanee with its diamond mines,
Bumhore.	and one-eighth of the village of
Burach.	Seho with its diamond mines.

No. LXXVIII.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN APERBUL and DEWAN CHUTHARY.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government and having been ranked among its dependants, we request that no malicious representations against us may be attended to without sufficient proof.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of our brothers or associates, now subordinate to us and receiving their subsistence either in specie or as sharers of any of our lands or villages, be dismissed for misconduct from our service, and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

Answer.

The dismission of your dependants from your service or the retaining them in your service is entirely at your own discretion. No notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject, but if any of your servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territories, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

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3rd Request.

Our ilaka being contiguous to the ilaka of Jhansee: in the event of any dispute arising about boundaries, let it be decided by the British Government, whose decision we agree to abide to.

Answer.

In such a case, whatever measures shall appear to be proper shall be adopted.

4th Request.

In the British territories police thannahs are established. We request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing our jaghires.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

5th Request.

If any of our relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any malicious person misrepresent their intention in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government, but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the Officers of the British Government and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government and either party offering you service or inviting your cooperation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

Dated Tuesday, the 22nd September 1807, corresponding with the 7th of Assin 1215 Fuslie, and with the 19th of Rajub 1222 Hijree.

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IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

We, Dewan Aperbul Sing and Dewan Chuthary, declare that we have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm our obedience and submission to the British Government, we do hereby present this Ikrarnamah comprising the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas at the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, we cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged our obedience and submission to the British Government, and have now been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas John Richardson, Esq., who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having requested of us an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon us, we have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, from the conditions of which we promise never to depart, and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

We hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in our villages; and whenever we shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, we engage to use our endeavours to apprehend them, and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. We engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government and never to afford any assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

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ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing our jaghires, we engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government, and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, we agree not only not to oppose that person but to cooperate with him in the apprehension of the absconder: and we agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

We engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of our villages; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of our villages, we engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British law for murder or other crimes committed in the British Government take refuge in any of our villages, we further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas the Sunnuds which we have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which we have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages comprised in these Sunnuds were not in our possession during the government of the late Nabob Alee Bahadoor, but have been occupied by us subsequently to the death of the late Nabob, we hereby agree to give up any such villages, without difficulty or hesitation, to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which we have received from the British Government.

Dated Tuesday, the 22*nd of September* 1807, *corresponding with the* 7*th of Assin* 1215 *Fuslie, and with the* 19*th of Rajub* 1222 *Hijree, at Banda.*

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SUNNUD granted to DEWAN APERBUL SING.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mookuddums of the pergunnah of Punwaree, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known that; Whereas Dewan Aperbul Sing Boondeela, one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having, moreover, deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Aperbul Sing, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government. And so long as the said Dewan and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by him in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, &c., to be obedient to the said Dewan, and to pay him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages; and it is incumbent on the Dewan to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the increase of the population and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

List of Villages.

Beith	1	village.
Kotra	1	„
Carried over	2	

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	Brought forward	2 villages.
Kooneean	1	„
Tikeereea	1	„
Neypoora	1	„
Nypoora	1	„
Aleepoora	1	„
	7 villages.	

Dated Tuesday, 22nd of September 1807, *corresponding with the 7th of Assur* 1215 *Fuslie, and with the 19th of Rajub* 1222 *Hijree, at Bandah.*

A similar Sunnud was granted to Dewan Chuthary for the village of Lohargong.

No. LXXIX.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN PERTAUB SING, dated 1st February 1808, or 20th Maug 1215 Fuslie.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government and having been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malicious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me, and receiving their subsistence either in specie or as shares of any of my

Answer.

The dismission of your dependants from your service or the retaining them in your service is entirely at your own

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lands or villages, be dismissed for misconduct from my service, and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

discretion. No notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

3rd Request.

My ilaka being contiguous to the ilaka of Issanaghur; in the event of any dispute arising about boundaries, let it be decided by the British Government, whose decision I agree to abide by.

Answer.

In such a case whatever measures shall appear to be proper shall be adopted.

4th Request.

In the British territories police thannahs are established; I request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing my jaghires.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

5th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any malicious persons misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government; but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the Officers of the British Government, and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government, and either party

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BUNDELCUND.
No. LXXIX.
Alipoora.

offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

Dated Tuesday, the 1st February 1808, *corresponding with the 20th Maug* 1215 *Fussily.*

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, Dewan Pertaub Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE II.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of

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the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

Article III.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghires, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

Article IV.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

Article V.

Whereas the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages comprised in those Sunnuds were not in my possession during the government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadoor, but have been occupied by me subsequently to the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to give up any such villages, without difficulty or hesitation, to the Officers of the British Government, and

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXIX.

Alipoora.

not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government.

Dated Tuesday, the 22nd of September 1807, *corresponding with the 7th of Assin* 1215 *Fuslie, and with the 19th of Rajub* 1222 *Hijree, at Banda.*

SUNNUD granted to DEWAN PERTAUB SING.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mookuddums of the pergunnah of Punwarree, in the province of Bundelcund, it is known: that Whereas Dewan Pertaub Sing of the Perheer caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Pertaub Sing aforesaid, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government. And so long as the said Dewan Pertaub Sing and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, &c., to be obedient to the said Dewan Pertaub Sing, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages; and it is incumbent on the said Dewan Pertaub Sing to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the increase of the population and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, shall be considered as valid, and another

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Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 11th April 1808.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 11.

No. LXXX.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by LAUL DHOONIAHPUT.

1st Request.

I hope that whatever may be said of me will not be believed without its being first ascertained.

Answer.

It is not customary with the British Government to believe what people say without enquiry into its truth.

2nd Request.

If any of my dependants or relations become disobedient, I hope my representation will be accepted.

Answer.

As you are in possession of your lands and are sole master, you can have no claim to our Government interfering to settle your country.

3rd Request.

If any of my relations disobey and should be dispossessed of any maafee money, &c., and should complain to your Government, I hope it will not be listened to.

Answer.

No complaints from your relations and servants will be attended to.

4th Request.

That a perpetual Sunnud of Nankar for eighty-two villages, my hereditary property, which I have mentioned to you, with all profits, &c., &c., be given to me.

Answer.

A Sunnud as requested will be given.

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BUNDELCUND.
No. LXXX.
Kotee.

5th Request.

If any servant or mahajun should complain to you about any debts that may be due to them, I hope it will not be heard.

Answer.

No complaints for debts or revenue will be heard by the British Government.

6th Request.

If any of the Boondellah Chiefs or persons of your Government attack or plunder my country, it is hoped that you will remedy it.

Answer.

The proprietor must take care of his own lands. Persons of our Government have it not in their power to seize your lands; and if any should do any injury to your possessions, it will be adjusted upon complaint.

7th Request.

That when your army may be going up the Ghats, I may receive one month's notice; and that strict orders be given to the commanders not to allow their sepahies or hercarrahs to take any thing from my people; and that notice may be sent to me of what things they require, and I will do all in my power to procure them.

Answer.

It is not customary for the people of our army to seize the effects of any persons; they will always pay a just price for the things they require and shall be supplied with.

8th Request.

If any robbers, &c., of your Government territories or dependants should rob in my country, I hope, upon the proof of it, I shall recover the property for the benefit of the sufferer.

Answer.

If you cause a thief to be apprehended in our territories by lodging information against him, he will be punished according to our laws, and if you point any thieves amongst our dependants or in their possessions, whatever may be proper will be done.

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9th Request.

That I may meet with the same respect and honor that the other Boondellah Chiefs meet with.

Answer.

Of course.

10th Request.

If any of my relations should wish to go anywhere for service, it will be consented to.

Answer.

They are not forbidden to serve, but must not serve the enemies of Government, or in case they should, must quit them upon the orders of Government and not fight against our army.

11th Request.

If any of my people should fly to you or your dependants' territories, I may have them returned.

Answer.

If any stay under our Government they will be tried by us, and if they should go to our dependants, it will be remedied.

12th Request.

I shall commit no fault in settling the Ghats, and if any should disobey he will be punished, and if any party should stop the road I hope your Government will send a force.

Answer.

Upon representation it will be remedied.

Dated 17*th August* 1810, *corresponding with* 3*rd Bhadoon* 1217 *Fuslie.*

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented to LAUL DHOONIAPUT.

Whereas I, Laul Dhooniaput, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the Officer appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXX.

Kotee,

British territories; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah, containing nine distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province; and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in the Ikrarnamah, and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum, or permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of mehals or villages or from any other cause, between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependance on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the Officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisal on any one for past injuries, nor to seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possessions in such a manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of these passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances; and if any sirdars of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the Officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

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ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the Officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded; and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal Officers in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against such person, and to abide by whatever order may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages; and if property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property or for the delivering of the thief or robber to the Officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer or person or persons amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

Having presented a statement and list of the villages in my possession, and having obtained a Sunnud for the same, I therefore promise and engage that if, amongst the villages enumerated and stated by me, any village the property of any other person shall be found and the right to the same proved, or it shall appear that during the government of the Nawab Allee Bahadoor the said village or villages

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BUNDELCUND. No. LXXX. Kotee.

were not in my possession, I bind myself to abide by whatever the British Government shall be pleased to direct and obey the same implicitly.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas Gopaul Sing of the Boondellah caste has rebelled against the British Government, and has plundered and carried his outrages into the villages granted by the British Government to the Rajahs Bukht Sing and Kishore Sing; I therefore engage and promise not to give the above rebel shelter or protection in any part of my possessions, and not to suffer him to pass through my territories to those of either of the aforesaid Rajahs or of the British Government; and if the said man shall either openly or secretly come into my possessions, I will by every means in my power attempt to seize on and apprehend him; and if in the execution of this engagement I am negligent or step aside from its performance, I agree to any responsibility that the British Government may think proper.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages inserted in the Sunnud now granted by the British Government are my hereditary property, descended to me these many generations, and as I am now in possession thereof, I hereby bind myself, that after having received my Sunnud from the British Government I will not require or ask to be put in possession of any village amongst the before enumerated villages, nor require from the British Government any aid for their government.

ARTICLE 9.

I will appoint on my part a person from amongst those in whom I have confidence, who shall remain at all times as a vakeel for the transaction of my business in the presence of the representative of the Governor General in Bundelcund; and if the British representative shall on any account or for any fault be displeased with the above person, I will recall him and send another.

This engagement, containing nine Articles under my seal and signature, I have delivered in to the British Government, and I promise

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and bind myself strictly to abide by the above stipulated Articles, and in no sort deviate therefrom.

Dated 16*th August* 1810, *corresponding with* 2*nd Bhadoon* 1217 *Fuslie.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LAUL DHOONIAPUT.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the pergunnah of Kotee, in the zillah of Bundelcund, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Laul Dhooniaput, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bundelcund, having from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government; and having lately in person presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, and requesting that a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him; he therefore enters into the present engagement, consisting of nine Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government: Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient time have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Dhooniaput, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Dhooniaput and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrarnamah and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs free of revenue.

The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Laul Dhooniaput; and it is the duty of the said Laul Dhooniaput to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and

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BUNDELCUND. No. LXXXI. *Nagode.*

submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of Engagement.

After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud signed by the Right Honorable the Governor General will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor General.

Dated the 17*th August* 1810, *corresponding with* 3*rd Bhadoon* 1217 *Fuslie.*

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 7th December 1810.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 12.

No. LXXXI.

Translation of an Ikrarnamah or Obligation of Allegiance presented by Laul Shew Raje Sing of Oucheerah and Nagode.

Whereas I, Laul Shew Raje Sing, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the Officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing nine distinct Articles, to Mr. J. Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud, confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province; and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in the Ikrarnamah and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

Article 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum or permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence

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with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of mehal or village or from any other cause, between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependence on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the Officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by what decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisals on any one for past injuries, nor to seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possessions in such a manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of those passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances; and if any sirdars of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the Officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the Officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded; and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal Officer in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against

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BUNDELCUND.
No. LXXXI.
Nagode.

such person, and to abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages; and if property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to the Officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer or person or persons amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

Having presented a statement and list of the villages in my possession, and having obtained a Sunnud for the same, I therefore promise and engage that if, amongst the villages enumerated and stated by me, any village the property of any other person shall be found and the right to the same proved, or it shall appear that during the government of the Nawab Alee Bahadoor the said village or villages were not in my possession, I bind myself to abide by whatever the British Government shall be pleased to direct and obey the same implicitly.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas Gopaul Sing of the Boondellah caste and Bahadoor Sing of the Purhar sect have rebelled against the British Government, and have plundered and carried their outrages into the villages granted by the British Government to the Rajahs Bukht Sing and Kishore Sing, I therefore engage and promise not to give the above rebels shelter or protection in any part of my possessions, and not to suffer them to pass through my territories to those of either of the aforesaid Rajahs or of the British Government; and if the said men shall either openly or secretly come into my possessions, I will by every means in my power attempt to seize or apprehend them; and if in the execution of this engagement I am negligent or step aside from its performance,

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I agree to any responsibility that the British Government may think proper.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages inserted in the Sunnud now granted by the British Government are my hereditary property, descended to me through many generations, and as I am now in possession thereof, I hereby bind myself that, after having received my Sunnud from the British Government, I will not require or ask to be put in possession of one village amongst the before enumerated villages, nor require from the British Government any aid for their government.

ARTICLE 9.

I will appoint on my part a person from amongst those in whom I have confidence, who shall remain at all times as a vakeel for the transaction of my business in the presence of the representative of the Governor General in Bundelcund, and if the British representatives shall on any account or for any fault be displeased with the above person, I will recall him and send another.

This Engagement, containing nine Articles under my seal and signature, I have delivered to the British Government, and I promise to bind myself strictly to abide by the above stipulated Articles, and in no sort deviate therefrom.

Given this 11*th March* 1809, *equal to* 10*th Cheyte* 1216 *F. S.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LAUL SHEW RAJE SING.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the tuppas of Nagode and Oucheerah, in the pergunnah of Rawee, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Laul Shew Raje Sing, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bundelcund, having from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government by the hands of Dewan Derreau Sing, and requesting

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXI.

Nagode.

a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him; He therefore enters into the present engagement, consisting of nine Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government: Therefore, and with view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Shew Raje Sing, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrarnamah and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs free of revenue. The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mokuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing; and it is the duty of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to the several stipulated Articles of the engagement.

After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General shall be obtained, another Sunnud signed by the Right Honorable the Governor General will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor General.

Dated 20*th March* 1809, *corresponding with* 19*th Cheyte* 1216 *F. S.*

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 13.

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No. LXXXII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH RUGHOBIND SING of NAGODE and OUCHEERA.

Dated 27th December 1838.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of tuppas Nagode and Oucheera, pergunnah Burkee, attached to Bundelcund; That since the country of Bundelcund came into the possession of the British Government, Laul Shew Raje Sing, who is one of the rightful Chiefs of the said country, having never rebelled against the Government or created disturbance, but having ever remained firm in his allegiance to the British Government and executed the orders of its Officers, a Sunnud, dated 20th March 1809, corresponding with 19th Cheyte 1216 Fuslie, was granted to him by Government, confirming to him in perpetuity four hundred and four rent-free villages which he held in his possession on condition of loyalty and submission; on the death of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing, his eldest son Rajah Bulbhudur Sing held the said villages in his possession; but conformably to a letter from the Secretary to Government, dated 15th August 1831, he was deposed from the Raj of Oucheera; as Rajah Rughobind Sing, the eldest son of the said Rajah Bulbhudur Sing, having been educated under the tuition of Moulvee Hyder Ali, and having attained his majority, appeared before Mr. Charles Fraser, the Governor General's Agent, executed an agreement* containing seven Articles expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to Government, and prayed that his ancestral rent-free villages, enumerated in the former Sunnud, might be restored to him: The undermentioned villages as mentioned in the former Sunnud of 1809, are now granted to him in consideration of his rightful claim. He and his descendants will hold possession of the villages so long as they abide by the terms of the agreement and are strictly faithful in their allegiance to the British Government. It behoves the chowdries and others to obey the said Rajah and to give him the usual dues on account of the villages in question. It will be the duty of the Rajah to make the people and zemindars happy and contented by a just administration, to improve the cultivation of his country, and to enjoy the revenue

* No copy of this Agreement is on record.

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BUNDELCUND. No. LXXXIII. Nagode.

of the villages in strict adherence to the Articles of the Agreement, and execution of the orders of Government.

Dated 27th December 1838, *corresponding with* 11*th Ughan* 1890 *Sumbut.*

No. LXXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting a JAGHIRE to the RAJAH of NAGODE.

Dated 22nd October 1859.

Whereas, from the report of the Political Agent at Rewah, it appears that during the disturbances you rendered good service to the Government by placing your sepoys at the disposal of the above Officer, who made a promise that you should receive a jaghire when the rebellion was crushed: Accordingly I hereby confer upon you in perpetuity the undermentioned villages from the Bijeeragoogurh State as a jaghire, yielding a clear profit of Rupees 4,000 per annum. Be it known that the jaghire in question shall be, like the rest of your territory, under the management of the British Officers.

Names of the Villages.

1.	Amtara	Rs.	780
2.	Dhurree	„	280
3.	Imeeleeah...	„	350
4.	Koorowah...	„	685
5.	Kurwah Mujgowah... ...	„	560
6.	Dhurrumpore	„	105
7.	Peepra	„	650
8.	Chooree	„	172
9.	Koolaree	„	230
10.	Hurdooah...	„	240
11.	Dhunwahee	„	950
	Total,	Rs.	5,002

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No. LXXXIV.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by LAUL AMAUN SING of SOHAWUL and RYGAWN.

Whereas I, Laul Amaun Sing, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the Officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing nine distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud, confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province; and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in the Ikrarnamah and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum or permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of mehals or villages or from any other cause, between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependence on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the Officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by what decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisals on any one for past injuries, nor to seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possession in such a manner as to prevent all marauders,

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No. LXXXIV.
Sohawul.

plunderers, and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of those passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances; and if any sirdars of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the Officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possession, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the Officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded; and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal Officers in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against such person and to abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages; and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to the Officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer or person or persons amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

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ARTICLE 6.

Having presented a statement and list of the villages in my possession and having obtained a Sunnud for the same, I therefore promise and engage that if amongst the villages enumerated and stated by me, any village the property of any other person shall be found and the right to the same proved, or it shall appear that during the government of the Nawab Ally Bahadoor the said village or villages were not in my possession, I bind myself to abide by whatever the British Government shall be pleased to direct, and obey the same implicitly.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas Gopaul Sing of the Boondellah caste and Bahadur Sing of the Purhar sect have rebelled against the British Government, and have plundered and carried their outrages into the villages granted by the British Government to the Rajahs Bukht Sing and Kishore Sing; I therefore engage and promise not to give the above rebels shelter or protection in any part of my possessions, and not to suffer them to pass through my territories to those of either of the aforesaid Rajahs or of the British Government; and if the said men shall either openly or secretly come into my possessions, I will by every means in my power attempt to seize on and apprehend them; and if in the execution of this engagement I am negligent or step aside from its performance, I agree to any responsibility that the British Government may think proper.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages inserted in the Sunnud now granted by the British Government are my hereditary property descended to me through many generations, and as I am now in possession thereof, I hereby bind myself that, after having received my Sunnud from the British Government, I will not require or ask to be put in possession of one village amongst the before enumerated villages, nor require from the British Government any aid for their government.

ARTICLE 9.

I will appoint on my part a person from amongst those in whom I have confidence, who shall remain at all times as a vakeel for the transaction of my business in the presence of the representative of the

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No. LXXXIV.
Sohawul.

Governor General in Bundelcund; and if the British representative shall on any account or for any fault be displeased with the above person, I will recall him and send another.

This engagement, containing nine Articles under my seal and signature, I have delivered to the British Government, and I promise and bind myself strictly to abide by the above stipulated Articles and in no sort deviate therefrom.

Given this 16*th July* 1809, *corresponding with the* 19*th Ausaur Sanie Sun* 1216 *F. S.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LAUL AMAUN SING.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the tuppas of Sohawul and Rygawn, in the talooks of Doorgunpore and Birsingpore, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Laul Amaun Sing, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bundelcund, having from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government by himself, and requesting a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him; he therefore enters into the present engagement, consisting of nine Articles expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government: Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government, and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Amaun Sing, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Amaun Sing and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrarnamah, and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs, free of revenue.

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The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Laul Amaun Sing; and it is the duty of the said Laul Amaun Sing to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of Engagement. After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud signed by the Right Honorable the Governor General will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor General.

Dated 18*th July* 1809, *corresponding with* 21*st Assar Sanee Sumbut* 1216 *Fuslie.*

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 14.

No. LXXXV.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by RAJAH RAM.

Request.	*Answer.*
Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence and of benefitting myself, and having agreed to the arrangement which you have determined on in my favor, I solicit a nankar Sunnud for the villages assigned for my jaghire, granting them to me and to my successors in perpetuity free from any conditions of service, and in such manner that the said villages may be in the immediate occupation of myself and of my posterity.	A Sunnud in perpetuity and free from any conditions of service shall be granted to you.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXV.

Gorihar.

Request.

I agree to reside with my dependants in one of the villages of my jaghire or in the town of Banda. If however I should go anywhere for service, let me not be prohibited from doing so, nor my motives enquired into by the Government.

Answer.

There is no objection to your entering any service with exception to that of an enemy or rebel of the British Government. It is necessary however that you solicit the permission of the Government previously to your proceeding anywhere in quest of service; neither must you afford assistance to any of the adherents of the British Government, nor to any other person inviting your co-operation without the previous sanction of the Government.

Request.

During the period previous to my submission to the British Government, I have excited disturbances and committed depredations in the province of Bundelcund, both in the British and other territories, and I have possessed myself of real and personal property, of cattle, and of other articles of every description. I request that no notice be taken by the Government of any of those acts, and that no complaint in consequence of them be listened to.

Answer.

No notice shall be taken on the part of the Government of any transactions, the origin of which shall be prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance, nor shall any complaint preferred in consequence of any such transactions be listened to.

Request.

I have acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government; if therefore any person from malice or enmity calumniate

Answer.

No assertion regarding you shall be received or attended to without investigation, and if any person shall be convicted of

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or cast suspicion upon my character to the British Government, I request that no such accusations may be received without investigation, and should they prove to be malicious and groundless, that the calumniator may be punished.

calumniating you, he shall be treated as he deserves.

Request.

I request that all complaints preferred against me by my servants and creditors be rejected and not be enquired into.

Answer.

No complaints preferred by your servants and creditors regarding transactions which shall have occurred anterior to your obligation of allegiance shall be heard. But those which shall occur subsequently to that period shall certainly be liable to investigation.

Request.

Let the same degree of respect and consideration which I have received from you be continued towards me.

Answer.

The same respect shall be continued to be shewn to you, and shall even be increased in proportion to the future sincerity of your obedience.

Request.

In the event of my disposing of any of the villages comprised in my jaghire by gift or by sale, or dividing them among my children, I request that the persons to whom they may be so disposed of may also be entitled to possess them in perpetuity.

Answer.

Inasmuch as the villages have been granted in perpetuity to you, those also to whom you may dispose of them will possess a similar title to them. But no gift, sale, or transfer will be valid unless the previous consent of Government to the transaction shall be obtained. It is there-

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXV.

Gerihar.

fore necessary, in either of these cases, to obtain the consent of Government first and then to give, sell, or transfer; and even after the above gift, sale, or transfer shall have taken place, the validity of the above gift, sale, or transfer, and the right acquired thereby will entirely depend upon your faithful adherence to the articles of agreement contained in your Ikrarnamah, and the said lands shall become resumable by Government on any breach thereof on your part.

Request.

The villages contained in the jaghire which has been conferred upon me by the British Government are granted in perpetuity, but subject to the condition of obedience to the British Government. I trust that the villages in the possession of the remainder of my successors may not be confiscated for the offence of one person.

Answer.

For the offence of one of your successors, the remainder shall not suffer, nor their villages be confiscated in consequence.

Request.

Several of the zemindars of the pergunnahs of the sirkar have obtained remissions in their revenue on account of teeps and vouchers which they have presented, written in my name. There is still a balance of those teeps due by the zemindars, and I therefore hope that, whatever portion of

Answer.

Whatever balance may prove to be due by the zemindars is the property of the Government. In consideration, however, of your zeal for the welfare of the Government, a portion of the above balances, after being realised by the Government shall, with the approbation of the

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the remission they have received shall be proved to be still due by them, may be given to me.

Answer.

Government, be given to you as a free gift.

Request.

Let the villages of my jaghire, like those of the other Chiefs, be exempted from the authority of the Adawlut.

Answer.

They shall be exempted in the same manner as the ilakas of the other Chiefs and Rajahs are.

Request.

Let the charity land belonging to me and to my brethren, as well in the British territory as in the ilakas of other Chieftains, be continued to us, and let that which may have been resumed be restored.

Answer.

Whatever, on an investigation as prescribed by the Regulations, shall appear to be liable to restitution shall be confirmed to you, and with regard to that which is not resumed no interference shall be offered inconsistent with the Regulations of the Government.

Request.

If Luchmun Sing Dawa or any other Chieftain in Bundelcund should make any representation to the Government through my mediation, I request that I may be permitted to convey such representation, and that they may be received by the hoozoor.

Answer.

Any communications you may make to the Government on the part of Luchmun Sing or of any other Chieftain shall be admitted, and whatever measures may appear to be necessary in consequence of them shall be adopted.

Dated this 29*th day of November* 1807, *corresponding with the* 15*th of Aughun* 1215 *Fuslie.*

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE entered into by RAJAH RAM.

I, Rajah Ram, do hereby declare and acknowledge in writing that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a

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Gorihar.

view to confirm my obedience and submission, I hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I have freely and sincerely acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of the servants and dependants of the British Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been appointed on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor General to the general superintendence of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which has lately been granted to me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah signed and sealed by myself, from which I engage never to deviate and never to commit any act in violation of the terms contained in the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my jaghire, and not to go to any other place without the permission of the Government.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-disposed persons either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, but to give every information I may possess regarding the haunts of such persons to the officers of Government; I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party without the orders of the Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in implicit obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver up

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such absconder to the Officers of the British Government; and should any person be sent on the part of the Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or of travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with murder or amenable to the British laws for any other crime committed in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offender to the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The zemindars of the villages forming my jaghire having concluded engagements with the Collector for the payment of their revenue, I hereby engage until the expiration of the period of those engagements to levy the revenue from them in conformity with the existing kubooleuts and pottahs.

Dated this 29*th day of the month of November* 1807, *corresponding with the* 15*th of Aughun* 1215 *Fuslie.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH RAM.

To the mootsuddies employed in the affairs of the Government to the jaghiredars, the krories, chowdries and kanoongoes, present and future, of the pergunnah of Matound, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Rajah Ram, impressed with a due sense of the acknowledged justice and benevolence of the British Government, has voluntarily and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to that Government; and Whereas he has attended in person for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his former offences, and has presented

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Gorihar.

an obligation of allegiance expressive of his obedience and submission, comprising six distinct Articles, signed and sealed by himself; and Whereas the forgiveness of contrite offenders and the support and encouragement of dependants are consistent with the benevolent principles of the British Government: Therefore, and in pursuance of those benevolent principles, the village of Munwaro and others, in the pergunnah of Matound, agreeably to the subjoined schedule, are hereby granted in nankar to the said Rajah Ram, to be enjoyed by him and by his successors in perpetuity from the commencement of the Fuslie year 1215; and so long as the said Rajah Ram shall continue strictly and faithfully to adhere to the terms of his obligation of allegiance, the aforesaid villages shall never be resumed.

It is incumbent on the said Rajah Ram to render the inhabitants and peasantry of the aforesaid villages contented and grateful by his good government, to direct his utmost endeavour to the promotion of their comfort and happiness, and to afford no asylum to thieves and robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to consider Rajah Ram as the jaghiredar of the aforementioned villages, to acknowledge his title to the privilege and immunities appertaining to them, to evince no opposition or disobedience whatever to the said Rajah Ram, nor require from him the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, shall be considered as valid and in full force.

Schedule of the villages composing Rajah Ram's jaghire.

Munwaro.	Puhruha.
Chundwar.	Eshurpoor.
Pulta.	Nidhowly.
Sesolur.	Purey.
Gourhar.	Budwar.
Keerutpore.	Harookera.
Kishenpore.	Burwal.
Theekara.	

Dated this 29th day of November 1807, *corresponding with the 15th of Aughun* 1215 *Fuslie.*

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 8th February 1808.

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No. LXXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN GOPAUL SING.

Request I.

Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence and of benefitting myself, and having agreed to the arrangement which you have determined on in my favor, I solicit a nankar Sunnud for the villages assigned for my jaghire, granting them to me and to my successors in perpetuity, free from any conditions of service; and in such manner that the said villages may be in the immediate occupation of myself and of my posterity.

Answer.

A Sunnud in perpetuity and free from any considerations of service shall be granted to you.

Request II.

I agree to reside with my dependants in one of the villages of my jaghire or in the town of Banda. If, however, I should go anywhere for service, let me not be prohibited from doing so, my motives being enquired into by the Government.

Answer.

There is no objection to your entering any service with exception to that of an enemy or rebel of the British Government. It is necessary, however, that you solicit the permission of the Government previously to your proceeding anywhere in quest of service; neither must you afford assistance to any of the adherents of the British Government nor to any other person inviting your co-operation, without the previous sanction of the Government.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXVI.

Gerowli.

Request III.

During the period previous to my submission to the British Government, I have excited disturbances and committed depredations in the province of Bundelcund, both in the British and in other territories; I have possessed myself of real and personal property, of cattle, and other articles of every description. I request that no notice be taken by the Government of any of those acts, and that no complaints in consequence of them be listened to.

Answer.

No notice shall be taken on the part of Government of any transactions the origin of which shall be prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance; nor shall complaints preferred in consequence of any such transactions be listened to.

Request IV.

I have acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government. If therefore any person from malice or enmity calumniate or cast suspicion upon my character to the British Government, I request that no such accusations may be received without investigation; and should they prove to be malicious and groundless, that the calumniator may be punished.

Answer.

No assertion regarding you shall be received or attended to without investigation; and if any person shall be convicted of calumniating you, he shall be treated as he deserves.

Request V.

I request that all complaints preferred against me by my servants, creditors, relations and brothers be rejected and not be enquired into.

Answer.

Complaints preferred by your servants and creditors regarding transactions which shall have occurred anterior to your obligation of allegiance shall not be

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heard. But those claims which shall occur subsequently to that period either with respect to the British subjects or others, shall certainly be liable to investigation.

Request VI.

Let the same degree of respect and consideration which I have received from you be continued towards me.

Answer.

The same respect shall be continued to be shewn to you, and shall even be increased in proportion to the future sincerity of your obedience.

Request VII.

In the event of my disposing of any of the villages comprised in my jaghire, by gift, or sale, or dividing them among my children, I request that persons to whom they may be so disposed of may also be entitled to possess them in perpetuity.

Answer.

Inasmuch as the villages included in your jaghire have been granted in perpetuity to you, those also to whom you may dispose of them will possess a similar title to them. But the disposal of no portion of the jaghire granted to you, whether by sale or gift, shall be valid without your having obtained the previous sanction of the British Government. This being the case, it is incumbent upon you to obtain the consent of the British Government previous to the sale or gift of any part or the whole of your jaghire, and even in the case of such disposal of part or the whole of your jaghire, the right to retain possession thereof will depend on your loyalty and adherence to your several engagements.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXVI.

Gerowli.

Request VIII.

The villages contained in the jaghire which has been conferred upon me by the British Government are granted in perpetuity; but subject to the condition of obedience to the British Government. So long as I am in existence I shall continue firm in my obedience to the Government; but if from among my successors or my children any one person should prove himself guilty of disobedience to the British Government, I trust that the villages in the possession of the remainder of my successors may not be confiscated for the offence of one person.

Answer.

The head of the family amongst your heirs and successors will be considered to be under the same engagements that are now concluded with you and to be liable to the same responsibility, excepting only in as far as any portion of the jaghire may be transferred to a distinct and separate authority with the previous consent of the British Government, but if no such transfer shall be made, the head of the family will be considered as responsible for the conduct of all the persons holding lands in the jaghire; at the same time, for the offence of one of your successors, the remainder shall not be made to suffer, nor their villages be confiscated in consequence. But it will be incumbent upon the head of the family, with the consent and concurrence of the British Government, to punish such offending person in the manner that may be determined by the British Government.

Request IX.

Let the villages of my jaghire like those of the other Chiefs be exempted from the authority of the Adawlut.

Answer.

They shall be exempted in the same manner as the ilakas of the other Chiefs and Rajahs are.

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Request X.

At the date of my submission seven months of the Fuslie year 1219 were unexpired. I am in hopes that I may receive the revenues of seven months of the twelve; whatever is due by the zemindars that I will collect, and whatever has been collected by the sircar I hope will be refunded.

Answer.

From the date of your Sunnud you shall receive in proportion to the receipts of twelve months; whatever that may be you shall receive, whether due by the zemindars or to be paid by Government.

Request XI.

If I perform any beneficial service to the Government, I am in hopes that my representations may be attended to.

Answer.

When you perform any praiseworthy service to Government, Government itself will confer upon you rewards equal to your services without your requiring them.

Request XII.

Property, cloths, and other articles, horses, camels, and cattle, &c., belonging to me were in times of confusion left by me in Oucheerah, Gurrah Kotah, and Rewah; here and there I shall send for the above property; if I recover it peaceably well, if not, I hope that whatever may be proper to cause me to receive, the same will be taken into due consideration by the British Government.

Answer.

Do you in your own manner endeavour to recover the property in question. It is most probable that after your having submitted to the British Government, the Chiefs concerned will of themselves cause the property to be delivered up; otherwise, state the particulars to Government, that after understanding the case whatever may be proper may be done.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXVI.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE entered into by DEWAN GOPAUL SING.

Gerowli.

I, Gopaul Sing, do hereby declare and acknowledge in writing that I have submitted in person to the British Government; and, with a view to confirm my obedience and submission, I hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Whereas I have freely and sincerely acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted accordingly to the number of the servants and dependants of the British Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been appointed on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor General to the general superintendence of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which has lately been granted to me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, signed and sealed by myself, from which I engage never to deviate, and never to commit any act in violation of the terms contained in the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE II.

I hereby promise and engage that in future I myself, or my brother's children or brothers, or any of my adherents, shall never be guilty of any act of plunder or excess in the pergunnah of Kotra, &c., the possessions of the Rajah Bukht Sing, or the possessions of any of the dependants of the British Government. If any of the above-mentioned, my relations or adherents, shall be guilty of any excess, I am to be held responsible and liable to any punishment Government may in its justice direct.

ARTICLE III.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my jaghire. If I wish to reside in, or build a dwelling in the territories of any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government, I shall first obtain the permission of the British Government, and not go to any other place without the permission of the Government.

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Article IV.

I engage not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-disposed persons, either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, or the other dominions of the British Government, and not to let them shelter or remain in any of the villages of my jaghire, but to give every information I may possess regarding their haunts to Officers of Government, and if possible, I promise to seize and deliver them up to the British Government; I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party, without the orders of the Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in implicit obedience to the British Government.

Article V.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the Officers of the British Government; and should any person be sent on the part of the Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation, and shall be issued by the Agent to the Governor General, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

Article VI.

I engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or of travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with murder, or amenable to the British laws for any other crime committed in the British territory, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offender to the British Government, or make the zemindars appear before the Officers of the British Government.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXVI.

Gerowli.

ARTICLE VII.

The zemindars of the villages forming my jaghire having concluded engagements with the Collector for the payment of their revenue to the end of 1219 Fuslie, I hereby engage, until the expiration of the period of those engagements, to levy the revenue from them, after crediting the amount collected by the Collector, in conformity with the existing engagements and pottahs. From the beginning of the Fuslie year 1220 I shall make my own settlement. I shall not molest the proprietors of rent-free lands who are in possession; and as my jaghire has heretofore been subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice, if any decree shall have been passed against any of the subjects of my jaghire, and the same shall be carried into execution by the orders of the Agent to the Governor General, I shall obey the same without urging my being exempted from the orders of the Courts of Justice. I will keep a vakeel with the Agent to the Governor General.

Dated this 24th day of the month of February 1812, *corresponding with the 27th of Faugun Fuslie* 1219.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN GOPAUL SING.

To the mootsuddies employed in the affairs of the Government, to the jaghiredars, the krories, chowdries, and kanoongoes, present and future, of the pergunnah of Punwarry, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas the Dewan Gopaul Sing, impressed with a due sense of the acknowledged justice and benevolence of the British Government, has voluntarily and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to that Government; and Whereas he has attended in person for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his former offences, and has presented an obligation of allegiance expressive of his obedience and submission, comprising seven distinct Articles signed and sealed by himself; and Whereas the forgiveness of contrite offenders and the support and encouragement of dependants are consistent with the benevolent principles of the British Government: Therefore, and in pursuance of those benevolent principles, the villages of Gerowli, &c., and others in the pergunnah aforesaid, agreeably to the subjoined schedule, are hereby granted in nankar, exclusive of alienated lands,

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to the said Dewan Gopaul Sing to be enjoyed by him and by his successors in perpetuity. And so long as the said Gopaul Sing shall continue strictly and faithfully to adhere to the terms of his obligation of allegiance, the aforesaid villages shall never be resumed.

It is incumbent on the said Dewan Gopaul Sing to render the inhabitants and peasantry of the aforesaid villages contented and grateful for his good government, to direct his utmost endeavors to the promotion of their comfort and happiness; and to afford no asylum to thieves and robbers in any one of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to consider the said Dewan Gopaul Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforementioned villages; to acknowledge his title to the privileges and immunities appertaining to them; to evince no opposition or disobedience whatever to the said Dewan Gopaul Sing, nor require from him the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, shall be considered as valid and in full force.

Schedule of the villages composing Dewan Gopaul Sing's jaghire.

	No. of Villages.
Mouzah Gerowly Cottah	1
Kurtoul	1
Ranneypore	1
Kunnowrah	1
Suttowrah	1
Amaunpore	1
Richarrah	1
Bharriahparrah	1
Koolwarro	1
Luckhunneah	1
Sittarpore	1
Purrareah	1
Potoreah	1
Putchwarrah	1
Carried over ...	14

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXVII.

Nyagaon Rebai.

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	14
Sullaheat	1
Butchore	1
Gungekurharra	1
Bhuttowrah Khurd	1
	18

Dated this 24th day of February 1812, *corresponding with the 27th Faugun* 1219 *Fuslie.*

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 3rd April 1812.

No. LXXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by KOOAR LUCHMUN SING.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence, I am ready to accept whatever the Government may allot to me as a maintenance; and I shall reside along with my dependants in the villages composing my jaghire. But I shall also be at liberty to accept of service either in Bundelcund or in any other country.

Answer.

You are not prohibited from entering the service of any person who is not in a state of enmity or rebellion to the British Government. But it is necessary that you first request and obtain the permission of the Officers of the British Government for that purpose. And in the event of two of the adherents of the British Government being engaged in actual hostilities with each other, and one of them either offering you service or inviting your assistance, you must in this case also be guided by the orders of the British Officers.

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2nd Request.

If any one maliciously or interestedly misrepresent my conduct to you, let no such misrepresentation be received without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to attend to any self-interested insinuations against the conduct of any one. It is necessary, however, that you carefully avoid giving a handle to calumny by the commission of any act that might create suspicion.

3rd Request.

During the period in which I have been in a state of disobedience to the Government, I have been in the constant habit of exciting disturbances and of plundering goods, specie, personal property, horses, camels, and cattle, &c. Let no complaint preferred against me in consequence of those acts be listened to.

Answer.

With regard to the acts committed by you prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance to the British Government, no retrospective notice shall be taken of them on the part of the Government, either in the Civil or Criminal Courts of Justice, nor shall any complaint in consequence of them be attended to.

4th Request.

If any of my servants or my creditors shall come before you and make a complaint of whatever nature against me, let them not be attended to.

Answer.

No notice shall be taken of those acts of which the cause of complaint shall have originated previously to the date of your obligation. But with regard to those which shall originate subsequently to that period you must consider yourself as subject to the authority of the Court.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXVII.

Nyagaon Rebai.

5th Request.

I possess considerable property and several claims in many places. When I shall submit those claims to you, I trust from your liberality that you will be pleased to cause them to be granted to me.

Answer.

As no claims against you arising from any act committed prior to your obligation are to be listened to, neither can your claims against others on account of former acts, with propriety be admitted.

Written at Banda, on Saturday, the 19th of September 1807, *corresponding with the 3rd of Poos* 1215 *Fuslie.*

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by KOOAR LUCHMUN SING.

I, Kooar Luchmun Sing, do hereby acknowledge and declare that I have submitted to the authority of the British Government; and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I, Kooar Luchmun Sing, freely and sincerely professing my obedience and submission to the British Government, have been admitted among the number of the servants and dependants of that Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, Agent to the Right Honorable the Governor General for the general superintendence of the affairs of the province of Bundelcund, has required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the maintenance which the British Government has been pleased to grant to me, I do hereby present this written obligation of allegiance signed and sealed by myself, and I declare that I will never infringe this engagement, and that I never will commit a single act in opposition to the terms of the following Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages comprised in my jaghire, and never to go elsewhere without the permission of the Officers of the British Government.

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ARTICLE 3.

I hereby engage never to have any connection with marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-doers (especially with Rajah Ram), either within or without the province of Bundelcund; never to harbour any such persons in any of the villages of my jaghire; to convey every information regarding their haunts to the Officers of the British Government; to avoid all correspondence or intercourse whatever with them; to enter into no disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and in the event of a dispute arising between any of the dependants of the Government, to afford no assistance to either party without the permission of the Government; and invariably and scrupulously to observe the duties of obedience and submission on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the inhabitants of the British territory abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government; and if a person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the said absconder; and I engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all cases that shall occur after the date of this Ikrarnamah.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages comprising my jaghire; and if the property of any inhabitants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of those villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and surrender of the thief or robber to the British Officers; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder, felony, or other crimes committed in the British territory shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage also to apprehend and deliver up such offender to the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The zemindars of the villages composing my jaghire having already given kubooleuts to the Collector of this district for the payment

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BUNDELCUND. No. LXXXVII. *Nyagaon Rebai.*

of their revenue, I hereby engage, during the existence of their engagement with the Government, to collect the revenue from them agreeably to their present pottahs and kubooleuts, and to make no further demand upon them.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LUCHMUN SING.

To the mootsuddies employed in the duties of the sirkar, the jaghiredars and kurories, the chowdries and kanoongoes, present and future, of the pergunnah of Punwarry, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Kooar Luchmun Sing, on hearing of the fame of the justice and benevolence of the British Government in India, having freely and voluntarily professed his cordial obedience and submission to the British Government, and having accompanied Rajah Bukht Sing to this place, and in person asked forgiveness for his past offences, and having further deposited in the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of obedience and submission to the British Government comprising six distinct Articles, and attested by his own seal and signature; and Whereas the principles of the British Government being founded on mercy and on the maintenance and support of its dependants: Therefore, and in conformity to those just and benevolent principles, the village of Nugwan, together with four other villages situated in the pergunnah of Punwarry, and yielding a kamil jumma of fifteen thousand and three hundred Rupees, as specified in the subjoined schedule, are hereby granted in jaghire to Kooar Luchmun Sing. And so long as the said Kooar Luchmun Sing shall remain in obedience and submission to the British Government, and shall strictly adhere to the terms of his engagements, the aforesaid villages shall always continue in his possession. It is incumbent on the said Kooar Luchmun Sing to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government, to direct his utmost exertions to promote the comfort and happiness of all the inhabitants of his jaghire, and to give no harbour to thieves and robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to acknowledge Kooar Luchmun Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, to consider all the affairs and duties connected with the aforesaid villages as subject to his authority, and to offer no opposition or

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disobedience to him whatever, and not to require the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

Herein fail not.

This Sunnud shall be considered in force after being confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor General.

*Schedule of Villages.**

No. of Villages		*Jumma.*
1	Nugwan	3,000
1	Juoraree	5,000
1	Kuboee	7,000
1	Rugowlee	300
	Total, Rupees	15,300

Written at Banda, on Saturday, the 19th day of September 1807, *corresponding with the 3rd day of Poos* 1215 *Fuslie.*

Confirmed by the Governor General in Council on 13th October 1807.

No. LXXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT taken from THAKOOR DOORJUN SING, dated 17th October 1806, and signed by CAPTAIN BAILLIE, Agent to the Governor General in BUNDELCUND.

Whereas I, Doorjun Sing, having professed my cheerful and voluntary obedience and submission to the British Government, have been ranked among the well-wishers and adherents of the British Government; and, Whereas Captain John Baillie, Agent on the part of the Governor General for the control of all the affairs of Bundelcund, having required from me an engagement comprehending certain Articles specified beneath, I have therefore signed and sealed this engagement and transmitted it to Captain Baillie, and I hereby engage never

* The actual jumma of these villages at the time of the grant was only Rs. 3,401. The nominal jumma of Rs. 15,300 was inserted to satisfy the vanity of Luchmun Sing.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXVIII.

Myhere.

to deviate from it, and never to be guilty of any act that shall be at variance with the Articles contained in it.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders either in or out of the province of Bundelcund, to give no asylum to any of them in my jaghire; to prevent their families from residing in my jurisdiction; and to relinquish all correspondence with them. I also engage to commit no act of hostility against the adherents and servants of the British Government, and to neglect none of the duties of obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

In the event of the British troops ascending the Ghats, I agree to join them in person; and whenever any English gentlemen shall pass through my country on their route to or from Nagpoor, I engage to conduct them to my frontier in safety.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my country, I engage to apprehend them and deliver them to the Officers of the British Government. If any persons on the part of the British Government come into my territory to seize them, I will not only not oppose such persons, but will co-operate with them in the apprehension of the fugitives.

ARTICLE 4.

I will not harbour thieves nor robbers in my country; and if any merchant or traveller belonging to the British Government be robbed or plundered in any of my villages, I agree to cause the zemindars of such village to restore the plundered property, or to apprehend and deliver up the thief or robber; and if any criminal who may have committed murder or any other offence within the British territory take refuge in my jurisdiction, I engage to seize and deliver him to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage that a vakeel shall always attend the Agent of the Government for the purpose of carrying into effect his orders,

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TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by CAPTAIN BAILLIE, to THAKOOR DOORJUN SING, dated 18th November 1806.

To the mootsuddies for transacting public affairs both present and future, be it known; that Whereas, by the Treaty of Bassein concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, certain lands in the province of Bundelcund were ceded and permanently annexed to the British Government; and Whereas British troops having been detached for the purpose of occupying those lands, and Thakoor Doorjun Sing, youngest son of Benee Sing Hoozooree, and the established ruler of the pergunnah of Mehur above the Ghats, having maintained a friendly correspondence with the Agent to the Governor General, and professed his obedience and submission to the British Government, and having likewise on all occasions shewn every attention to the comfort and safety of English gentlemen and their attendants travelling through his jurisdiction to and from Nagpoor; and Whereas I (Captain Baillie) having now been again deputed by the Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., Governor General, for the settlement of the affairs of this province, and the said Thakoor having sent his accredited vakeels to solicit from the British Government a grant for his lands, and having delivered to me an engagement comprehending five Articles declaratory of his submission to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the protection and support which the British Government is always ready to extend towards its adherents and dependants, the pergunnah of Mehur with the undermentioned villages, which from the first establishment of the British Government have been actually possessed by the Thakoor aforesaid, is hereby granted to the said Doorjun Sing. So long as the said Thakoor shall firmly and steadfastly follow the path of obedience and submission, the British Government will never offer any molestation whatever to him or to his heirs and successors in their possession of the pergunnah of Mehur.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXIX.

Myhere.

No. LXXXIX.

Translation of the Engagement taken from Thakoor Doorjun Sing, dated 13th February 1814.

Whereas I, Thakoor Doorjun Sing, jaghiredar of the pergunnah of Mehur, in the province of Bundelcund, having heretofore professed my obedience and submission to the British Government, having on all occasions afforded every possible attention to the comfort and safety of English gentlemen and their attendants in passing through my jurisdiction on their route to and from Nagpore, and having undeviatingly served the British Government with zeal and fidelity from the time of its first occupying the province of Bundelcund; and Whereas I formerly deputed my confidential vakeels to Captain John Baillie to solicit from the British Government a Sunnud for my lands, and having presented an obligation of allegiance comprising five Articles, I obtained a Sunnud under Captain Baillie's seal and signature; and Whereas in consequence of the said Sunnud not having comprehended a detail of the names of the villages contained in my jaghire I have now solicited another Sunnud to contain a list of all the villages in my possession, and with a view to confirm my allegiance and fidelity to the British Government, I have also delivered this revised obligation of allegiance comprising nine Articles duly executed, to Mr. John Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund; and I do hereby promise and engage to adhere firmly to the provisions of this engagement and never to infringe nor deviate from them in any respect.

Article 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund; to give them and their families no asylum in my jaghire, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents and dependants of the British Government, and, in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of this province, in alliance with Government, entering into any dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages or on any other subject, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government, to solicit its adjustment of the dispute, and to abide implicitly by its

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decision. I further engage to take no revenge with my own hands in return for an injury, nor to take any steps towards obtaining redress without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise to conduct myself on all occasions in strict obedience and submission.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders, plunderers, and other malicious persons, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage by those passes into the British territories. And if any Chiefs or commanders of troops belonging to neighbouring countries attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British Officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to pass through my jaghire, whether for the purpose of ascending the Ghats or of proceeding in another direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their march, but on the contrary to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow. And so long as the British troops shall remain in my jaghire or in its vicinity, I promise to furnish it with supplies and all necessary articles.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the inhabitants of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my jaghire, I agree to deliver them up immediately on their being claimed by the Officers of the British Government. And if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take up their abode in the British dominions, I agree to present a specific request on the subject to the Officers of the British Government, and to submit to whatever course may in consequenee be adopted according to the regulations of the British Government, but I will not myself attempt to seize the fugitive.

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BUNDELCUND.

No. LXXXIX.

Myhere.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbor thieves nor robbers in my jaghire; and if any property be plundered or stolen from merchants or travellers in any of my villages, I engage to cause the zemindar of such village to restore the property stolen or robbed or to deliver up the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with the commission of murder, or any other crime in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to apprehend all such offenders and give them up to the British Government, and to prevent their escaping into any other jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 6.

Having received a Sunnud from the British Government containing a list of villages drawn out agreeably to a statement of the villages in my actual possession presented by myself, in the event of any of those villages proving to be the property of others, or not to have been in my possession during the government of Allee Bahadoor, I hereby engage to abide implicitly by whatever decision the British Government may please to award respecting such disputed villages.

ARTICLE 7.

In the year 1812, corresponding with 1219 Fuslie, a body of Pindarees passing through the Ghat of Buddunpoor in my jurisdiction, succeeded in making a predatory inroad into the British territories; and as the obstruction of these marauders is incumbent on all the adherents of the British Government, as well for the protection of their own territories as of those of the British Government, I do hereby engage always to station a body of troops at the Ghat of Buddunpoor sufficient to obstruct the passage of these plunderers, and further to adopt such efficient arrangements as shall prevent the inroads of Pindarees into the British territory through any part of my jaghire.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages enumerated in my Sunnud are in my actual possession and always have been so, I therefore promise that, from the time of my receiving the Sunnud, I will not apply to the British Government to be put in possession of any of my villages, nor will I ask assistance to control them.

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ARTICLE 9.

I agree to appoint one of my confidential persons to attend the Officer of the British Government as vakeel, in order to execute such orders as he may receive. And if the British Officer shall be from any reason displeased with such vakeel, I agree immediately to recall him and to appoint another in his stead. I hereby declare that I will in no respect whatever omit to fulfil all the conditions of the nine Articles contained in this obligation.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to THAKOOR DOORJUN SING, ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 18th March 1814.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mookuddums of the pergunnah of Mehur, dependent in Bundelcund; that Whereas Thakoor Doorjun Sing, the younger son of Benee Hoozooree, being the established proprietor of the pergunnah of Mehur, situated above the Ghats, having professed his obedience and submission to the British Government, and having conducted himself ever since the period of the accession of the province of Bundelcund to the British Government, with strict zeal and unshaken attachment to the British cause; and Whereas the said Doorjun Sing having, during the officiate of Captain John Baillie, Agent to the Governor General, deputed his confidential vakeel to that officer, to solicit a grant of his jaghire from the British Government, and having accordingly, after presenting an obligation of allegiance comprising five Articles, received a Sunnud under the seal and signature of the said Captain Baillie; and Whereas that Sunnud comprehending no separate list of villages, and the other jaghiredars of Bundelcund having received revised Sunnuds under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General, and Thakoor Doorjun Sing having now solicited a revised grant, comprising a list of the names of all the villages in his possession, and ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General, and having also, with a view to strengthen his allegiance to the British Government, presented a revised obligation of allegiance containing nine distinct Articles: This hereditary grant, ratified by the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General, and confirming in perpetuity to Thakoor Doorjun

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No. XC.

Myhere.

Sing the villages detailed in the subjoined schedule, with all the rights, appurtenances, and revenues thereunto belonging, is hereby conferred upon the said Doorjun Sing; and so long as the said Thakoor Doorjun Sing and his heirs and successors shall firmly abide by the conditions contained in his obligation of allegiance which he has delivered, the British Government will not interfere with nor resume these lands.

You will accordingly consider the said Thakoor Doorjun Sing proprietor and manager of these villages; and it is the duty of Thakoor Doorjun Sing, on his part, to devote himself to the amelioration and improvement of his lands, rendering the inhabitants contented and grateful by his management, and to enjoy the produce of his jaghire in the exercise of zeal and attachment to the British Government.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 15.

No. XC.

Translation of the Engagement taken from Thakoor Bishen Sing.

I, Thakoor Bishen Sing, son of the late Thakoor Doorjun, jaghiredar of Myhere, in the Nerbudda and Saugor territories; Whereas formerly when the authority of the British Government was first established in the territories dependent on Bundelcund, my late father Thakoor Doorjun Sing deceased, having professed his obedience to the said Government, obtained from the Agent for political affairs a Sunnud confirming to him his jaghire; afterwards, at the request of my aforesaid father, an engagement of allegiance and submission under his hand and seal, comprising nine Articles, was delivered to the Agent for political affairs, and a Sunnud was granted under the hand and seal of the Governor General, comprehending a detail of the villages contained in the ilakah of Myhere; and, Whereas my father departed this life on the 23rd day of Phagoon in the Sumbut year 1882, having repeatedly during his life-time solicited the permission of the British Government to make over his jaghire jointly to his two sons, namely, myself and my brother, which proposal being at variance with the usage established amongst the Chieftains of these provinces, and tending to create disorder in the ilakah of

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Myhere, was not assented to; but after the death of my father and the occurrence of disputes between myself and my brother, when the death of Thakoor Doorjun Sing and the circumstances of us his two sons were reported to Government by Mr. T. H. Maddock, acting Agent of the Governor General in these territories, the Government adverting to the constant desire and intention of the late Thakoor, who from paternal affection wished that a perfect equality should exist between us two brothers in the inheritance of his territory and effects, was pleased to direct that the town and fort of Myhere should be made over to Thakoor Bishen Sing, and that the remainder of the lands and property should be divided equally into two parts, and one of them granted to me and the other to my brother; and Whereas in conformity to the above arrangement I have received through Mr. Maddock, acting Agent of the Governor General aforesaid, possession of the town and fort of Myhere and of half the territory, and am to receive hereafter a Sunnud for the same from Government; with a view therefore to confirm my allegiance and fidelity to the British Government I have delivered to Mr. T. H. Maddock, acting Agent of the Governor General, this obligation; and I do hereby promise and engage to adhere firmly to the provisions contained in the five following Articles, and never on any account to infringe or deviate from them.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund, and to give them or their families no asylum in my ilakah, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents or dependants of the British Government; and in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of this territory in alliance with the Government, entering into a dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages or on any other subject whatever, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government with a view to its adjustment of the dispute, and to abide implicitly by its decision, and to take no steps towards obtaining redress with my own hands without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise on all occasions to conduct myself with strict obedience and submission.

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No. XC.

Myhere.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders, plunderers or other malicious persons, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage into the British territories; and if any Chiefs or Commanders of troops, belonging to neighbouring countries, attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British Officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them. I will not harbour thieves nor robbers in my jaghire; and if any property be plundered or stolen from merchants or travellers in any of my villages, I engage to cause the zemindar of such village to restore the property stolen or robbed, or to deliver up the thief or robber to the British Government, and if any person charged with the commission of murder or any other crime in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to apprehend and give up all such offenders to the British Government, and to prevent their escaping into any other jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have to pass through my jaghire in progress to any place or in any direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their march but also to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow; and so long as the British troops shall remain in my jaghire or its vicinity, I promise to furnish them with supplies and all necessary articles.

ARTICLE 4.

As I have been put into possession of the villages enumerated in my Sunnud by the acting Agent of the Governor General, I do not apply to the British Government to be put in possession by its assistance; but in the event of any of the above villages being claimed by any of the neighbouring chieftains, and my right to them proving not to be valid according to ancient and established succession, it shall be optional with the Officers of the British Government to make over such disputed villages to whichever of the parties whose title may prove to be best founded.

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ARTICLE 5.

I hereby engage always to adhere firmly to all the conditions of the above four Articles of this obligation and that I will not in any respect whatsoever act contrary thereto.

Dated 18*th December* 1862 *A. D.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to THAKOOR BISHEN SING under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Vice-President in Council, dated 2nd March 1827.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mokuddums of the tuppahs of Myhere Khas and others appertaining to Bundelcund, be it known; Whereas formerly in the year 1814 A. D., at the request of the Thakoor Doorjun Sing deceased, who from the first establishment of the British authority in Bundelcund evinced his submission and obedience to the British Government, he received from the Right Honorable the Governor General a Sunnud confirming to him in jaghire the villages of the ilakah of Myhere; and since the death of the aforesaid Thakoor, adverting to the known intention of the said Thakoor who during his life-time had given in a wajib-oolurz, requesting that the jaghire of Myhere might be confirmed to his two sons jointly, and on account of the occurrence of disputes and disagreement between the two sons after the death of their father, the following arrangement was directed by the British Government to be carried into effect.

After making over the town and fort of Myhere Khas to Thakoor Bishen Sing, the eldest son of the late Thakoor Doorjun Sing, the remainder of the villages of the above jaghire to be equally divided between the two sons, that is to say, Thakoor Bishen Sing the eldest son, and Thakoor Praeg Das the youngest son; and Thakoor Bishen Sing, in order to strengthen his allegiance to the British Government, having presented a written engagement containing five distinct Articles: therefore this Sunnud has been granted to him conferring upon him and his descendants in perpetuity the following villages with all the rights, appurtenances, and revenues thereunto belonging; and so long as the said Thakoor Bishen Sing and his heirs shall firmly abide by the conditions contained in his obligation of allegiance which he has

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Myhere.

delivered, the British Government will not interfere with nor resume these lands.

You will accordingly consider the said Thakoor proprietor and manager of these villages; and it is the duty of the said Thakoor Bishen Sing, on his part, by the cultivation and improvement of his villages, to render the inhabitants contented and grateful, and to enjoy the produce of his jaghire in the exercise of obedience and attachment to the British Government.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 16.

No. XCI.

Translation of an Ikrarnamah of Thakoor Bishen Sing, Chief of Myhere.

After Address,

I beg to inform you that, after looking into the papers on the subject of the arrangements proposed by the Saheb Muntzim (Deputy Commissioner) with regard to my estate, I have of my own accord and free will acceded to the arrangements thus proposed, and have accordingly affixed my seal to those papers and signed them.

It is now my desire that the management of my estate may be conducted by Government in the manner proposed, as I shall thereby be freed from the burden of the affairs of the estate and of my debts. This freedom cannot be effected but by your favor. I therefore of my own accord and free will send you this application under my seal and signature attested by four credible witnesses.

I trust you will consider me as ever anxious for your prosperity and obedient to the orders of Government.

Written at Nagode, on Sunday, the 25th of February 1849, *corresponding with the 3rd Soodee of Falgoon* 1905 *Sumbut.*

Witnesses:

Buktawur Lal.
Sheikh Abdoos Sooltan.
Lala Bhugwant.
Lala Deby Sing.

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No. XCII.

TRANSLATION of a PAPER of REQUESTS delivered by the NABOB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLA and of Captain BAILLIE's Answers.

As in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Honorable the Governor General, informing you of my mission to Bundelcund for the purpose of adjusting all your concerns, you have been pleased to arrange every subject under distinct heads, and have required from me such a formal answer to each point as shall in every respect possess the validity of a judicial decree; I, with a view to your immediate satisfaction, now commit to paper your requests with the following answers annexed to them; and I have applied to the Honorable the Governor General in your favor for a grant of the jaghire, together with the three villages which are in your occupation, and I shall accordingly now have the honor of delivering the Sunnud to you.

1st Request.

I have incurred the enmity of all the Mahrattas by my connection with the British Government. Let not their reports to my prejudice be attended to, nor even the representations of Maharajah Bajee Row in favor of my brother Moulla Jah, who is now in attendance on him; and believe not the malicious reports of others without investigation.

Answer.

From your approved fidelity to the British Government, I am satisfied that His Highness the Peishwa, from the union subsisting between him and the British Government, will not injure you or annul the engagement which was so long ago concluded with your deceased father. If he should, the British Government will exert its utmost influence with His Highness in favor of your interests. The representations of interested persons shall not be attended to without investigation.

2nd Request.

Let the fifty-two villages in the district of Calpee be granted

Answer.

The British Government will not molest you in the occupation

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No. XCII.

Banee.

to me as the reward of my friendship and attachment to the British Government; of my being the first of the Chiefs of this province to come into the British camp; of my having invited the English to come into this country because of the enmity subsisting between me and the Mahrattas; and of my friendly conduct in joining the British. In this arrangement let not the representations of Moulla Jah or of any of my brothers be listened to, and I shall pay to each of them their usual allowances.

3rd Request.

With respect to my father's debts, part of which were incurred by the execution of bonds under his own seal, and part in consequence of my father's having taken up his residence in the Punjab, whence it would have been difficult to obtain bonds under his signature always at the moment when they might be required, by bonds which I executed at his desire under my seal in this manner, namely, that "I had taken up such a sum of "money from the bankers on my "father's account, and that con-"formably to his desire I should "apply it to defray my expenses," those debts are very extensive. On this subject I have to observe that, according to the Mussulman law, of those villages which you held in jaghire of the Peishwa previously to the introduction of the British authority into Calpee; nor will the British Government transfer those lands from your possession to that of any of your brothers. The British Government, however, entertains a confident expectation that you will pay to the Nabob Moulla Jah and your other brothers and dependants their usual monthly allowances. In this case no further demands upon you will be attended to.

Answer.

The settlement of your father's debts rests with yourself, and the British Government will not interfere in that business, and the British Government will, in the spirit of the benevolent laws which regulate its conduct towards all the Chiefs of Hindostan, uniformly manifest towards you every degree of attention.

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with which the English law also agrees, the debts of the father and the jointure of the father's widow, unless the father shall leave money to his son, are not chargeable on the revenue of the (son's) landed property and houses. Therefore as my father has left me no money I am not bound by law to pay his debts, &c. Moreover some bankers have received the principal of their debts, of which the interest only remains due, while others have received the principal and interest of their debts, so that only the compound interest of such debts is not liquidated. Under these circumstances no person has any legitimate demand for principal money. These differences however refer to a period antecedent to the introduction of the British authority into this province, and differences which originated before that time, by the regulations of the British Government, are not cognizable by it. Notwithstanding these irrefragable arguments and the numerous portions which are payable to my brothers and others, however, I, for the honor of my family, entered into a composition with the bankers under the Mahratta Government for the payment of my father's debts. But if the bankers should now, from an idea of the high character of a British

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Baonee.

Court of Justice, be dissatisfied with such compromise and advance further claims, it will be impossible from my extensive disbursements and narrow income to satisfy them. I am confident that the British Government will pay due regard to my honor by its hospitality, and give effect to my wishes in this point.

4th Request.

If at any time any one shall submit for decision a difference with me of any nature which may have occurred previously to the introduction of the British authority into this province, that is to say, which originated in the time of the Mahrattas, let them not be attended to, agreeably to the regulations of the British Government.

Answer.

Certainly they shall not meet with any attention.

5th Request.

The relations and family of my father are infected with the vices of the age, and are guilty of actions involving evils which affect the character of my house, but in particular my individual character, and nothing but the strongest menaces can restrain them. Let not their evil actions be ascribed to me, since no religion can make the son reponsible for his father's misconduct, or, on the contrary, the father answerable for his son's evil actions.

Answer.

No unworthy or unwarrantable actions which may be committed by others, even though they should proceed from your own brothers and immediate dependants, will be laid to your charge, neither shall any claims which have not been preferred since your father's death to this time, be attended to.

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Two or three of my brothers and some other individuals there are, who have deserted my father's house nearly thirty years, and have sought a provision in other families. To these persons my father never allotted any provisions, and at the period of his death, so far from leaving anything to them, was pleased to direct in his last will and testament in my favor that those children and other individuals who had forsaken his roof during his life-time should not return when he should be no more. If therefore any of those persons should come to me and advance any claims, I shall act up to the instructions contained in my father's will and not listen to them.

6th Request.

I consent to consider myself to be amenable to all rules and forms of justice which are admitted by other Chiefs of Hindostan.

Answer.

The same forms of justice which prevail in the jaghires of other Chiefs of Hindostan, shall be established in your jaghire. It is therefore proper that you should, as a measure of precaution, issue peremptory orders that no robbers or highwaymen shall take refuge in your jaghire, and if at any time any subject of the British Government shall commit plunder, robbery, or murder, and seek refuge in the villages composing your jaghire, you should

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apprehend and deliver over the person of such offender to the British Government. In like manner, if any individual inhabitant of your jaghire should be guilty of any crime of the nature above described, either in the Honorable Company's territory or within the limits of your jaghire, you should apprehend and deliver over the person so offending to the British Government; and if your endeavors to seize him should fail, you should report the circumstance to the British Government, that the necessary measures may be adopted to secure his punishment.

For schedule of villages claimed, see Appendix No. 17.

FROM

THE NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH

To

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Dated 15th November 1806.

When I had last year an interview with Captain Baillie, I had the honor to address a friendly letter to you, which was forwarded through his assistance and cannot fail to have reached you and to have been honored by your perusal. A long period having elapsed since then I am induced by an anxious wish to be informed of your welfare without awaiting the receipt of a reply to address you again, both with the view of expressing my regard and of submitting to your notice some circumstances of my own condition; and I rely on your known regard to the duties of hospitality and friendship for your liberal consideration of the case of this sojourner in the British

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dominions. I have had the pleasure to receive a satisfactory letter from Captain Baillie on the subject of my wishes and claims, which was written to me by your desire in consideration of my faithful attachment to the Honorable Company's interests, and this letter has afforded me the fullest confidence and security for the remainder of my life. But if, from a consideration of my family and of my uniform and sincere attachment to the British Government, you should be pleased in your own name to confirm the assurances conveyed to me by Captain Baillie, the particulars of which will no doubt be submitted to you by him, this confirmation would increase my confidence in your friendship. Should it not be convenient to do so, I shall still remain satisfied, as it is not my wish to be troublesome; and the letter of Captain Baillie is in reality the same with your own, as having been written under your directions; Captain Baillie will not fail to convey to you the truth concerning me.

To

NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH.

Written 24th December 1806.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter (recapitulate that received 15th December).

I entertain a high sense of your attachment to the British Government, and it will always afford me great satisfaction to promote your interest and welfare. The information which I have uniformly received from Captain Baillie respecting you is of a nature to increase my regard and esteem, and confirms my confidence in the continuance on your part of the same sentiments and conduct which place you among the number of the faithful adherents of the British Government.

I hereby confirm the assurances which you have received from Captain Baillie, and being perfectly satisfied of the validity of your title to the jaghire of fifty-two villages in the district of Calpee, conferred on you by His Highness the Peishwa, I hereby recognize your right to the possession of those villages.

For further particulars I refer you to the communications of Captain Baillie.

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BUNDELCUND.

Nos. XCIII. & XCIV.

Baonee and Husht Bhya.

No. XCIII.

SUNNUD granted to NAWAB MEHDI HUSSUN KHAN IMAM-OOD-DOWLA of BAONEE.

Dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognise and confirm any succession to your State which may be legitimate according to Mahommedan law; subject to the payment of half a year's net revenue as a relief whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

No. XCIV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT given in by RAO BAHADOOR BUKHT SING, Jaghiredar of CHURGAON, &c., under date 27th November 1821.

An engagement of allegiance being required from me by Lieutenant Moodie, acting Agent of the Governor General in Bundelcund, in order to establish my submission and obedience to the British Government; Therefore, in consideration of the kindness and justice I have experienced from the British Government, I Dewan Bahadoor Bukht Sing have of my own free will written and delivered to the above-mentioned gentleman an engagement to the following effect.

That I will not abet or connive at any rebellious or suspected persons, but will break off all correspondence and connection with them. On the contrary, I will use my utmost exertions to seize such persons, and having seized them will deliver them up to the officer

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of the British Government. I will not hold enmity towards the servants or dependants of the Government; and should any of the Chiefs of the district and dependants of the Government have a difference with me, respecting any place, village or boundary, lands, &c., I will make known the cause of dispute to the officers of Government and request them to settle it, and I will implicitly submit to whatever may be the decision of Government, nor will I dispute with any one in revenge for his quarrelsomeness towards me. Should any disturbances take place between any one without the sanction of the officers of Government, I will not, in any respect whatever, swerve from my obedience and allegiance, acting always as a loyal and submissive dependent subject of the Government. Should any fugitive subject of the Honorable Company take refuge in any village of my jaghire, I will seize him and deliver him up to the servants of Government; and should the servants of Government come to seize him I will aid them in so doing. In the event of troops of the Government passing through my ilaka, I will cordially exert myself in collecting supplies and other requisites, and act in conformity to the desire of the officer commanding the troops. I will not permit robbers or thieves to reside in my jaghire; and should the property of any person be stolen or plundered in the villages or within the boundaries of my jaghire, I will either cause the property or its value to be restored by the zemindar, or I will myself repay the amount. Should any one after committing a crime in the territories of the Government take refuge in the villages of my jaghire, I will seize him and deliver him up to the officer of Government. I will not commit any act whatever that may give rise to disturbance or confusion in the territory of the Jhansi State. I will pay an annual tribute of Jhansi Rupees 7,500 to the Subadar of Jhansi through the medium of the Agent of the Governor General. I will always maintain the observances customary in this district towards the Rajah of Oorcha, as the head of my family. I will appoint a trustworthy person on my own part, who will constantly attend on the officers of Government as a vakeel to execute such orders as he may require, and should the officers of Government be displeased with him for any fault, I will immediately appoint another person in his stead.

I will in every respect, without swerving, firmly adhere to all the particulars of this engagement; and if I shall act contrary to it in any

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BUNDELCUND.

No. XCIV.

Husht Bkya.

point, I will submit to whatever may be thought proper by the officers of Government.

Witnesses:

GOMAUN SING, Killadar.

LOLLA PULTOO PALL.

Engagements, exactly similar to that taken from Rao Bukht Sing, (excepting the payment of tribute) were signed for jaghires :—

Toree, &c., by Jowahir Sing, Killadar, on the part of Koour Hurpershaud.

Witnesses:

BUKSHEE MANAIK of Bijna.

LOLLA DULEL SING of Dhorwye.

Bijna, &c., by Dewan Soorjun Sing and Dewan Bejye Bahadoor, in the handwriting of Bukshee Manaik.

Witnesses:

JOWAHIR SING, Killadar.

LOLLA DULEL SING.

Dhorwye, by Dewan Boodh Sing, Dewan Sutterject Sing, Dewan Heera Loll, by the hand of Lolla Dulel.

Witnesses:

LOLLA DOORJUN SING of Soree.

LOLLA RUKHUN of Puharee.

Puharee, by Lolla Rukhun Parinda, on the part of Dewan Bunka Eesurree Sing, also by Dewan Bahadoor Sing.

Witnesses:

LOLLA DULEL of Dhorwye.

LOLLA JOWRAWUN of Toree.

SUNNUD for the undermentioned ten villages granted to RAO BAHADOOR BUKHT SING of CHURGAON.

Dated 11*th April* 1823.

Let the officers for present and future affairs, the chowdries and kanoongoes of pergunnah Erich, zillah Bundelcund, know that: Whereas the British Government has been pleased to confirm and acknowledge the undermentioned ten villages, Churgaon, &c., as a hereditary jaghire to Rao Bahadoor Bukht Sing upon condition of his performing the duties and engagements specified in an Ikrarnamah executed by him on the 27th November 1821 : you will therefore

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consider the said Rao Bahadoor Bukht Sing to be the confirmed hereditary jaghiredar of the villages in question, and fully entitled to manage and collect the land revenues and sayer on the same. The duty of the aforementioned is as follows:—to act with loyalty and obedience towards the British Government; to conform strictly to the several Articles of the engagement executed by him; to conduct himself with good faith and moderation towards all inferior sharers, huqdars, and ryots of whatever class, and to respect and observe the usages established from old times in regard to the internal management of his jaghire.

List of villages of the jaghire.

1 Chergaong.
1 Mond Kullan.
1 Mond Khoord.
1 Jheronna.
1 Murronna.
1 Ghoosgawa.
1 Peepureea.
1 Sikree.
1 Dhumna.
1 Puharee.

Total ... 10

Similar Sunnud for the undermentioned villages granted to Dewan Soorjun Sing of Bijna.

Pergunnah of Erich.

1 Bijna.
1 Henotah.
1 Bhuggowrah.
1 Bussaur.
1 Bagroun.
1 Moorhutta.

Total ... 6

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BUNDELCUND.

No. XCIV.

Husht Bhya.

Similar Sunnud for the undermentioned villages granted to Dewan Boodh Sing of Dhoorwye.

Pergunnah Erich.		*Pergunnah Juttahra.*	
1	Dhoorwye.	1	Sejoha.
1	Khereea.	1	Semree.
1	Mowye.		
1	Lohurgowa.	Total...	2
1	Kuraree.		
1	Reechora.		
6			
2	of Juttahra.		
Total ...	8		

Similar Sunnud for the undermentioned fourteen villages granted to Koour Hurpershaud of Toree.

Pergunnah Juttahra.		*Pergunnah Erich.*	
1	Toree.	1	Reechorah Khoord.
1	Bilgaon.	1	Dhowanee.
1	Raootpoorah.	1	Kurrey.
1	Burwaho.	1	Dhunrua.
1	Eteneeah.		
1	Dabur.	Total...	4
1	Lutwaroo.		
1	Etwah. Kuhanpoorah.		
1	Rajwarah.		
1	Bersingpoora.		
10			
4	of Erich.		
Total...	14		

The 11th April 1823.

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Similar Sunnud for the undermentioned village granted to Dewan Banka Esurree Sing of Puharee.

Pergunnah of Juttahra.

1 Puharee Kullan.

No. XCV.

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE of GUMAN SING, Jaghiredar of KUNNYA DHANA.

Dated the 1st August 1863.

Preamble.

I, Guman Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the said Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I have cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependants, like other Bundelcund jaghiredars similarly circumstanced; and Whereas I have now been required to submit an ikrarnamah or oath of allegiance to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the protection extended to me by the British Government, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of the same.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders, rebels, or evil-disposed persons, within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my best endeavors to apprehend them and to deliver them up to the officers of the British Government.

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BUNDELCUND.
No. XCV.
Kunnya Dhana.

I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the said Government, in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British officers; and if at any time a dispute of any sort occur between me and any of the Rajahs or Chiefs of the province, I agree to submit the same without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed by them on such dispute; and further, I bind myself on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the said Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder, and I further agree to attend with deference to and obey all orders issued to me from the court of the Political Officer.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any merchants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the territories of the British Government take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and to deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

If I should at any time be called upon by the British political authorities to furnish assistance in men for the purpose of aiding in any proceeding undertaken by the said authorities on the part of the British Government, I bind myself to furnish such assistance promptly and without delay, and to the utmost of my means and ability.

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ARTICLE 6.

I hereby engage for myself and my successors that on the occurrence of successions in this jaghire, the following relief shall be payable thereon to the British Government, *viz.*

One quarter of a year's net revenue on direct successions, and

Half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

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APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX NO. I.—*Page* 258.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF PUNNAH IN 1807.

PERGUNNAH TALKA PURNAH—124 *villages, viz.*:—

	No. of Villages.
Rampoorah	1
Burragong	1
Cusbah Purnah and Bahargunge	2
Jumnahy	1
Singhpore	1
Bhaurar	1
Khuzrauhaut	2
Zunwar	4
Munkry	1
Bussrah	1
Dugrarah	1
Poawhey	1
Pipperpoorah and Sooragepoorah	2
Kurwaho	1
Taulgaho	3
Lahaur	1
Sawroopoorah	1
Ahmuhey	1
Boharah	1
Buggoha	2
Ghuttarah Muzgawa ...	1
Hursah	1
Naharey	1
Kutteerey Burry ...	1
Jhallarey	1
Kumchooah	1
Pertaubpoorah... ...	1
Jumnahey	1
Kullaunpoorah ...	1
Maujha	1
Kurrah	1
Telgawah	1
Sunharrah	1
Koorraund	1
Burkharrah	1
Goorha	1
Andah	1
Chouparrah	1
Kottah	1
Worekey	1
Hurdoo Chuttah (Ojar)	1
Caprabahey	1
Batchooha	1
Khumrey	1
Katchaw	1
Dholebaza	1
Bussrahey	1
Chowparrah, (puddaruk or charity)	1
Kussreah	1
Barrooahpoorah ...	1
Burrounda	1
Purnah Kuddeem ...	1
Sookwaho	1
Buttiah	1
Zubbah	1
Kare	1
Pahrwa	1
Chundaney	1
Carried over	67

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APPENDIX No. I.—(*Continued.*)

PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	67	Bugihar	1
Khurgowah	1	Bickrampore	1
Aumranwur	1	Munkah	1
Aumrawun Chuttey ...	1	Surkhoha	1
Khouchey	1	Bulgurhey	3
Baundhey	1	Tilliah	1
Harowtah	1	Murwasley	1
Boodroundah	1	Murriah	1
Ummerjhallo	1	Koosmarey	1
Munnour	1	Bushahey	1
Sullowah	1	Khunjara	1
Zurdhowah	1	Guggawoo	1
Kuttoreah Chuttey ...	1	Beerpoorah (puddaruk or charity)	1
Kuttoreah Burry ...	1	Burahha (puddaruk or charity)	1
Pipreypuggaur... ...	1		— 99
Khuzzoorey	1		
Kutwallypoorah ...	1		

Duffa Woojaur—25 villages, viz.:—

Ruttunjoonheyah ...	1	Kutteeah	1
Sumbhojey	1	Kussaurpoorah... ...	1
Behariah	1	Doonnah	1
Boydahey	1	Aumleah	1
Chouprah	1	Wooraho	1
Kawntey	1	Lohargawa	1
Kussahur	1	Paton Burry	1
Kare	1	Patun Khosud	1
Burrowtah	1	Bebgawa	1
Bugrowndah Chuttah ...	1	Chapper	1
Koynassun	1	Putnateekrey	1
Woomreybun	1		— 25
Toonhahey	1		— 124
Noyaggwah	1		

PERGUNNAH POOWEE AUMAUN GUNGE—176½ *villages, viz.:—*

Khalsa.

Kusbah Poowee ...	6	Soordha	1
Khoopah	12	Burha	1
Kutteah	1	Koonneah	1
Kurrahey	6	Beekowrah	1
			—
Carried over		29	124

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APPENDIX No. I.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	29	... ...	... ...			124
Sunworrey	1		Bugdarey	1		
Mohagawah*	1		Summano	7		
Etawah	1		Burracha	1		
Juggunpoorah	1		Munnaha	1		
Koomarry	2		Etawa	1		
Chowmookha	1		Kuckruttey	½		
Kumtah	1		Lodhauney	3		
Khairah	1		Ummerghurriah ...	1		
Woomreah	1		Karenah	2		
Kytee	1		Mohagwan*	1		
Tagharrah	1		Murwah	12		
Kookrattey	12		Deorey*	1		
Chaundey	1		Goorha	5		
Burraumutch	6		Tipparey	1		
Baregahaney	1		Goregoah	1		
Denwarrah	8		Chucktah	5		
Simrah	2		Ruheyah Santo ...	2		
Purtullah	1		Purwar	1		
Hutkoorey	1		Puttey	1		
Khorewah Chuttah ...	1		Surrah	1		
Burkbarrah	1		Ruttaro	1		
Murwarry	11		Woomrey	1		
Pipparey	1		Moshooley Buzruck ...	1		
Morahwitch	1		Kellah	1		
Dumraha	1		Jhallary	1		
Sursallah	1		Chappah	1		
Mohunpore	1		Auckowlah	1		
Deorey*	1		Nibbary	2		
Lullaur	1		Bamoley Chuttey ...	1		
Raujepore	1			—	157½	
Sautto	5					

Puddaruk or Charity—19 *villages, viz.:*—

Sugrah	1	Choylah	2		
Gokhohey	1	Punchey	1		
Deorey*	1	Bitwanney	1		
Munkey	1	Buskharrah	1		
Gadhabhaur	1		—	—	—
Carried over	... ...	... ...	10	157½	124

* These villages are supposed to be inserted in the Sunnud of Luchmun Sing.

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PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. 1.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	10	... ...		157½	124	
Nogoah	2	Suckrah	1			
Deorey Chuttey* ...	1	Unterkhaddiah... ...	1			
Dhurrumputty... ...	1		—	19		
Powndey	1			—	176½	
Hautkhorrey	1					
Singgasur	1				300½	

PERGUNNAH PUTTAR SAHANAGUR—209 *villages, viz.* :—

Talooka Sahanagur—11 *villages, viz.* :—

Khass Sahanagur ...	4	Joorsinggah	1		
Umreah	1	Surdah	1		
Joogarawoora	1	Kummowreah	1		
Koosmey	1		—	11	
Tullah	1				

Talooka Ram Gurrah—57 *villages, viz.* :—

Ram Gurrah	3	Pohoreah Burry ...	1		
Soorowndah	12	Hurdooah	1		
Duggurgawah	1	Chemlah	1		
Amleah	2	Woomreah	1		
Jhurha	1	Bhurrar	1		
Dhondhorey	1	Jhurriah	1		
Mokurow	1	Bugdurrah	1		
Boorgawah	3	Jutharrey	1		
Bhomurrah	1	Dhurwah	1		
Jungunnah	1	Kutchratah	1		
Chaupporaghaut ...	1	Sawnpore (Boozruck) ...	1		
Burrah	1	Teekereah	3		
Mahagowah	12	Bauśsunpiprey... ...	2		
Sunpoorah Chuttey ...	1		—	57	

Moothfurruka—105 *villages, viz.* :—

Tara	1	Deorah	1		
Muhdouroo	1	Narudpore	1		
Bhosahey	1	Gharry	1		
Choprah	1	Bissaney	4		
Buzzarey	1	Khantarrah	1		
Digghottah	1	Hunnowty	1		
Lumtarrah Dodowrah...	2		—	—	—
Carried over			17	68	300½

*This village is supposed to be inserted in the Sunnud of Luchmun Sing.

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APPENDIX No. I.—(*Continued.*) PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	17	... ...			68	300½
Kutchowrey	4	Chouprah	1			
Noongawah	2	Khurmoorah	1			
Moygawuh	1	Buggurboozruck ...	1			
Mughurbhurtullah ...	2	Rygawo	1			
Turungpore	1	Purrassey	1			
Imleah	1	Ladharry	1			
Khamreah	3	Etrahey	1			
Khuzzoorey	12	Jumtarrah	1			
Kootooreah	1	Kootey	12			
Barrahberry Rampoorah	0	Dhammoo	1			
Talgawo (Woojur) ...	4	Bizkhorrah	1			
Guzzandah	3	Ruggowleah	1			
Borey	3	Loodhowndah	1			
Thappah	1	Ummertollah	1			
Dhurkah	1	Purrana	3			
Jhulmalaun	2	Pahoreah Khoord ...	1			
Hurdooah Khoord ...	1	Chundarah	4			
Ratcha	1	Kuckurtullah	1			
Karrowndey	6	Burnahey	1			
Koorahey	1	Pugharpore Pipreah ...	1			
Puggur Khoord ...	1		—	105		
Shorefoottey	1					

Puddaruh or Charity—36 *villages, viz.*:—

Dhooraurpoorah ...	3	Roha	3		
Dondah	1	Aummah	3		
Muzzawa	1	Koonniah	1		
Deorey	1	Deorey 2nd	1		
Kumnowrah	1	Goorha	1		
Buggaley	1	Seekrah Kurrah ...	2		
Korar	1	Burtullah	1		
Singrah	1	Sulloeah and Joogh-			
Sarrai Khorud ...	1	gowa	2		
Surrai Buzruck ...	1	Maholeah	1		
Sajoputty	1	Woossur	1		
Sickurpoorah	1	Khurrah	1		
Pipperiah	1	Beldamur	1		
Aummowtah	1		—	36	
Sullaeah	1			—	209
		Carried over			509½

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PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. I.—(*Continued.*)

PERGUNNAH KHUTTOWLA—136 *villages, viz.:*—

Khalsa Duffa—90 *villages, viz.:*—

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward		... ...	509½
Mulharrah	8	Jughara	1
Barrah Gossien ...	1	Putna	1
Urrail	1	Roygawa	1
Chundunpoorah ...	1	Sirsey	1
Lullaeah	1	Nibbas	1
Goandpore	1	Woodoypore	1
Kurkey	1	Soonwanny Khorud ...	1
Dhowrah	1	Khurpoorah	1
Toorrey	2	Dowreah	1
Kunnowha	3	Butchama	1
Mahalley	1	Ghowrah	2
Kawollarey	1	Bandhee	1
Ruttunpoorah	1	Teekreah	1
Bamunkola	2	Kuckrah	1
Burrearpore	1	Umracha	1
Burruz	1	Chundowlee	1
Amleeah *Bhoongawn* ...	2	Binnowda	1
Kunnarah	1	Punniary	1
Kummodepore	1	Sillahorrow	1
Puldah	1	Khurdowtey	1
Hurdatto	1	Sooraha	1
Pauttah	1	Beekrampore	1
Sunnowaunney ...	0	Butchrowonney ...	2
Buzruck	7	Kulmow	1
Mahadpore	2	Burandah	1
Dighey	1	Roodhour	1
Khallone	1	Dhundoorah	1
Ghorah	1	Roypoorah	1
Soorajepore	1	Ghoorah	1
Simrah	1	Lizzaho	1
Birsait	1	Bhildaha	1
Sewradhekoo	1	Dhungawah Muzgawa...	2
Tipparey	1	Mohuraje Gunge ...	3
Jhubrah	1		— 90

Duffa—6 *villages, viz.:*—

Surwa	1	Kullookhur	1
Sooruzpore	1	Charrawul	1
Khurrowhey	1		— 6
Luckungowa	1		
Carried over			96 509½

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APPENDIX No. I.—(*Continued.*) PUNNAH.

Duffa—4 *villages, viz.* :—

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward				96	509½
Soonhurry	1	Koond	1		
Gunge	1		—	4	
Chundunpore	1				

Duffa—14 *villages, viz.* :—

Durgaureh	7	Mooraur	1		
Muddunpore	1	Bodgepore	1		
Kealo	1	Parro Jhare	1		
Chutcherry	1		—	14	
Katna	1				

Duffa—9 *villages, viz.* :—

Bungawa	2	Ruzzowlah	1		
Rampoorah	1	Hurdooah	1		
Korrah	1	Dungawah	1		
Ghurmar	1		—	9	
Bussanah	1				

Puddaruk or Charity—13 *villages, viz.* :—

Poandey	1	Rudgepore	1		
Bhownrey *Gopalpore* ...	1	Gurha	1		
Koondale	1	Loharpoorah	1		
Goorreah	1	Jharhattah	1		
Ghuttarah	1	Boodgawah	1		
Hutrah	1		—	13	
Dhoawrey	1			—	136
Dowrooah	1				

PERGUNNAH ROUND—6 *villages* 6

PERGUNNAH SINGPORE—25 *villages, viz.* :—

Singpore Khass ...	1	Khumreah	1			
Pulkhunnah	1	Kalgawah	1			
Mow	1	Karah	1			
Chucherkhoah	1	Joomnahey	1			
Billahnomey	2	Mahanapore	1			
Muzzeaur	1	Pursootumpore ...	1			
Sujawool	1	Jhareah	1			
Boorkharro	1	Bhownabaee	1			
Kurrehah	2	Chowparrah	1			
Butrus	1		—	—	—	
Carried over			21	6	645½	

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PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No I.—(*Concluded.*)

	No of Villages.			*No. of Villages.*		
Brought forward ...	21	... ...	... ...	6	645½	
Mutkonney	1		Jhursey	1		
Mohowtah	1			—	25	
Pohoreah	1					
PERGUNNAH AMMOWAH—96 *villages* ...					96	
PERGUNNAH BEERSINGPORE—30 *villages, viz.:—*						
Beersingpore Khass ...	1		Gootwah	1		
Newga	1		Mohaneah	1		
Mowhooah	1		Nogawah	1		
Kulbulleah	1		Mutch Khanda... ...	1		
Sursahey	1		Hulleah	1		
Loonbursa Khorud ...	1		Tookrey	1		
Mow	1		Purhooar	1		
Teekrey	1		Digraw	1		
Jowney	1		Hurhurpore	1		
Digrot	1		Rohaun	1		
Durrahawun	1		Audilhurwarro	1		
Nuckaney	1		Doomahey	1		
Mucktoompore ...	1		Puggurburry	1		
Chowrahey Woochur ...	2			—	30	
Ram Ghur	1				—	157
Etaha	1					
			Total villages		...	802½

TALOOKDARS.

3 *Pergunnahs, viz.:—*

Woocharrah	1	Soohawul	1		
Kotey	1		—		
			3		

N. B.—From the portion of diamond mines of Herdah Sah, one mine of Etawa was granted in Sunnud to Lutchmun Sing, and eight mines to Durriah Sing Chowbey, Killadar of Fort Kullinjur.

1*st February* 1807, 23*rd Jeecod* 1221 *Hijeree.*

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APPENDIX NO. II.—*Page* 266.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF PUNNAH IN 1811.

Statement of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing Bahadoor, the Rajah of Punnah.

PERGUNNAH PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.
Rampoorah	1
Burragong	1
Cusbah Punnah and Buhagonge	2
Jumnahey	1
Singhpoor	1
Bhauraur	1
Khuzrouhaut	2
Zunwar	4
Munkee	1
Busreah	1
Durrarah	1
Poowhey	1
Pipperpoorah and Loosogepoorah	2
Kurwahoo	1
Taulgahoo	3
Lahaur	1
Sauroopoorah	1
Almohey	1
Baharah	1
Baggahee	2
Guttarah Muzzawah ...	1
Hursah	1
Nahoree	1
Kutteery Burry ...	1
Jhallary	1
Kumchooah	1
Purtabpoorah	1
Jumnahey	1
Kullaunpoorah ...	1
Moujha	1
Kurrah	1
Telgawah	1
Kunharrah	1
Koorranud	1
Burkharree	1
Goorha	1
Andah	1
Chouporah	1
Kottah	1
Worekey	1
Hurdoo Chutta (oojar)	1
Cuprahatey	1
Butchooha	1
Kumreyah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kissery Sing) ...	1
Ratchaw	1
Dholebaza	1
Bussrahey	1
Chowparrah	1
Kussreah	1
Burrooahpoorah ...	1
Burroundah	1
Carried over	60

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PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	60
Purnah Kuddum ...	1
Sookwahoo	1
Butteah	1
Zubleah	1
Karee	1
Puhrwah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Budjey Bahadur) ...	1
Chundany	1
Khurgoah	1
Aumrowon	1
Aumrauwun Chotty ...	1
Konchay	1
Baundhey	1
Hanowtah	1
Boodrandah	1
Ummerjhatto	1
Munnour	1
Sullooah	1
Zurdhoah	1
Kuttoreah Chotty ...	1
Kuttoreah Burrey ...	1
Pippreypugguar ...	1
Khuzzoorey	1
Kutwalley Poorah ...	1
Bugeehur	1
Beckrampoor	1
Munkah	1
Surkhoha	1
Bulgurhey	3
Tilleah	1
Murwasley	1
Murreah	1
Koosmarey	1
Bushahy	1
Khunjarah	1
Guggawoo	1
Beerpoorah	1
Bueraha	1
Ruttunjoonheyah ...	1
Sumbhoggey	1
Bohareah	1
Boydahey	1
Chowprah	1
Kauntlery	1
Kassahur	1
Kare	1
Burrowtah	1
Bugdah Chutta ...	1
Roymassin	1
Woonreybun	1
Soonhahey	1
Noygawah	1
Rutteah	1
Kussaurpoorah ...	1
Doonnah	1
Aumbah	1
Woorraho	1
Sohargawah	1
Palor Barry	1
Putun Khord	1
Bebgawah	1
Chapper	1
Pulhatickry	1
	— 124

PERGUNNAH POWEE.

Amaungunge—176½ *villages, viz.*:—

Khalsa—			
Kusba Powee	6	Kutteah	1
Rhoopah	12	Kurrahey	6
		Soordha	1
			—
Carried over		26	124

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APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*) PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	26	... ...	124
Burhah	1	Burratah	1
Kooneah	1	Mumahut	1
Beekourah	1	Etawah	1
Sunwaree	1	Kuckretty or Kutsora...	½
Mahagawah	1	Lodhannee	3
Etawah	1	Nonmurgurrah ...	1
Juggunpoorah	1	Karenah	2
Koomarry	2	Mohagoran	1
Chowmookha	1	Murwah	12
Kumtah	1	Duory	1
Kharrah	1	Goorbah	5
Woomreah	1	Tipporry	1
Kytee	1	Goregoah	1
Tagghurrah	1	Chucklah	5
Kuckretty	12	Ruhujah Loata... ...	2
Chaundry	1	Purwar	1
Barrawitch	6	Puttey	1
Baragubanny	1	Surrah	1
Dinwarrah	8	Rattare	1
Simrah	2	Woomree	1
Purtullah	1	Moholey Buzrook ...	1
Kutkoorey	1	Kettah	1
Kharewah Chottey ...	1	Kalarray	1
Burkhurrah	1	Chappah	1
Murworry	11	Auckawlah	1
Pipparey	1	Nibbhary	2
Morawith (except Sunnud of Rajah Ruttun Singh)	1	Bamooly	1
Dumraha	1	Saggrah	1
Sursallah	1	Gokholy	1
Mohunpore	1	Deoly	1
Deorey	1	Munkey	1
Sullour	1	Gadha Bhour	1
Raujepore	1	Choylah	2
Sauttah	5	Punchey	1
Bugdoree	1	Bitwanny	1
Summono	7	Buskharrah	1
		Nogoah	2
		Deory Chotty	1
Carried over			170½ 124

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PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.		*No. of Villages.*
Brought forward ...	170½	... ...	124
Dhurrumpuply	1	Suckra	1
Paundey	1	Unter Khoddeah ...	1
Hautkhorrey	1		— 176½
Singgasur	1		

Pergunnah Puttarh, Sahanagur—209 *villages, viz.*:—

Khass Sahanugur ...	4	Kutckratah	1
Umreah	1	Sownpore Boozrook ...	1
Irogarawara	1	Tukereah	3
Khoosmey	1	Baussunpepreah ...	2
Tollah	1	Toro	1
Joor Singah	1	Moholdarra	1
Sirdah	1	Bhosahey	1
Kymoreah	1	Choprah	1
Ram Gurrah	3	Buzzary	1
Sooroundah	12	Digghottah	1
Duggurgawah	1	Sumturrah Dodowra ...	2
Amleah	2	Deorah	1
Jhurha	1	Narindpore	1
Dhondhorry	1	Gharry	1
Mokarow	1	Bissany	4
Boorgawah	3	Khamtorry	1
Bhoonursah	1	Hunnowty	1
Jungunnah	1	Guzzundah	3
Chauppara Ghaut ...	1	Boroy	3
Burrot	1	Jhoppah	1
Mohogawah	12	Dhurrah	1
Sunpoorah Chotty ...	1	Jhalmalour	2
Bohoreah Burry ...	1	Hurdoah Khaird ...	1
Hurdoah	1	Ratcha	1
Churlah	1	Kurroundey	6
Woomreah	1	Koorahey	1
Bhurrar	1	Pugga Mhorud ...	1
Jhurreah	1	Sharefoottey	1
Bugdurrah	1	Chouprah	1
Julhtarry	1	Kharmorah	1
Durwah	1	Buggurboozruck ...	1
			— —
Carried over			109 300½

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APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*) PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.		*No. of Villages.*
Brought forward ...	109	... ...	300½
Roygowo	1	Dhoorarpoora	3
Purassey	1	Dordah	1
Lodharrey	1	Muggowoin	1
Etrahey	1	Deory	1
Jumtarrah	1	Kunnowrah	1
Kotey	12	Buggawley	1
Dhammoo	1	Karun	1
Bizkharrah	1	Sungrah	1
Ruggowleah	1	Surrai Khorad	1
Loodhowndah	1	Surrai Buzruk	1
Ummeatullah	1	Lajoputty	1
Purranah	3	Sickarpoorah	1
Pahoreah Khord ...	1	Sutdharrah	1
Chundarah	4	Pippereah	1
Kuckurtullah	1	Aummowah	1
Purnahey	1	Sullocah	1
Mughurpore piprea ...	1	Raha	3
Kutchowrey	4	Aummah	3
Noorgawah	2	Kooneah	1
Moygawah	1	Deory	1
Mujhurbhurtulla ...	2	Goorha	1
Sarungpore	1	Sickra Kurra	2
Imleah	1	Burtullah	1
Khamriah	3	Sullocah and Jooghwa	2
Khuzzoorey	12	Soholeah	1
Kootooreah	1	Woossur	1
Burrahbery, Rampoora, Taulgowa, Oojar ...	4	Khureah	1
		Bildamur	1
			— 209
			— 509½

PERGUNNAH KHUTTOLA,—136 *villages, viz.:—*

Khalsa Duffa—90 *villages, viz.:—*

Mulharra—8 *villages, viz.:—*

Mulharra	1	Mowey	1
Madeah	1	Tongrah	1
			—
Carried over			4 509½

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PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	4
Putteah	1
Mylwur	1
Ghurcoah	1
Bullawah	1
	8
Burrah Gossun... ...	1
Urrail	1
Chundunpoorah ...	1
Sallacah	1
Goardpore	1
Kurkey	1
Dhowrah	1
Toorry	2
Kunnowah	3
Mahally	1
Kowolarey	1
Ruttunpoora or Rug-poora	1
Bamunkota	2
Burrearpore	1
Burraz	1
Amdiah Bhoorgawa ...	2
Kunnara	1
Kummodepore ...	1
Puldah	1
Kurdato	1
Putta Mungrala ...	1
SunnowareyBoozruck ...	7
Mahodpore	2
Dighey	1
Khallore	1
Ghoorah	1
Soorajepoorah	1
Simrah	1
Bissait	1
Sewradheka	1
Tipparey	1
Jhubiah	1
Jughara	1
Carried over	

	No. of Villages.	
... ...		509½
Putra	1	
Roygowa	1	
Sirsey	1	
Nibbas	1	
Woodoypore (except Sunnud of Rajah Ruttun Sing)	1	
Soorwanny Khoord ...	1	
Khurpoora	1	
Dhowreah	1	
Butchamah	1	
Ghowrah	2	
Bandha	1	
Teekreah	1	
Kuckrah	1	
Umrahah	1	
Chundrowley	1	
Bomnowdah	1	
Punneary	1	
Sillaharrow	1	
Khurdowty	1	
Soorrubah	1	
Bickrampore	1	
Butchrawonny	2	
Kulmow	1	
Burandah	1	
Boodhour	1	
Dandorah	1	
Roypoorah	1	
Ghoorah	1	
Sizzahah	1	
Bhildahah	1	
Dhungawah & Muzgawa	2	
Maharajegunge ...	3	
Surwah	1	
Suruzpore	1	
Khurrowhey	1	
Luckungawa	1	
Kullo Khur	1	
... ...	95	509½

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APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*) PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	95	... ...	509½
Charrawul	1	Ruzzowlah	1
Soonhary	1	Hurdooah	1
Gunge	1	Dhungabah	1
Chundenpore	1	Poordey	1
Koond	1	Bhowney Gopaulpore ...	1
Durgawah	7	Koordate	1
Muddenpore	1	Goorseah	1
Kealo	1	Ghuttarah	1
Chutcherry	1	Hutrah	1
Katna	1	Dhoowarry	1
Moraur	1	Gowrooah	1
Bodgepore	1	Rudgepore	1
Parraghore	1	Gurdah	1
Burgawah	2	Loharpoorah	1
Rampoora	1	Jhunatah	1
Karrah	1	Boodgawah	1
Ghurmar	1		— 136
Bussannah	1		

Pergunnah Rawindh.

Rawindh Dawry Gur ...	1	Dhoondwah Chunar ...	1
Pungurrah	1	Banda	1
Nangurrah	1		— 6
Kootah	1		

Pergunnah Singpore.

Singpore Khas	1	Joomnahey	1	
Pulkhannah	1	Mohanapore	1	
Mow	1	Pursootumpore ...	1	
Chuckerkoah	1	Jhoreah	1	
Ballabanoty	2	Bhownahy	1	
Muzzear	1	Chowparah	1	
Soojawool	1	Mutkony	1	
Boorkharra	1	Mahuturry	1	
Kurrebah	2	Paboreah	1	
Punnass	1	Jhursy	1	
Khumreah	1		— 25	
Kalgawah	1	Pergunnah Ammawah ...	96	
Kubrah	1		—	263
Carried over				772½

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PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

Pergunnah Birsingpore—30 *villages, viz.*:—

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward			772½
Birsingpore Khas ...	1	Gootwah	1
Nowga	1	Mahoreah	1
Mohooah	1	Nagawah	1
Kulbuleah	1	Mutchkhunda	1
Sursahey	1	Hulleah	1
Soonbursa Khord ...	1	Tookrey	1
Mow	1	Purhooaur	1
Tickery	1	Deorow	1
Ojowrey	1	Kurkurpore	1
Digrat	1	Robaun	1
Gurrahowan	1	Audhurwarro	1
Nuckaly	1	Doomahey	1
Mucktoompore ...	1	Purgnoburry	1
Chonrahy Wochar ...	2		— 30
Ramghur	1		—
Etaba	1		

Villages with Diamond Mines.

Burrorampore	1	Sheopore	1
Bulrampore	1	Jolapore	1
Ballahpore & Jahurpore	2	Gundruppore	1
Boyrapore	1	Doorjunpore	1
Narainpore	1	Woodyepore	1
Seerenagur	1	Maharajpore	1
Singpore (except Sunnud of Rajah Dyreah Sing Chowdry) ...	1	Beejoypore	1
Hunmutpookra ...	1	Rajahpore	1
Manickpore	1	Gunneshpore	1
Lallpore	1	Ghoorba	1
Kishanpore	1	Baboopore	1
Sunkerpore	1	Hurdowah	1
Joypore	1	Burdahee	1
Koomurpore	1	Cuttalo	1
Mynopore	1	Roodrahea	1
Bahadurpore	1	Heerapore	1
Chowrey	1	Jurreeapore	1
Doorgapore (except Sunnud given to Dyreah Sing)	1	Gunneshpore Dulsowqud	1
		Rampore	1
		Soonharu	1
		Suckarea	1
Carried over		40	30 772½

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APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*) PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.			*No. of Villages.*		
Brought forward ...	40		... ...	30	772½	
Seetapore	1		Chela Boozrauk ...	1		
Lutchmeepore	1		Kulleanpore (except in the Sunnud of Rajah Kissery Sing) ...	1		
Bassahee	1		Dhurrumpore (other)...	1		
Tidowny	1		Except in the Sunnud of Rajah Bidgey Bahadoor	1		
Nagpore	1			—	53½	
Muchgawa Burakhan...	½				—	83½
Rannypore Kumlah Cutaul	1		Total ...			856
Bhowanypore	1					
Dhowleeajee	1					
Bara Dhurrumpore ...	1					

ADDITIONAL VILLAGES INSERTED IN THE SUNNUD OF RAJAH KISSORE SING BAHADOOR, THE RAJAH OF PUNNAH.

Pergunnah Punnah.

Emleah	1		Murraha	1	
Coony	1		Tindnee	1	
Gohudran	1		Hurdooah	1	
Koodun	1			—	9
Khammareah	1				
Dowrey	1				

Pergunnah Kottalah.

Seemereah	1		Selajeet	1	
Gauncheepoorah ...	1		Burkera near the village Koorah, (except from the Sunnud of Ruttun Sing, the Rajah of Bijawur)	1	
Bhowanypore *alias* Rowtpore	1			—	9
Koonpoorah	1				
Mulgawsha	1				
Aberowrah	1				
Obery	1				

Pergunnah Powey.

Kusbah Aumangure ...	2		Kuchnuree	1		
Bikrumpore and Mow...	2		Jhaikooah	5		
Mahadwah	1		Muhodrah	5		
Cheklahye	1		Henowtee	1		
Seeree	1		Etowree	1		
Gurrakhur	1		Seemeree	1		
				—	—	—
Carried over				22	18	856

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PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.			*No. of Villages.*	
Brought forward ...	22	... ...	... ...	18	856
Bhomowree Khord ...	1		Dhorawah	1	
Kony	1		Murriah Boozrooq ...	1	
Poonerah	1		Kuniah Boozrooq ...	1	
Bumrah	1		Koolooha	1	
Bandhee	2		Rungyah	1	
Bunowlee	2		Seeroe	1	
Nundun	½		Kullianpoorah	1	
Powyeah	1		Ghatuhurry	1	
Hunowta Khord ...	1		Murriah Khord ...	1	
Purrareah	1		Kote	1	
Hunnowtah Boozrooq...	1		Rampore	1	
Mookeboe	1		Daharah	1	
Deury	1		Munjgawah	1	
Bhomowry Boozrooq ...	1		Gowrah Boozrooq ...	1	
Bhaurar	1		Piperwah	1	
Underkoha	1		Jhugra	1	
Belha	1		Ladgawah	1	
Khamareah Rowtpoora	2		Murriah	1	
Toornah	1		Goorha Khord... ...	1	
Dawarey	2		Jhelwelah	1	
Semareah	1		Dugdha	1	
Kodrah	1		Piperiah	1	
Sanourah	1		Etowmah	1	
Mowha Danea	1		Tarrah	1	
Dhurrumpore	1		Hunoutah	1	
Maigowah	1		Koolwah Boozrooq ...	1	
Kurriha Khord... ...	1		Hunowtah Khord ...	1	
Mohur	2		Bhatpoorah	1	
Pugrah Boozrooq ...	1		Gowrah Khord... ...	1	
Deuree Khord	1			—	85½

Pergunnah Puthar.

Joudpore	1		Bugwuhr Boozrooq ...	1	
Futtehpore	1		Bugwuhr Khord ...	1	
Lokban Chowry ...	1		Pidareeah	1	
Dhowary	1		Ranneepore	1	
Bhartullah	1		Ameereah	1	
Bhelowney	1		Murgowah	1	
Lugowney	1		Mihgawah	1	
Carried over		... ...		14	103½ 856

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APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*) PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.				No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	14	...	...	... ...	103½	856	
Munkowrah	1			Udoah	1		
Lakowry	1			Roypoora	1		
Kishenpoorah	1			Moonparoe	1		
Buground	1			Putna	1		
Pipreah Khord	1			Tetoonpany	1		
Uttowrah	1			Ghotey	1		
Koonrah	1			Alawny	1		
Jurgowah	1			Chow	2		
Bhujgawah	1			Becrumpoorah ...	1		
Urjoonpoorah	1			Lurrye Kheroe ...	1		
Kanpoorah	1			Saruspany	1		
Murriah	1			Jhola Doongreah ...	1		
Khurpoorah	1			Momai	1		
Nowgong	1			Belpoorah	1		
Bhojoah	1			Gourha	1		
Ranneepoorah	1			Surrah	1		
Cuckrah	1			Dobah	1		
Behurwah	1			Doongareah	1		
Mohonah	1			Damoojah	1		
Chundnah	1			Mulkhun	1		
Bary	1			Hurdooah Khoord ...	1		
Putteh Boozrooq ...	1			Toonalah	1		
Chungery	1			Puttearah	1		
Munjgowah	1			Nandchand	1		
Cheobeh	1			Pawnry	1		
Putty Khord	1			Simurry	1		
Munkee	1			Dhangawah	1		
Govindpoorah	2			Tickereah	1		
Bujereah	1			Baaboolah	1		
Umdur	1			Hurdooah	1		
Poorynah	1			Choongaorah	1		
Jamooniah	1			Jurrye Kheroe... ...	1		
Jamorudur	1			Gunge	1		
Dohoby	1			Koolrah	1		
Hurdooah	1			Bejakheroe	1		
Purbery	1			Emleah	1		
Surselah	1			Roojhur	1		
Mahdhoepore	1			Koolrah Kheroe ...	1		
Sunkooah	1			Putty Khord	1		
					94	103½	856
Carried over							

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PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	94	... ...	... ...	103½	856	
Bhurwarree	1		Burgawah	1		
Dhurrumpore	1		Uchrar	1		
Moorlah	1		Kotah Koomary, &c. ...	1		
Burkherah	1			—	101	

Pergunnah Rawâr.

Kotah Khord	1	Koonreah	1		
Burkuchi	1	Gourah	1		
Chitowndha	1	Bungaleah	1		
Ordunnah	1	Chuckra	1		
Darinnah	1	Chumra	1		
Cundyelee	1	Khungurha	1		
Marah	1	Noygowah	1		
Chetoundhee	1		—	15	

Pergunnah Joypore.

Hurdee	1	Juytoopoora	1		
Gurrurpoorah ...	1	Kishenpoora	1		
Muchgow	1	Chowkee	1		
Chunha	1	Kheehora	1		
Rampore	1	Putahbeher	1		
Chatoynee	1	Bhoyraha	1		
Kulleanpore	1	Soypoorah	1		
Sullia	1	Heerapore	1		
Bisramgunge Gohabra ...	1	Semerdah	1		
Bhojebye	1	Furswah	1		
Bhainsmoorah	1	Betawree	1		
Woodypore	1	Nowbustah	1		
Bhanpore	1	Baberoo	1		
Mahano	1		—	28	
Bara	1				

Pergunnah Burhoe.

Burhoe Khas	1				

Etawah—11 *Mouzahs.*

Etawah Khas, with Diamond Mine	1	Heerapore, with Diamond Mine	1		
Ghoorkut	1	Goora, with ditto ...	1		
Pulyaree	1	Soorbanpore	1		
Deoraho, with Diamond Mine	1	Dhinko	1		
Carried over			8	248½	856

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APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*) PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.			*No. of Villages.*		
Brought forward ...	8	... ...	... ...	248½	856	
Burgarry, with Diamond Mine	1		Baboopore, with Diamond Mine	1		
Koorowly, with ditto ...	1		Dumcharrah, with ditto	1		
Cheoyahpunny, with ditto	1		Khurywah	1		
	—		Punuree, with Diamond Mine	1		
	11		Putna Futehpore ...	1		
Birjpore, with ditto ...	1		Pokrah	1		
Serswah, with ditto ...	1		Etowrah	1		
Hurdwahee, with ditto...	1		Chunee	1		
Oomry, with ditto ...	1		Burgowah	1		
Rorah, with ditto ...	1		Sookwaho	1		
Woodypoora	1		Deyhowrah	1		
Sarpore, with Diamond Mine	1		Umtowneah	1		
Heerapore, with ditto ...	1		Kandwaree	1		
Karwany	1		Rubeekat	1		
Bhimpai, with Diamond Mine	1		Koororah	1		
Currowla, with ditto ...	1		Kuthee Khero	1		
Simeriah	1		Chowprah, except from the Sunnud of Chowbey Derriao Sing—			
Gujra, with Diamond Mine	1		Chowrah	1		
Puthariah	1		Chowrah	1		
				—	43	

Pergunnah Calingir.

Kheerutpoora and Dhurrumpoora	1		
	—	1	

Pergunnah Sunwaho.

Sunwaho Khas... ...	1		Gudgurrah	1	
Kusbah Bucksaho ...	1		Muggawah Boozroog ...	1	
Aumghurrah	1		Puldah Khurd	1	
Belgawah	1		Cancooah	1	
Govindpoorn	1		Lobore	1	
Puttooree	1		Karow	1	
Pippereah	1		Korassey	1	
Buttowaho	1		Murdeorah	1	
				—	
Carried over				16	292½ 856

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PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.					No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	16	...	...	... ...		292½	856
Lowrohey	1			Muzgawah	1		
Bodgepore	1			Murpah	1		
Muchdurry	1			Kissunpoorah	1		
Jumneah	1			Loygurrow	1		
Soozarrah	1			Suhono	1		
Kheereah	1			Soymerrow Khurd ...	1		
Mahomedpoorah ...	1			Bitchowa	1		
Bizzahwally	1			Allumpoorah	1		
Birrampoorah	1			Poundey	1		
Bomowrey	1			Maussoolpoorah ...	1		
Sungowreah	1			Binnackah	1		
Mimmawney	1			Toondow	1		
Sooraujepoorah ...	1			Joytoopoorah	1		
Guttowhey Doodhowney	2			Dhunnowrah	1		
Khuttowreah	1			Nipneah	1		
Tattown	1			Mirriah Buzruck ...	1		
Jarrah	1			Purreah	1		
Koondow Auzney ...	1			Muzgawah	1		
Gowrah	1			Dundowneah	1		
Bugroundah	1			Kurrey	1		
Gooqrawo	1			Mowtah	1		
Sulloheyah	1			Naudpoun	1		
Lillown	1			Khurhory	1		
Nawaur	1			Maunkey	1		
Daopore	1			Jhamurkoondey ...	2		
Parpet	1			Kannowrah	1		
Doongwassaro	1			Toworeah Maur ...	1		
Pauttah	1			Murheyah Soorkey ...	1		
Suggarrey	1			Nownuggur Phooteyrah	1		
Hirdahpoorah	1			Chowrey	1		
Sooraujepoorah Khurd	1			Soypoorah	1		
Mandeah Boozrooq ...	1			Jaummun Jhoorey ...	1		
Gurrehrah	1			Tillowhey	1		
Khureah Khurd ...	1			Kurwarro	1		
Dugreyhey	1			Khurpoora	1		
Lohorepoorah ...	1			Jokhah	1		
Boulwarro	1			Issurmohey	1		
Paulley	1			Mungrahey	1		
Carried over				... ...	94	292½	856

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APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*) PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	94	... ...	... ...	292½	856	
Purrahey	1		Boorrey	1		
Khoyzarah	1		Nawahey	1		
Gawolarey	1		Piprah	1		
Daosah	1		Chowreah	1		
Hunnowtah Khurd ...	1		Barekharrey Khurd ...	1		
Moduntollah	1		Puddowrutpoor ...	1		
Rossoheyah	1		Birghur	1		
Boorruhrahtadonny ...	1		Chundpoorah	1		
Boodhun Simrah ...	1		Muzpaurrah	1		
Koohey	1		Murkolo	1		
Boorey Seemur ...	1		Munzowrah	1		
Jeyjhaurpoorah ...	1		Ghoorkharro	1		
Simrah Burro	1		Hurdooah	1		
Mooreyah	1		Simrah Boozrooq Chachahey	1		
Jugthur	1		Kussorah	1		
Koyallo	1		Muzgawah Buzruck ...	1		
Lumnow	1		Mahomedpoorah ...	1		
Gurrur	1		Bhorkah	1		
Doorah	1		Nawahey	1		
Auchulpoorah	1		Burekharrey	1		
Haunnowtah	1		Ghoghorey	1		
Aubdah	1		Soonnarah	1		
Kutchnurrey	1		Khumreah	1		
Mooraitch	1		Dhurrumpoorah ...	1		
Kauntey	1		Murreah Sooraujipoor	1		
Pawahrawo	1		Gowrahnund	1		
Baundah	1		Deorey	1		
Rudgewans	1		Koossmaur	1		
Aummowdah	1		Ghoograh	1		
Bumrannow	1		Bauggown	1		
Mulkhawah	1		Phoottarah	1		
Haunnowtah	1		Chokahbo	1		
Aullumpoorah	1		Joudpore	1		
Nuckrah Kotah ...	1		Futtehpore	1		
Purrursallah	1		Saukoro	1		
Sewraujepoorah ...	1		Buggowdah	1		
Koroheyah	1		Koyzarrah	1		
Sooltaunpoorah ...	1		Imleah	1		
Jumneah Khurd ...	1					
Carried over				171	292½	856

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PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Concluded.*)

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.	
Brought forward ...	171	... ...	292½	856
Hinnowtah Khurd ...	1	Billalaro	1	
Puthowreah	1	Tulgowah	1	
Baurrohey	1	Soonuzpoorah	1	
Bahargawah	1	Burkharrah	1	
Bomowrey	1	Tigrah	1	
Buzraro	1	Tellah	1	
Pautsahpore	1	Sullowheyah	1	
Taurpobo	1	Boodgpoorreah ...	1	
Singhowhey	1	Khazorey	1	
Huttah	1	Locheypoorah	1	
Sessrey	1	Kowoneah	1	
Naithrah	1	Bungawah	1	
Khojoreah	1	Mulkhoah	1	
Kullooah	1	Sutlempoorah	1	
Koomrawul	1	Rumpoorah	1	
Kutchwooah	1	Kutraho	1	
Paulley	1	Saujey	1	
Pittowleah	1	Russoolpoor and Jharrahey	2	
Pottowlie	1	Sulloheah	1	
Roypoorah	1	Muddunporah	1	
Nowotaunno	1		— 215	
Moordeyah	1		—	507½
		Total villages		1,363½

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APPENDIX NO. III.—*Page* 278.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHIRKARI IN 1804.

In Pergunnah Roath, Talooka Gootbie.

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Maharajnugurh, including the Fort of Chirkari	10,000
Goorha, including Bebhouree ...	7,200
Jeroulee	3,000
Bupraithe	3,000
Tevei	14,000
Buddunpoora	1,700
Ludhoura, the greater... ...	1,000
Ludhoura, the lesser	800
Sunoura	1,200
Tola	1,000
Sohuriaon	3,600
Jetoura	1,500
Kakon	1,500
Neturra	6,500
Mujhol	3,000
Sobjanna	1,600
Bumnetho	1,000
Gootbie	1,700
Carried over ...Rs.	63,300

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward ...Rs.	63,300
Koosurma	1,500
Dumduruma	1,200
Beejalpoora	1,200
Chanee	800
Kunera	900
Kakra	1,000
Bereekhero	800
Nutwaro	1,000
Goputmow	500
Suboa	1,500
Koharee	1,000
Regoul	1,000
Oudera	3,400
Ekoona, Kadipoor	8,900
Behgaon, Kondur	4,200
Total of Talooka Gootbie ...Rs.	92,200

Purgunnah Sennaha, Talooka Sutwara.

Buchrakhero	800
Ambouree	1,300
Barbanah	2,000
Pyhladpore	500
Renura	1,400
Singharpore	1,000
Futtehpoor	300
Carried over ... Rs.	7,300

Brought forward ... Rs.	7,300
Pubethur	600
Kotbeeho	1,300
Khaminkhero	1,400
Khundeha and Singhpoor, village and fort...	7,500
Novee Goera	5,300
Carried over ... Rs.	23,400

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CHIRKARI.

APPENDIX No. III.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward...	Rs. 23,400
Malpoor	1,000
Aleepoor	1,700
Nedanta	2,300
Chadwaree	6,000
Mahoee, the lesser	2,000
Oomree	3,000
Budoura Beas	2,000
Bunseea	4,600
Dhuwa	1,400
Mahoba	8,000
Gobannee	5,300
Bhanpoor	1,300
Nehera	1,400
Harrei	600
Soorwei	11,000
Gehturra	4,000
Gunor	2,000
Gerehta, the greater	700
Gerehta, the lesser	2,000
Nahurpore	3,400
Mahoee, the greater	3,300
Rajaara	1,000
Sheecrajpore	1,000
Doorehra	550
Kussaikhera	4,600
Chettehree	4,600
Carried over ...	Rs. 1,02,150

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward ...	Rs. 1,02,150
Khemeria	1,100
Lolass	1,300
Chandoura	1,600
Dhundaura	1,300
Bumoan Chorhall	3,300
Khakra Mow	150
Berha	2,600
Keolaho	700
Keotee	1,300
Narah	4,000
Pudureea	2,250
Bujarun	900
Gabra	12,000
Hatwa	9,000
Munwuria	4,500
Suchehree and fort	3,750
Muree Goor	1,500
Khundehee	600
Nepeekhero	900
Coordhunna	475
Prutabpore	225
Rumpore	26
Harbunspore	26
Chooktha	300
Total of Talooka Sutwara ...	Rs. 1,55,952

Pergunnah Kutola, Talooka Kharela, Tuppa Bowun.

Chanee	8,000
Patha	4,000
Echanee, including Poorwa ...	4,200
Purdowra	2,700
Bumraro, including Rossunpoora	3,200
Kuneree	1,500
Burawun	3,000
Pehreta	7,600
Rohuneea	1,800
Carried over ...	Rs. 36,000

Brought forward ...	Rs. 36,000
Seohan	800
Bumoaree	8,000
Sulwa	1,200
Pinsa and fort	4,000
Burrah Puharu...	1,800
Purdharee	1,500
Amuleea	3,200
Total of Talooka Kharela ...	Rs. 56,500

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APPENDIX No. III.—(*Continued.*) CHIRKARI.

Talooka Purthunia, part of Kharela.

Purthunia Kumureea, Hinduwa Nerkha	12,911

Talooka Isanugurh, in Pergunnah Khatola.

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Khero	1,400
Gaor	500
Ghogra	1,200
Ramputtan	250
Ilhriar	250
Burduaho	700
Neburea	250
Puthada	600
Behta	600
Chouka	900
Baree, the greater	1,100
Dulputpore	1,100
Punaree	1,200
Jumma	800
Umjhur	600
Kurkoee	500
Doongurpoora	400
½ Dhoongoon	500
Chundunkhera	350
Dhola	200
Munockpoora	250
Duha	200
Gawa	150
Puthureea	250
Achalpoora	250
Dumouteepoora	275
Soorajpoora	300
Bhurgorda	250
Rujackpoora	1,600
Chopra	300
Kooarpoora	250
Narampoora	1,300
Nuboalee	300
Carried over ... Rs.	19,075

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward ... Rs.	19,075
Kareeburra	500
Murwa Deo	200
Pawadee	600
Burda, 9 villages	5,400
Rumgarha	1,200
Khap, 3 villages	1,600
Silacca	1,900
Isaneegurh and Fort, 2 villages	8,500
Puroretho, 6 villages	3,700
Pissora	500
Khurka	950
Puthapore Hurawunpore ...	2,000
Bundhee	1,800
Moondua Doe and Fort, 8 villages	10,500
Kulkawa	700
Amlee Gan	300
Palee	1,000
Moree	1,000
Nesoree	600
Mahewa Casba	10,500
Toorna	1,300
Khandoura	500
Doondehree	900
Amkheroo	1,000
Mulpoora	700
Soorujpoora	700
Sookaka	4,500
Toorha	600
Tooreehur	200
Total of Talooka Isanugurh ... Rs.	82,925

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CHIRKARI.

APPENDIX No. III.—(*Concluded.*)

Abstract of Talookas.

Talooka Gootbie	Rs.	92,200
Ditto Sahoara	„	1,55,952
Ditto Kharela	„	56,500
Ditto Purthunia	„	12,911
Ditto Isanugurh	„	82,925
Grand Total of Talookas	Rs.	4,00,488

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APPENDIX NO. IV.—*Page* 286.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHIRKARI IN 1811.

Statement of Villages inserted in the former Sunnud of Rajah Bikermajeet Bedjy Bahadoor.

Pergunnah Raath, Talooka Gootbye, Tuppa Chowrassie.

	No. of Villages.		*No. of Villages.*
Maharajnagur	1	Bumnetho	1
Goorha, including Bhoomowry	1	Gootbye	1
Jurrowly, including Khureah	1	Koosurma	1
Bubretho	1	Doomdooma	1
Rawie, including Poorwah	1	Bejulpore	1
Buddunpore, including Poorwah	1	Chanee Khorde ...	1
Loodhowra Boozoorg ...	1	Behgam and Koonrar ...	2
Loodhowra Khorie ...	1	Cuckra	1
Soonawrah	1	Bereekhero	1
Tolah	1	Newaro	1
Soporiao	1	Goopatmow	1
Joytaspoora	1	Soobhooah	1
Kakoor	1	Kaharee	1
Natoura	1	Ragawl	1
Mujhole	1	Ounderah	1
Soojunna	1	Uckawna, including Cundyepoorah	2
		Kanera	1
			— 35

Pergunnah Sewrah or Soondah, Tuppah Sutwara.

Buchera	1	Pawtyehur	1
Umlowry	1	Kotheeo	1
Barbund	1	Kahmind Khero ...	1
Pyladpore	1	Khurriah & Singpore ...	2
Rewna	1	Nonee Gawa	1
Singarpore	1	Mulpoora	1
Futtehpore	1		— —
Carried over			14 35

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APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

CHIRKARI.

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	14
Allypoora	1
Nadowtah	1
Choorwary	1
Muhoee Khord... ...	1
Omree	1
Badawra Beas	1
Bunseah	1
Dhawah	1
Mahoba, including Poorwah	1
Goorhanee	1
Bhanpore	1
Nehera	1
Hurrie	1
Surwye, including Poorwah	1
Ghutra, including Poorwah	1
Ghoor	1
Jurhuttah	1
Jurhuttah Khorde ...	1
Naharpore	1
Mohoypore Boozrooq, including Poorwah ...	1
Rajowra	1
Sheorajpore	1
Khyraha	1
Burho	1
Koslaho	1

	No. of Villages.
... ...	35
Kewtee	1
Dhowrara	1
Kussar Khero	1
Chittaree, including Poorwah	1
Khumariah	1
Lowlus	1
Chandowrah	1
Dhundowrah	1
Nand	1
Purreriah	1
Bejassun	1
Ghabra, including Poorwah	1
Hutwa, including Poorwah	1
Manowreah	1
Lutchorree	1
Mawee Ghaut	1
Khurehee	1
Neeby Khero	1
Koordhunnah	1
Purtabpoora	1
Rampore	1
Hurbunspore	1
Chookutta	1
Bhamawry Choorhahee, including Poorwah ...	1
—	63

Tuppah Bawun, Talooka Kurrela.

Chanee	1
Patah	1
Eachono, including Poorwah	1
Pundowra	1
Bumraro, including Roushunpore ...	1
Chunmaree	1
Burawun	1
Pheuto	1

Rowneah	1
Sewar	1
Bhamawrey	1
Salwa	1
Pursah	1
Burrahpuhary	1
Pindharee	1
Aumereah, including Poorwah ...	1
—	16

Carried over ... ... — 114

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APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*) CHIRKARI.

Pergunnah Kuttala, Tuppah Mahewa.

	No. of Villages.		*No of. Villages.*		
Brought forward					114
Mahewa Khas	1	Soorujpoorapundunee ...	1		
Toonnah	1	Tooraha	1		
Khundeura	1	Mulpoora	1		
Patahpoor Hurcurran-poor	1	Khúrka	1		
		Taondara	1		
Doondahurry	1	Sookawha	1		
Amkhero	1		—	12	

Tuppah Ramgurrah.

Ramgurrah Khas					1

Burtah—9 villages.

Burdah	1	Teyra	1		
Ontah	1	Bunpoora	1		
Umeleah	1	Putty	1		
Gameunpore	1	Kochunnipoora... ...	1		
Bhowanypore	1		—	9	

Tuppah Murriadah, Murriadah Khas—8 mouzahs.

Murriadah Khas ...	1	Curkooee	1		
Mulwaro	1	Doogurpoora	1		
Cunnukpoora	1	Curybrah	1		
Coopyjheery	1	Murwadeo	1		
Neergy	1	Chundun Khera ...	1		
Bunnowtey	1	Dhala	1		
Koonary	1	Daba	1		
Cheinpoorah	1	Munuckpoora	1		
	—	Gurwa	1		
	8	Pattoreeah	1		
Umleepawn	1	Uchalpoora	1		
Pawly	1	Damowtypoorah ...	1		
Morye	1	Soorujpore Chetumeo ...	1		
Tendnee	1	Bhurkoondah	1		
Pownry	1	Chowprah	1		
Burry Boozroog ...	1	Koorpoor	1		
Dulputpoora	1	Jherear	1		
Punnory	1	Narainpore	1		
Jamoneah	1	Rampatun	1		
Umjher	1		—	—	—
Carried over			37	22	114

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CHIRKARI.

APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.	
Brought forward ...	37	Kalcooah	1	22	114
Dhoongunniah	½				
Dhkoyhyrrah	1			—	40½
Rajakpoora	1				

Tuppah Esanugger.

Esanuggur & Sahasnugur	2	Sullyah	1		
Puttedha	1	Bondhee	1		
Burdwaho	1			—	7
Gore	1				

Parowtah—6 *villages.*

Khas	1	Piprah	1		
Soodwas	1	Newareah	1		
Rungawah	1	Behetah	1		
Kakurdah	1	Kape	3		
Nundgow Khord ...	1	Nebowly	1		
Purra Khord	1			—	15
	—			—	84½
	6				
Khero	1	Total	...		198½
Chowka	1				

ADDITIONAL VILLAGES INSERTED IN THE SUNNUD OF RAJAH BEDJY BAHADOOR.

Pergunnah Khuttolah, Tuppah Mahewah.

Uchrut	1	Lahera	1		
Bunchowrah	1	Bamowreah	1		
Mulihah	1	Ragowleah	1		
Palee	1	Bamrah	1		
Burrah	1	Keerutpore	1		
Luchmunpoora ...	1	Tunderah	1		
Subtapore	1				
Poorwan	1			—	14

Tuppah Esanagur.

Joytoopoora	1	Deedowl	1		
Bhelsee	1	Chandpoora	1		
Khurgowa	1	Helgawah	1		
Rassayha Bhatuneo ...	1			—	9
Narainpore	1			—	23
Patowtah	1				
Carried over					221½

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APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Concluded.*) CHIRKARI.

Tuppah Dullypore.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward			... ...		221½
Herapore	1		Bessowah	1	
Chundeah	1		Khayree	1	
Ladpore	1			—	6
Chingoory	1				

Pergunnah Burho Pacher, villages with Diamond Mines.

Runnypoor	1		Paharwah	1	
Dhurrumpore	1		Belkhora	1	
Ramkhareah	1		Belha	1	
Rahoneah	1		Phooty Jheel	1	
Jumoonhaw	1		Ummahee	1	
Huttoopoorah	1			—	14
Ruckseeah	1				— 20
Koorandy	1				
Rain	1		Total of Villages		241½

In lieu of the Villages of Purtiniah, Gamereah, Hindooway, and Nurgah (the share of Kurelah), which were included in the former Sunnud, a deduction of 10,267-6-0 Sereenagur Rupees has been made from the fixed rent of Chandellah by the sanction of Government.

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APPENDIX NO. V.—*Page* 294.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF BIJAWUR IN 1811.

Names of Villages.

Tuppah Bijawur.

	No. of Villages.
Kussbah Bijawur Khas	1
Nawtaul	1
Bhurgawah Buzruck ...	1
Bhurrutpoorah... ...	1
Putteeree Azachit ...	1
Gopaulpoorah Buzruck	1
Buxwaho	1
Undhur	1
Deeowley	1
Muzgawah Khurd ...	1
Kurrumsey	1
Shain Bhorey	1
Dewraun	1
Mogowarry	1
Sungawah	1
Gurkhawah	1
Bhillunpoorah	1
Bohomoney Ghautkey...	1
Pearraw	1
Bhoheypoorah	1
Muzgawah Khurd near Moogwarry	1
Dungurpoorah Bhauttunka	1
Ghorawley	1
Piprah Sumittinkuh ...	1
Diorey Soorakey ...	1
Bilwar	1
Bandhow	1
Chamrohey	1
Carried over	55

	No. of Villages.
Piprah Puttarinkah ...	1
Gorah Khurd	1
Munkarrey	1
Belgaw	1
Ghinnowchey	1
Beekrampoorah ...	1
Billawhaw	1
Deopore	1
Khokaralo	1
Bizzack	1
Burretty	1
Birsaw	1
Kain	1
Kurrah Khurd... ...	1
Tiggerrey	1
Sathpurro	1
Birrampoorah	1
Bhoharro	1
Jhinggorey	1
Gorruckpoorah ...	1
Kowarpoorah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing) ...	1
Bauckpoorah	1
Bhuggowhah	1
Kundhowah Khurd ...	1
Phutwarrey	1
Moorreyah	1
Saindphaw	1
	—

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APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued.*) BIJAWUR.

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	55
Burnah	1
Surkannah	1
Bumnorrah	1
Loodhowra	1
Mullpoorah Khurd ...	1
Chundeah	1
Soorkhey	1
Kolarrah	1
Katteah paun	1
Samerah	1
Wowaur	1
Sawaur	1
Borsaw	1
Kootwarrah	1
Mowee	1
Sohanny	1
Indowrah	1
Dunggorepoorah Kurd	1
Kushrey	1
Bhopaulpoorah ...	1
Goozzawrah	1
Agrah	1
Didwarrah	1
Singpore	1
Lorowhey	1
Bomowrey	1
Choollah	1
Luckhungawah ...	1
Pattun Khurd	1
Ranneypoorah	1
Purgauspoorah... ...	1
Bhurwanney	1
Runnoopoorah ...	1
Soorraujepoorah below the Ghaut	1
Pertaubpoorah ...	1
Bomoney, Bhattunkah...	1
Soorraujepoorah Woostunka	1
Gopaulpoorah Khurd ...	1
Sungrampoorah ...	1
Carried over	133

	No. of Villages.
Raunneytaul	1
Woodoypoorah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing) ...	1
Chohey Koah	1
Midneypoorah	1
Aundeyhurrow ...	1
Tickoorrey	1
Byrowgur	1
Nagowrey	1
Pattum Boozruck ...	1
Punrow	1
Punchey	1
Sawheyghur	1
Umberpoorah Poweye	1
Ramghur	1
Bugchore	1
Binnaude	1
Burrandah	1
Hujdooah	1
Joonwanney	1
Koychour	1
Kulloopoorah	1
Kottah	1
Khoyrah	1
Imleah	1
Goollaut	1
Barekharrey	1
Boydpoorah	1
Puttaur	1
Deorey Dounkey ...	1
Bushrowhey	1
Puttarey Buzruck ...	1
Khowaugh	1
Sanruck	1
Koilpoorah	1
Jussgawah	1
Ghoosegawah	1
Mawaugh Jhallo ...	1
Wootawilley	1
Bhoregawah Khurd ...	1
	—
	133

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BIJAWUR.

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	133
Domowteypoorah ...	1
Ruttunpoorah	1
Khurgahpoore	1
Kissun Ghur	1
Mamun	1
Mulgawah	1
Paulley (except Sunnud given to Rajah Bijey Behadur)	1
Soypoorah	1
Aumeerpoorah ...	1
Narrainpore (except Sunnud given to Rajah Bijey Behadur) ...	1
Bumnowrah Khurd ...	1
Sungrampoorah Khurd	1
Dawhey	1
Woofrey	1
Jitkurrah	1
Agrah	1
Kooppeyah	1
Jokhrun	1
Butchowneah	1
Kawdowhah	1
Noygawah	1
Rampoor	1
Sewraujepoorah, near Sattiah	1
Mundanahpoorah ...	1
Chourkah	1
Rampoorah Khurd ...	1
Doongreah	1
Kussaur	1
Muzgawah Pohurwah...	2
Kuthurrah	1
Bussrohey	1
Sajah Bukrapmoorah ...	2
Gunggwaho	1
Jhumtoolley	1
Silloun	2
Pathurgawah	1
Woobrey	1
Soiroro	1
Khohey	1
Rampoor	1
	— 176

Tuppah Ruggowley.

Ruggowley Khass ...	1
Luckungawah	1
Nunnowrah	1
Huttowah	1
Tuhangah Khurd ...	1
Nowahdah	1
Pipput	1
Punnahgur	1
Sirrown	1
Bhauggobaurrey ...	1
Bhurthowhy	1
Pippereah	1
Jollahpore	1
Owreah	1
Choupper	1
Puggawro	1
Carried over	31
Gurhurwar	1
Pahareo Gahwah ...	1
Paurrah	1
Nundyahwah	1
Buzruck	1
Gorrahtatteo	1
Doharrey	1
Kauntey	1
Russoheah Domrahey ...	1
Dhowrey	1
Mathgahwah	1
Loloney	1
Karrey	1
Bugwuntpoorah ...	1
Sawrah	1
	— 176

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APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued.*) BIJAWUR.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	31	... ...	176
Buckaan (Nankar of Bucksey Runjore Sing)	1	Muzgawah Gorunkey ...	1
Dhurharrey	1	Kooppey	1
Buggowtah	1	Taungah Buzruck ...	1
Uttraur	1	Karrey	1
Rowrah	1	Dulleypore (Nankar of Dewan Ram Sing) ...	1
Buddour	1	Poochey	1
Saugney	1	Rampoorah	1
Sulloheyah Gorunkey ...	1		— 46

Tuppah Sutteyhey.

Sutteyhey	1	Billarey	1
Poongawah	1	Nundgawah	1
Jonah	1	Heerahpore	1
Baundney	1	Worrunneah	1
Bhyrah	1	Choytooah	1
Pipriah	1		— 12
Sillawut	1		

Tuppah Dhurrumpore.

Dhurrumpore	1	Kutchgawah	1
Puttarah	1	Wooddeahpoorah ...	1
Chouprah	1		— 5

Tuppah Baujenah.

Baujenah	1	Chain	1
Soobbow	1	Kunjullah	1
Mullarah	2	Bussuntpoorah ...	1
Barrawnaud	1	Raoudpoorah	1
Timmowrawah	1		— 11
Chouprah	1		

Villages not situated in the Tuppah.

Gaurhah	1	Himmutpoorah	1
Burkhurrah near Goolgunge (except the Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing) ...	1	Duhrgawah	1
Goolgunge	1	Hursah	1
Bowkahkah	1	Bidjeypore	1
Pussawtah	1	Lallgawah	1
Purreah	1	Umrowneah	1
Burrohah	1	Bhoossour Rungahwah	2
		Bhurtullah	1
		Mowrah	1
			—
Carried over			17 250

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BIJAWUR.

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Concluded.*)

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	17
Pipreah	1
Jussgahwah	1
Mohunpoorah	1
Kowurpore near Mowrah	1

Pergunnah Powey, Tallookah Kulhoheyah.

Kowurpore Khass ...	4
Kahurreah	3
Rahotah	2
Sugwarro	1
Munneah	1
Goormoneah	1
Chundunpoorah ...	1
Imleah Khunggaurka ...	1
Puttowrey	1
Pauttun Buzruck ...	1
Kurreah	1
Pullohey	1
Bilhah	1
Mohooah Chuppalah ...	2
Pippereah Buzruck ...	1
Bodah	1
Rickey	1
Pugrey	1
Simrey	1
Barah	1
Pugrah Sogoneyhah ...	1
Mutley	1
Dhimrey	1
Koolwanney	1
Woossaur Kharo ...	1
Khurrendah	1
Ettawah	1
Hurddawah Kurkako ...	1
Kauntey	3
Torawho	1
Burbusspoorah, Buckharrey, and Imleah ...	3
Kutkahah	1
Runwaho	1
Booddharo	1
Goozzaheyah	1
Taunkey	1
Nungrey	1
Woordawney	1
Churrah	1
Moholey	1
Sootteypoorah	1
Tippereah Korohoo ...	1
Puttarroo Putnah ...	2
Biggahey	1
Burrowhah	1
Imleah	1
Soojaunpoorah	1
Gurrowley	1
Murhey	1
Jhugrahah	1
Muzgawah (near Suptoheah)	1
Juttoopoorah	1
Moorrawhitch (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing) ...	2
Khumreah Buzruck (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing)	1
	— 67
Simrah (with Diamond Mines)	1
Dhannowzah, ditto ditto	1
Chuhallah, ditto ditto ...	1
Dewrey, ditto ditto ...	1
	— 4
	— 344.

27th March 1811.

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APPENDIX NO. VI.—*Page* 311.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF AJEYGURH IN 1812.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
PERGUNNAH KOTRA—TUPPAH HABELLY.			
Kusbah Kotra	1		
Moujah Nuthnow	1		
Gollabey and Ranney Chowrah	2		
Mutmooroo	2		
Bhetrey	2		
Cutchgawah	1		
Kootgawah	1		
Putnah Bodgpawhey, Borrow—4 villages.			
Putnah	1		
Sidnauth	1		
Durdahey	1		
Kongally	1		
	—	4	
Chejowrah		1	
Muttowrah		1	
Reychool—5 villages, viz.:			
Reychool	1		
Ferraw	1		
Mowah Khare	1		
Relcottah	1		
Nowgawah	1		
	—	5	
Joorrey—3 villages, viz.:			
Joorrey	1		
Karrey Mittey	1		
Bubboopore	1		
	—	3	
Carried over ...		24	

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AJEYGURH.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	24		
Nowgah—4 villages, viz.:			
Nowgah	1		
Bhurroundey	1		
Ramnagurrah	1		
Karrey Mittey	1		
	—	4	
Kottah	1		
Bhundowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Bhundowrah Khass	1		
Bhundour	1		
Margawah	1		
	—	3	
Assowney	1		
Kutchnowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Kutchnowrah	1		
Kutchowrah	1		
Simrey	1		
	—	3	
Chowkey	1		
Suthowneah—4 villages, viz.:			
Suthowneah	1		
Aumcowrah	1		
Bhoson	1		
Buggahaw	1		
	—	4	
Dhurwarrow—7 villages, viz.:			
Dhurwarrow	1		
Leyjawhey	1		
Bhareah	1		
Chockore	1		
Melluhaw	1		
Aumowah	1		
Goygawah	1		
	—	7	
Carried over ...	48		

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued*) AJEYGURH.

Names of Villages.			Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...			48		
Khabborah			1		
Pepreah			1		
Munduhaw			1		
Mundoheyah			1		
Issrub			1		
Tumkoss			1		
Mowah Kharoe and Bulwarrow			2		
Jumwarrow—3 *villages, viz.:*					
Jumwarrow		1			
Khumrah		1			
Buroha		1			
		—	3		
Sallah			1		
Teypowrey			1		
Bharreah			2		
Dooraho—11 *villages, viz.:*					
Dooraho		1			
Coporey		1			
Roonahey		1			
Mulpoorrah		1			
Muzruh		2			
Bharwah		1			
Bugdorah		1			
Chowrah		1			
Chilchittah		1			
Dholbajaw		1			
		—	11		
Simrey Bisseykey			1		
Selabo—6 *villages, viz.:*					
Selabo		1			
Kharwah		1			
Mannickpore		1			
Tigrah		1			
Muttaho		1			
Sutwah		1			
		—	6		
Carried over ...			81		

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AJEYGURH.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	81		
Catrah	1		
Bambore	1		
Butchwaro	1		
Mutchreah	1		
Bamrahaw	1		
Woojnahey	1		
Bhoolgawah	1		
Chupperwarrow—4 villages, viz.:			
Chuperwarrow	1		
Sillwon	1		
Satteah	1		
Behowarry	1		
	—	4	
Etwah	1		
Kurroheyah Buzrooq	1		
Palhorry	1		
Bhutnowarrow	1		
Doondahah	1		
Puthowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Puthowrah	1		
Kurroheah	1		
Itwarrah	1		
	—	3	
Reychowrey	1		
Reychowndah	1		
Lourahaw—9 villages, viz.:			
Lourahaw	1		
Chowkeyney	2		
Babarawsur	2		
Muzeary	1		
Bunzarrey	1		
Komulpoorah	2		
	—	9	
Buckrahawee	1		
Carried over ...	112		

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*) AJEYGURH.

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	112		
Kutburreau—6 *villages, viz.:*			
Kutburreau	1		
Oorkey	1		
Nimey	1		
Dharey	1		
Roogawo	1		
Khadur	1		
	—	6	
Moujah Bhorrabaw	...	1	
Mullan and Jumreah	...	2	
Toorkey Taul	...	1	
Tilhowrey	...	1	
Kurtoluow	...	1	
Manickpore	...	1	
Mazheyawrey	...	1	
Murrowrah	...	1	
Mungrellaw Khord Omrawokah	...	1	
Mungrellow Buzruck Auchorjoukah ...	..	1	
Bhatawrey	...	1	
Lookah	..	1	
Oomrey	...	1	
Billabowee	...	1	
Bamraheyah Davey Sing Porohettey ...	...	1	
Sinhowley and Baharondo	...	2	
Puthroundey and Bungawah	...	2	
Lohargong and Handiah	...	2	
Ourey and Digghey	...	2	
Koossadur	...	1	
Hurreyah	...	1	
Behlowhow and Auterbedeyah	...	2	
Kusbah Gunge	...	1	
			147
Tuppah Burwarrow.			
Burwarrow—8 *villages, viz.:*			
Burwarrow	1		
Noonhawee	1		
Serdohey	1		
	—		
Carried over ...	3	.....	147

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AJEYGURH.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ... 3	.....	147	
Gudhowlah 1			
Bandah 1			
Marraw 1			
Muzheyawry 1			
Munkah 1			
—	8		
Tigrah	1		
Dhurrumpore	1		
Gokbur	1		
Burwundah	1		
Rathgawah	1		
Purriawtotah	1		
Phoolwarry	1		
Dubriah	1		
Simrey Baweeseykey	1		
Muztolaw	1		
Etwah Tilhaw Bhatchgoawrenko	1		
Loodrah—5 villages, viz.:			
Loodrah 1			
Burnah 1			
Oorkey 1			
Loondry 1			
Kowrey 1			
—	5		
Foolderey and Sannowrah	2		
Bhilsawo—8 villages, viz.:			
Bhilsawo 1			
Bodah 1			
Bomrohaw 1			
Pursoreaw 1			
Dehorah 1			
Oochrandey 1			
Muzgawah 1			
Beyragur 1			
—	8		
Peprey	1		
Carried over ...	35	147	

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	35	147	
Boghorah—9 villages, viz.:			
Boghorah	1		
Awhaur	1		
Mallun	1		
Rawreyburrah	1		
Etwah	1		
Muzharey	1		
Summorro	1		
Kutrun	1		
Rohoneah	1		
	—	9	
Wotin		1	
Moujah Hinnowtah		1	
Jumneyhow		1	
Poker		1	
Muzgawah		1	
Berrahawee		1	
Bumroheyall		1	
Gurroheyah		1	
Goothey Khurd Doondkey		1	
Moodeyah		1	
Goothey Buzruk Aujabkey		2	
Khuddohujah		1	
Jumnohtore		1	
Jiggerdaha—3 villages, viz.:			
Jiggerdaha	1		
Nogowah	1		
Lutpoorah	1		
	—	3	
Baumrey and Buddowrey		2	
Dondoreah—3 villages, viz.:			
Dondoreah	1		
Goorgawah	1		
Bugley	1		
	—	3	
Simrey Boozruck		1	
Ligrey		1	
Bunglaw		1	
Champah		1	
Carried over ...	70	147	

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AJEYGURH.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	70	147	
Bhuttaur Bugrunkah	1		
Bhuttaur Roygahurreyawkah	1		
Bhuttaur Doobinkey	1		
Tiddooneyhowee	1		
Semmerdouro	1		
Bunjoreyhah	1		
Mohaso	1		
Soopuntah	1		
Nimhaurrey	1		
Korobeyah Khord	1		
Khupteah—3 villages, viz.:			
Khupteah 1			
Roggawah 1			
Sauthsowah 1			
—	3		
Hinnowtey	1		
Doobkey	1		
Sushunjah	1		
Surhunjey	1		
Terhaw	2		
Dewrey Buzruck and Sanuro	2		
Purroreyah Khass	1		
Dundowrah	1		
Woorkey	1		
Belhaw and Secktah	2		
Bhutgawah	1		
Dhoonokur	2		
Unterbeydeyah	1		
Muzwaho	1		
Jhereyow	1		
Soordahow	1		
Pusrady	2		
Cutchnarrow Runjoriko	1		
Deoreykhurd Bidwonkey	1		
Murkeyrey	1		
Rampoorah	1		
Roothaur	1		
Sookwaho	1		
Mudhow	1		
Carried over ...	112	147	

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*) AJEYGURH.

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	112	147	
Nutchnoraw	2		
Kutckrabutah	1		
Ellakah	1		
Aumeboohey	1		
		117	
Tuppah Goonnore.			
Goonnore and Billaw	2		
Chipgawah	1		
Hurgoohut Lootaulkah	1		
Salgorah	1		
Muzharrey	1		
Surwarran	1		
Sunnowrah	1		
Marhatullah	1		
Dighowrah	1		
Mulgarrah	1		
Dobhorah	1		
Poorannah Buzruck—3 *villages, viz.:*			
Poorannah	1		
Goorzahey	1		
Dighey	1		
	—	3	
Boyharasur—4 *villages, viz.:*			
Boyharasur	1		
Sutwah	1		
Butchorawah	1		
Joogharo	1		
	—	4	
Simrey Buzruck—4 *villages, viz.:*			
Simrey	1		
Kursoundey	1		
Ghaut	1		
Boyrahaw	1		
	—	4	
Burrah Khurd		1	
Carried over ...		24	264

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AJEYGURH.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	24	264	
Singhassur—6 villages, viz.:			
Singhassur 1			
Lorautto 1			
Lodoee 1			
Korodeyhaw 1			
Jumneah 1			
Etawah 1			
—	6		
Simeyreah Ghautkey	1		
Noygawah	1		
Putnah Khord	1		
Teckreah	2		
Lohojorey	1		
Palkah Ruzruckah	1		
Buckoleytaw	1		
Palkah Khord	1		
Seyley and Bahuchooaw	2		
Bareghally—5 villages, viz.:			
Bareghally 1			
Nawrawhey 1			
Soomroho 1			
Paharaw 1			
Buzarry 1			
—	5		
Mudheecan	1		
Imleah Lalla Chuttarehkey	1		
Imleah Kour Chuttarehkey	1		
Bussowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Bussowrah 1			
Gopaulpore 1			
Ghoottahaw 1			
—	3		
Auckowrah	2		
Goodowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Goodowrah 1			
Mohorooaw 1			
Bhoossawdey 1			
—	3		
Carried over ...	57	264	

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*) AJEYGURH.

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...		57	264
Saelwarrow		1	
Billawbilly		2	
Putna Buzruck		1	
Joomtah		1	
Jumneah Mohall		2	
Burhaw Buzruck—3 *villages, viz.:*			
Burhaw	1		
Simrey	1		
Tiddoorey	1		
	—	3	
Hurdooheyan		1	
Suttowah and Paulley		2	
Paully		1	
Gorewahey		1	
Chowreaw		1	
Dewreaw		1	
Bhowrey and Paulley		2	
Soohogey—3 *villages, viz.:*			
Soohogey	1		
Parsooah	1		
Khoopah	1		
	—	3	
Pugrah		1	
Bursobhaw and Naicktollah		2	
Konnah		1	
Mawheywah—10 *villages, viz.:*			
Mawheywah	1		
Guttowrah	1		
Nuckerwah	1		
Pooreenah	1		
Goorrah	1		
Woodpoorah	1		
Kaneaw	1		
Kurroundey	1		
Boorey	1		
Hennowtah	—	10	
Carried over ...		93	264

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	93	264	
Sohalwarro	1		
Unterbedeyah	1		
Khulpoorah	1		
Doolbaw	1		
Hurdohawee and Bilhaw	2		
Hennowtey	1		
Deogarrah	1		
Joorey Bunjorekay	1		
Suckurwarrow	1		
Bhuggaypore	1		
		104	
Tuppah Jussore.			
Jussore—3 villages, viz.:			
Jussore	1		
Champah	1		
Gowrah	1		
Korey	—	3	
Rogkarrey		1	
Bhuttawrey		1	
Kuttaool Khord		1	
Burrundah		1	
Kurroheyan		1	
Muzgawah		1	
Suckhurbut		1	
Maurrunpookrah		1	
Bhograhan Buzruck		1	
Bhoyrahan Khord		1	
Burhurroah Buzruck		1	
Kuttawul Buzruck		1	
Gurlawgah		1	
Gurlogy		1	
Tilgawah		1	
Billabey Buzruck		1	
Billabey Khord		1	
Ettarah		1	
Simrey Mustramkey		1	
Simrey Buckseykey		1	
Gurdorah		1	
Gurdoree		1	
		1	
Carried over ...	26	368	

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*) AJEYGURH.

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	26	368	
Kustawhaw	1		
Owmrey	1		
Sadhadur	1		
Putteah	1		
Gurwarrow Buzruck	1		
Gurwarrow Khord	1		
Aumsil Buzruck	1		
Aumsil Khord	1		
Paussey	1		
Oomrawhey	1		
Ettorah Buzruck	1		
Joogeyah	1		
Silgey	1		
Tigrah	1		
Khuzzo	1		
Royghur—4 villages, viz.:			
Royghur	1		
Maurdorah	1		
Korore	1		
Muzgawah	1		
	—	4	
Etwah Buzruck	1		
Doondoha	1		
Pooroynah	1		
Koolha	1		
Burhurra Khurd	1		
Dhurrumpore Caup			51
Tuppah Pauttaur.			
	1		
Chappurwar	1		
Khilsawrey	1		
Koorrane	1		
Gurrooaw	3		
	1		
Sownahey	1		
Gazzey			
Carried over ...	6	419	

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	6	419	
Joorrah	1		
Junpoorah	1		
Burwahey	1		
Khamsrah	1		
Aummaw Ghose	1		
Lucktaurraw	1		
Moholey	1		
Guzmull	1		
Noontullah	1		
Phudwanny	1		
Aummah Doongrey	1		
Kuldah	1		
Khumoriah and Bejahdawrey	2		
Dumchoraw	1		
Ownrahey Buzruck	1		
Ownrahey Khord	1		
Mungurdah	1		
Goburdah	1		
Butcheyan—3 *villages, viz.:*			
Butcheyan 1			
Murhaw 1			
Lohawtotun 1			
—	3		
Lillwar	1		
Kootney Buzruck	1		
Kootney Khurd	1		
Lunkooty	1		
Hurdoauw and Doomjhure	2		
Juttoopoorah	1		
Khumreah	1		
Loankopaur	1		
Koyley	1		
Mewabdote	1		
Kuckrey	1		
Churgoan	1		
Goorjey	1		
Jumneah	1		
Carried over ...	43	419	

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*) AJEYGURH.

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	43	419	
Boroho—12 *villages, viz.:*			
Poondy—3 villages, viz.:			
Poondy	1		
Bhumkah	1		
Soboneah	1		
	—	3	
Tickoor Poondey—3 villages, viz.:			
Tickoor Poondey	1		
Moynahow	1		
Pipppureah	1		
	—	3	
Chittoul—6 villages, viz.:			
Chittoul	1		
Cooltorobey	1		
Bunjavey	1		
Dewvey	1		
Murban	1		
Durbobey	1		
	—	6	
Khoborey	...	1	
Banjhure	...	1	
Naikjhore	...	1	
Hurdooaw Buzruck	...	1	
Hurdooaw Khurd	...	1	
Pithowrah	...	1	
Mundobey	...	1	
Woolleychey and Woolleycha	...	2	
Kullohurrah and Gurruckpore	...	2	
Poorunnah	...	1	
Pawhawrey	...	1	
Kuckorah	...	1	
Burgurry	...	1	
Durrey	...	1	
Cuttoreah	...	1	
Loomurgoorrah	...	1	
Muzgawah	...		
Carried over ...		74	419

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	74	419	
Koondiah—3 villages, viz.:			
Koondiah 1			
Girdrohawee 1			
Deogunnah 1			
—	3		
Kuttuwul	1		
Purnah	1		
Lurrow Coothuniah	2		
		81	
			500
PERGUNNAH ADJEYGHUR, TUPPA ADJEYGHUR KHASS.			
Adjeyghur Kusbah Nawab Shebus	1		
Imleebut	1		
Nizampore	1		
Simrah	1		
Burradaunrako	1		
Ittawrey and Bunharry	1		
Bhopul Poorah	1		
Purrawhan	1		
Koorrey	1		
Nawharpoorah	1		
Dewrah	1		
Raopore	1		
Sinpore and Moorghahaur	1		
Bimtah	2		
Burreyaurpoorah	1		
Deogong	1		
Pirtaubpoor	1		
Terrowney	1		
Radhapore	1		
Burrandah	1		
Kooaurpore	1		
Loharawie	1		
Puharry Khorah	1		
Rootytollah	1		
Jhirnah	1		
	17		
Carried over ...	.....	42	500

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*) AJEYGURH.

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	.....	42	500
Tuppah Birrah, Birrah—6 *villages, viz.:*			
Birrah 1			
Khamreah 1			
Kourawhaw 1			
Soonraw Burrumdono 1			
Rawroopore 1			
Lowlass 1			
—	6		
Bilhawee	1		
Myseygoomaungunge	1		
Buhrwarrow	1		
Kallianpore	1		
Ramnagur	½		
Hursuneree	1		
Chundrawal	½		
Bhuckoorrey	1		
Burkottah Buzruck	1		
Muckeree	1		
Burkollah Khurd	1		
Khurrowrey	1		
Ramnie	1		
Behur	3		
Kutturee	1		
Maharajepoor	1		
Hurrypore	1		
Rajahpore	1		
Allumpore	1		
		26	
Diamond Mines, viz.:			
Queehey Bunglaw	1		
Goozar	1		
Pauley Bukhtpore...	1		
Goondey	1		
Kurroundey	1		
Bizwarro	1		
Khurwah	1		
Bhoismoorah	1		
Sirsey	1		
Dumchooaw	1		
Khurchooaw	1		
Murlbey	1		
Carried over ...	12	68	500

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APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Concluded.*)

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	12	68	500
Pauttan	1		
Pulthoraw	1		
Imrutcoond	1		
		15	
			83
Pergunnah Powey.			
Aumghaut	3		
Jhaurattah	2		
Sunnyowree and Murhaw...	2		
Deowroy	3		
Galhey	1		
Kaunchoorah	1		
Kaunkorrah	2		
Ruttunpore	1		
Joorsey	1		
Narainpore	1		
Jumrey	1		
Murdah	1		
Parowtey	1		
Khutwar	1		
Bhaunraur	1		
Khamreah	1		
Poonsey	1		
Dhowrah	1		
		25	
			25
		Total ...	608

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APPENDIX NO. VII.—*Page* 324.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE JAGHIREDAR OF JUSSOO IN 1816.

Number of Villages.	Villages immediately belonging to Jussoo.	Jumma of 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with 1815, according to Dewan Moorut Sing's statement.	
1	Jussoo Khas		
1	Teelgawan		
1	Purendah		
1	Gowrah		
1	Cownee		
1	Sukrahut		
1	Mujgawun		
1	Bheetoree		
1	Rankurry		
1	Chunper		
1	Kullawul Khord		
1	Muddunpokruh		
1	Khurahunda Boozrug		
1	Khurahunda Khord		
1	Bhijraha Khord		
1	Belhuee Boozrug		
1	Belhuee Khord		
1	Curhyah		
— 18			2,767 0 0
1	Bhyraha Boozrug	150 0 0	
1	Jumnatore	60 0 0	
1	Gurrara	250 0 0	
1	Gurraree	100 0 0	
1	Seemree Boozrug	120 0 0	
1	Seemree Khord	40 0 0	
1	Loodadhur	35 0 0	
1	Amseel Khord	80 0 0	
1	Passee	400 0 0	
1	Doondaher Boozrug	150 0 0	
1	Entowrah Boozrug	200 0 0	
1	Entowrah Khord	60 0 0	
— 12			1,645 0 0
3	Kullawul Boozrug, Gurlaga and Gurlagee	.....	450 0 0
1	Khajho	200 0 0	
1	Joogyah	225 0 0	
1	Curtaiha	60 0 0	
1	Omree	60 0 0	
1	Omerhaee	60 0 0	
— 5			585 0 0
38	Carried over ...	.....	5,447 0 0

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JUSSOO.

APPENDIX No. VII.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of Villages.	Villages immediately belonging to Jussoo.	Jumma of 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with 1815, ccording to Dewan Moorut Sing's statement.	
38	Brought forward ...	.....	5,447 0 0
	Villages of Dooraho.		
9	Dooraho Khas		
1	Apooree		
1	Buhareea		
1	Mujrah Boozrug		
1	Mujrah Khord		
1	Roonehee		
— 14			1,159 0 0
	Villages of Reechool.		
1	Reechool Khas		
1	Naigawan		
1	Mowah		
1	Khero		
— 4			1,675 0 0
	Villages of Puthar.		
1	Purra		
3	Kurreea		
1	Kallawul		
1	Bunjher		
1	Burgurree		
1	Kukra		
2	Kulhurra		
1	Soowur Gorra		
1	Paharee		
1	Mujgawan		
1	Wolleechee		
1	Wolleecha		
1	Murraee		
1	Hurdwa Boozrug		
1	Hurdwa Khord		
1	Nuzjhur		
1	Peehowra		
1	Puoraeena		
1	Deoree		
1	Cuttareea		
— 23			
79			350 0 0
	Total ...	.....	8,631 0 0

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APPENDIX NO. VIII.—*Page* 348.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHUTTERPORE IN 1817.

PERGUNNAH.	No.	VILLAGES.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
		KOOUR PERTAB SING'S SHARE.		
LOWREE ...	1	Lowree Khas ...	3,650	
	1	Goonha ...	4,500	
	1	Sahpoor ...	1,200	
	1	Sejye ...	2,900	
	1	Muddenpoora ...	600	
	1	Murrah ...	1,275	
	1	Teckareh ...	.....	
	1	Jhownmur ...	1,450	
	1	Behettah ...	.....	
	1	Bhutreah ...	.....	
	1	Khupteah ...	.....	
	1	Bugmow ...	1,500	
	1	Ghungsey ...	.....	
	1	Talgong ...	1,400	
	1	Attarah ...	850	
	1	Lulgowâh ...	450	
	1	Rajpoor ...	800	
	1	Thappohun ...	.....	
	1	Akonah ...	750	
	1	Aumleah Khew Khord ...	40	
		Tuppa Tullum—6 *villages.*		
	1	Fultum Khas		
	1	Gomo ... 125		
	1	Newado		
	1	Nutureh ... 900		
	1	Bamawree ... 80		
	1	Fullehree		
		—	1,105	
	1	Deoree ...	.....	
	1	Wiraan ...	.....	
	1	Jamepoora, Nankar of Mukend Sing Tour	400	
Carried over ...	29	... ...	.....	22,870

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CHUTTERPORE.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Continued.*)

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	29	... ...	.....	22,870
Lowree.—(*Continued.*)	1	Pepree, Nankar of Bharut Bunnafer ...	100	
	1	Jugsorah, ditto of Futteh Bunnafer ...	150	
	1	Hurdnea, ditto of Hirramun Bunnafer ...	500	
	1	Lulpoorah, ditto of Dewan Zorawur Sing	600	
	1	Auchnur, ditto of Telwar ...	700	
	1	Nadaba, ditto of Dewan Mandhata ...	300	
	1	Pootree, ditto of Koour Bhapat Sing ...	90	
	1	Khajwah, ditto of Koour Soonee Sah ...	2,100	
	1	Bhyrah, ditto of Lalla Pertab Sing ...	3,500	
	1	Bholerah, ditto of Telwar ...	250	
	1	Moorwan, Puddaruk of Ramkishen Sookool ...	150	
	1	Bundow, ditto of Nuggun Doobey ...	75	
	1	Tuhangong, ditto of Makhan Patuck ...	.....	
	1	Bhelgawah, ditto of Chenlamun Bhut ...	.....	
	1	Gorah, ditto of Lal Gooroo ...	195	
	1	Soorajpoora, ditto of Acharge ...	.....	
	1	Sumdunnee, ditto of Bohorun Naick ...	.....	
	1	Debeek Kero, ditto of Nattun ...	.....	
	1	Bomoreah, ditto of Tujjun Tewaree ...	.....	
	1	Baajah Khero, ditto of Sookool ...	.....	
	1	Cheetrye, granted to Omeed Koonree for her subsistence ...	275	
	1	Bachohoun, ditto to Chooneah for ditto ditto	250	
	1	Dhamna	1,250	
Khuttolah ...	1	Kurrea ...	.....	
	1	Rajnaggur, with Fort ...	700	
	1	Khajraho ...	1,500	
	1	Oodypoor ...	1,500	
	1	Lukheree ...	.....	
	1	Khandaree *alias* Beneegunge ...	400	
	2	Mow Masaneah, Nankar of Koour Guj Sing	510	
	1	Pah, ditto of Dewan Huttee Sing ...	200	
	1	Barrohee, ditto of Dewan Khooman Sing...	75	
	2	Towreeah Baghota, ditto of Runjor Sing...	110	
	1	Putrah, ditto of Teej Sing Telwar ...	.....	
	2	Khorkorahee, ditto of Kishen Sing Gonde	.....	
	1	Huttowah, ditto of Khangar ...	150	
	1	Mutounda, ditto of Row Sounlehjoo ...	500	
	1	Gurha, ditto of Sawnut Sing Ghosey ...	700	
	1	Newaree, ditto of Manick Fouzdar ...	.....	
	2	Mohurgoeva Khumree, ditto of Manick Fouzdar	.....	
	1	Barree, ditto of Gumbheer Sing Dowah ...	.....	
	1	Hama, ditto of Deewah Sewye ...	.....	
Carried over ...	75	... ...	.....	16,830
				39,700

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APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Continued.*) CHUTTERPORE.

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	75	... ...	.....	39,700
	1	Bassaree, Nankar of Row Pertab Sing ...	.....	
	1	Harrye, ditto of Newazee Sing ...	.....	
	1	Atneeah, ditto of Bussaree Walleh ...	.....	
	1	Beypoor, ditto of Dewan Doorjun Sing ...	.....	
	1	Barponban, ditto of Himmat Sing Gonde	.....	
	1	Semeereah, ditto of Bussaree Walleh ...	.....	
	1	Dhowair, Puddaruk of Nainsook Awasthee	350	
	1	Baumnoreh, ditto of Rujsakha ...	290	
	1	Jatkerah, ditto of Ramdass ...	175	
	1	Seoree, ditto of Bohoree Naick ...	.....	
		Tuppa Mahamah—12 *villages.*		
	1	Doree ... 2,100		
	1	Gowraree with the following Hamlets, 5,700		
	1	Lahar.		
	1	Barmowlah.		
	1	Garree.		
	1	Bardwa.		
	1	Mohataal.		
		——	7,800	
	1	Gour ...	.....	
Khuttolah.	1	Mulhar, Nankar of Dewan Urjoon Sing ...	.....	
—(*Contd.*)	1	Purhah, ditto of Meeah Khan ...	.....	
	1	Kalunee, ditto of Nerind Sing ...	.....	
	1	Semrah, ditto of Gopal Sing ...	.....	
		Tuppah Dhellapoor—4 *villages* ...	1,336	
	1	Dhellapoor Khas.		
	1	Dhamowrah.		
	1	Dhamehee.		
	1	Gourgong.		
		Tuppa Kishengurh—33 *villages* ...	5,000	
	1	Kishengurh with Fort.		
	1	Bhains Khar.		
	1	Khundwaro.		
	1	Naigowah.		
	1	Deemowteepore.		
	1	Putteeree.		
	1	Doomeereea.		
	1	Gurda.		
	1	Jharkooah.		
	1	Muharkhea.		
	1	Baharkhero.		14,951
Carried over ...	112	... ...	.....	54,651

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CHUTTER-PORE.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Continued.*)

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	112	... ...	.....	54,651
Khuttolah. —(*Contd.*)	1	Hunda.		
	1	Putna.		
	1	Poorwa.		
	1	Beeha Semra.		
	1	Bukrampoor.		
	1	Phoortal.		
	1	Sanra.		
	1	Deopoor.		
	1	Munneepoor.		
	1	Sahpoora Boozroog.		
	1	Sallyah.		
	1	Busdha.		
	1	Cusba Jytpoor.		
	1	Kurree.		
	1	Koondhapanee.		
	1	Ruheeporra.		
	1	Lahpoorakhond.		
	1	Malwara.		
	1	Putteepoor.		
	1	Soorye.		
	1	Chapner.		
	1	Hullye.		
		Tuppa Deora—25 *villages* ...	3,000	3,000
	1	Deora Khas.		
	1	Hurpoora.		
	1	Mootye.		
	1	Mando.		
	1	Beragong.		
	1	Bugsohee.		
	1	Lahar.		
	1	Chundunkhero.		
	1	Benaika.		
	1	Ghattea.		
	1	Raichore.		
	1	Ghoongehee.		
	1	Nugda.		
	1	Obhypoora.		
	1	Baunkee.		
	1	Gyrowlee.		
	1	Deelaree.		
	1	Guttea.		
	1	Bhooree.		
	1	Sonagur.		
	1	Allpoora.		
Carried over ...	155	... ...	.....	57,651

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APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Continued.*) CHUTTERPORE.

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	155	... ...	.....	57,651
Khuttolah. —(*Contd.*)	1	Aynora.		
	1	Bhonree.		
	1	Bhoyra.		
	1	Pepareea.		
		Tuppa Khoreeanee Sookwaho—12 villages	.....	1,700
	1	Khareeamee Khas.		
	1	Pulkowhan.		
	1	Dharan.		
	1	Gungow.		
	1	Lukva.		
	1	Poonwa.		
	1	Kunkva.		
	1	Munkowra.		
	1	Kassier.		
	1	Sookwaho Khas.		
	1	Buddureea.		
	1	Bhourkha.		
		Villages not named in Kooar Sonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
	1	Delhaneea ...	.....	
	1	Deogong ...	.....	
	1	Satna ...	.....	
	1	Jheekmow ...	.....	
	1	Hatna ...	50	
	1	Bheeahtal ...	100	
	1	Neebharee ...	.....	
	1	Soorehkhee ...	.....	
	1	Khyree ...	.....	
	1	Koonraree ...	.....	
	1	Chutterpoor* ...	7,000	
				7,150
	182			66,501
		Villages forming Kooar Hemmut Sing's Share.		
Lowree ...	1	Koorella ...	575	
	1	Paneear ...	400	
	1	Purtabpoora ...	600	
	1	Puhara ...	400	
	2	Dabara, Nankar of Dewan Santoke Sing...	700	
			2,675	66,501
Carried over ...	6	... ...		

* Formerly granted by Sunnud to Kooar Pertab Sing.

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CHUTTER-PORE.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Continued.*)

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	6	... ...	2,675	66,501
	1	Mahalwar, Nankar of Dewan Dariao Sing	300	
	1	Belha, Puddaruk of Burjone Sing ...	150	
	1	Pakaree, ditto of Mahant Sadooram ...	300	
	4	Nahdora, granted for the subsistence of Byachun Koowar ...	1,700	
	1	Toorhattee ...	875	
	1	Dhowdah ...	375	
	1	Poona ...	1,900	
	1	Merkah ...	1,300	
	1	Putha ...	1,375	
	2	Cheetaree and Tahanga ...	1,900	
	1	Doonee ...	1,175	
	1	Jhennah ...	850	
	1	Rampoora ...	550	
	1	Soomeree ...	375	
	1	Burrôhan ...	675	
	1	Gellonhan ...	500	
	1	Bassatuh, the jumma of this village is included in the village of Acktowhan ...	.....	
	1	Mutounda Bysunko ...	500	
	1	Sadphurra ...	40	
Lowree.— (*Continued.*)	1	Peerha ...	1,250	
	1	Rugowleea ...	475	
		Tuppa Tatum—3 villages.		
	1	Dhegpoora		
	1	Soorda ... 400		
	1	Mookhuna ... 100		
		... ...		
	1	Puttee, Nankar of Dooyun Punjurra ——	500	
	1	Rekha, ditto of Putulwan Sing Hoozorree ...	40	
	1	Dhond Mow, ditto of Punchum Sing Chowbund	550	
	2	Soonro and Behitta, ditto of Dewan Nerrend Sing ...	.....	
	1	Ekthoban, ditto of Kooar Sonee Sah ...	.....	
	1	Bejowra, Puddaruk of Herdebram ...	3,500	
	1	Pabunakud, ditto of Munjoo Pooree ...	50	
	1	Bhunrar, ditto of Misserka ...	100	
	1	Hunowta, ditto of Bhatunko ...	150	
	1	Hunspoora, ditto of ditto ...	40	
	1	Gudhowree, ditto of Byrageis ...	150	
	1	Toopoora, ditto of Bhatunko ...	70	
		...	150	
Carried over ...	47	... ...	24,540	66,501

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APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Continued.*)

PERGUNNAH.	No.	VILLAGES.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	47	... ...	24,540	66,501
		Tuppa Maharajpoor—2 villages.		
	1	Maharajpoor Khas ... 4,000		
	1	Koasmawith Gurhee ... 2,000		
			6,000	
	1	Surhannee ..	1,075	
KHUTTOLAH...	1	Puna ...	800	
	2	Monkuree and Juharea, Nankar of Kooar Herdeh Sah ...	400	
	1	Kooraho, ditto of Purkhan ...	1,200	
	1	Kantee, ditto of Kooar Nerput Sing ...	925	
	55			34,940
				1,01,441
		Kooar Bukht Sing's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Sing after his death.		
	1	Doomrah ...	.....	
	1	Nord ...	200	
	1	Oomureea ...	300	
	1	Singpore ...	.....	
	1	Bydar ...	700	
	1	Kishenpoora ...	450	
	1	Berree, Nankar of Urjoon Sing ...	1,900	
	1	Sooraha, ditto of Pertheeauj Dowa ...	200	
LOWREE ...	1	Kotah, ditto of Kooar Khanjoo ...	200	
	1	Kuteeah, ditto of Kooar Pranjoo ...	500	
	1	Lakrown, ditto of Dewan Khoman Sing ...	.....	
	1	Gungwit, ditto of Dewan Bukht Sing ...	.....	
	1	Mulka, ditto of Kooar Nerput Sing ...	600	
	1	Ood Mow, ditto of Dewan Nerrind Sing ...	450	
	1	Bhemowree, Puddaruk of Bhootunko ...	100	
	1	Deghorouree, granted for the subsistence of Bya Mukoond Koowur ...	500	
	1	Imlea with Sair ...	1,200	
	1	Rundohan, Nankar of Dewan Khanjoo ...	275	
	1	Burpôhand, ditto of Himmut Sing Gond ...	.....	
	1	Puhara, ditto of Dewan Pahay Sing ...	450	
KHUTTOLAH...	1	Goorpahara, ditto of Dewan Narain Sing...	.....	
	1	Goodaro, ditto of Dewan Kheeman Sing...	.....	
	1	Beerowna, ditto of Row Punchum Sing ...	115	
	1	Nowgong, ditto of Dewan Khooman Sing ...	275	
	1	Gythawra, ditto of Kooar Woodwut Sing...	700	
LOWREE ...	1	Kooarpoor, granted for the subsistence of Bya Buddun Koowar ...	40	
	1	Dhagawah, Nankar of Narain Doss ...	50	
KHUTTOLAH...	1	Bhaboowah, ditto of Kooar Kehree Sing ...	700	
	1	Bumharee, ditto of Futteh Sing ...	50	
Carried over ...	29	... ...	9,955	1,01,441

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CHUTTERPORE.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Continued.*)

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	29	... ...	9,955	1,01,441
		Villages not named in Kooar Sonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
Khuttolah. —(*Contd.*)	1	Imleea.		
	1	Imlaye.		
	1	Nankhoo Burwaro.		
	1	Kurrola.		
	1	Mahargawah.		
	34		1,000	
				10,955
				1,12,396
		Kooar Pirthee Sing's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Sing after his death.		
Lowree ...	1	Moorundee		
	1	Goodhonera ...	5,000	
	1	Putna ...	1,600	
	1	Loheepoora ...	600	
	1	Nugwaelee ...	425	
	1	Kataharra ...	625	
	1	Murwa ...	1,000	
	1	Ruttunpara ...	475	
	1	Noniaber ...	700	
	1	Pursauneea ...	.....	
	1	Seelputpoor ...	900	
	1	Bara ...	350	
	1	Deokullee ...	850	
	1	Beekoowra ...	650	
	1	Lallyah ...	.....	
	1	Peepahat ...	.....	
	1	Audheeareebury ...	1,000	
	1	Begpoor ...	500	
	1	Gemababako ...	600	
		...	850	
		Tuppa Tatum—3 *villages.*		
	1	Munneeah		
	1	Maunpoor ... 875		
	1	Kehree ... 200		
		... 575		
	1	Tahanga	1,650	
	1	Balkowra, Nankar of Kooar Amaun Sing ...	575	
	1	Selba, ditto of Kooar Omeid Sing ...	300	
	1	Rujpoora, Puddaruk of Joykishen Sookool ...	575	
	1	Rewmave, ditto of Benneram Bhaut ...	300	
Carried over ...	27	... ...	475	
			20,000	1,12,396

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APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Continued.*)

PERGUNNAH.	No.	VILLAGES.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	27	... ...	20,000	1,12,396
KHUTTOLAH ...	1	Mow ...	900	
	2	Teekoree and Pepraba, included in the Village of Paharee ...	.....	
	1	Boodhruck ...	850	
	1	Poorwith Gurhee ...	2,000	
	1	Bakrampoor, Nankar of Dewan Maun Sing	300	
	1	Jamooneah, Puddaruk of Kehru Sing Tewarry ...	190	
	1	Paharu Khord, granted for the subsistence of Hurah of Rajah Hirdeh Sah ...	3,500	
		Tuppah Rajgurh,—12 *villages, granted for the subsistence of the Ranees of Rajah Hindooput* ...	3,350	
	1	Rajgurh Khas.		
	1	Motah.		
	1	Paton.		
	1	Roypoora.		
	1	Lalar.		
	1	Imleeha.		
	1	Kishore Gunge.		
	1	Baherpoora.		
	1	Baher Khero.		
	1	Burbustpoor.		
	1	Belbaree.		
	1	Name of this village not known.		
		Villages not named in Kooar Sonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
		Surha ...		
	1	Kisreepoor ...	400	
	1		350	
	49			31,840
				1,44,236
		Kooar Hindooput's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Sing after his death.		
	1	Moraha, Nankar of Dewan Doorg Sing ...	300	
	1	Khop, ditto of Dewan Pahar Sing ...	575	
	1	Morobe, ditto of Dewan Pahar Sing ...	350	
	1	Dobaloond, ditto of Dewan Doorjun Sing...	500	
	2	Kooteah and Berethe, ditto of Dewan Sunkur Sah ...	300	
	1	Paporee, ditto of Dewan Zalim Sing ...	250	
Carried over ...	7	... ...	2,275	1,44,236

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CHUTTERPORE.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Concluded.*)

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	7	... ...	2,275	1,44,236
	1	Bhooskah, Nankar of Dewan Sawut Sing...	350	
	1	Tellowhan, ditto of Mandun Misser ...	600	
	1	Thorra, Puddaruk of Bhentunko ...	100	
	1	Sandna, ditto of Rajsuka ...	250	
	1	Kooro, ditto of Jodkee ...	300	
		Villages not named in Kooar Soonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
	1	Dulputpoor ...	800	
	1	Oojra ...	1,000	
		Tuppah Mow—26 *villages* ...	4,250	
	1	Mow Khas.		
	1	Turdoonee.		
	1	Nunnee Mow.		
	1	Seekarpoora.		
Khuttolah. —(*Contd.*)	1	Katarpoora.		
	1	Namdeopoora.		
	2	Sengrawan Kullaun and Khord.		
	1	Alwa.		
	1	Manpoora.		
	1	Sabaneea.		
	1	Subha Gunge Harcusba.		
	1	Uynaho.		
	1	Peeparee.		
	1	Burpoora.		
	1	Namdeopoora.		
	1	Deoara.		
	1	Purtabpoora.		
	1	Sumurda.		
	1	Choubaro.		
	1	Moorwaro.		
	1	Chundwaro, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Dudree, ditto of Bhoywan Chobey.		
	1	Nowrunagong, ditto of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Belharee, ditto of ditto.		
	1	Hatowra, ditto of Khooman Chobey.		
	40			9,925
Grand Total ...	360	Total ...	.....	1,54,161

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APPENDIX NO. IX.—*Page* 354.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF BERONDA IN 1807.

Pergunnah Beer Ghur.

	No. of Villages.
Barounda Shapoor	2
Arjuntpoor	1
Pudree, &c.	3
Brehneepoor	1
Nukeila	1
Singpoor	1
Herdee, &c.	2
Heerapoor	1
Mohleeha	1
Lalpoor	1
Sunda	1
Jeree, &c.	3
Mulgaza	1
Puddoo	1
Pudwuneea	1
Joorhee	1
Pedra, &c.	3
Oojha	1
Chithowra	1
Dewulha	1
Putnadooee	2
Serussee	1
Beer Ghur	1

	No. of Villages.
Rampoorwa	1
Cawnpore	1
Bunhurree	1
Rampoor Kishenpoor ...	2
Muchguong	1
Mahteinee, &c.	3
Telaeechoa	1
Seooroo	1
Umchoa	1
Kultora	1
Moondkoh	1
Pootreechoa	1
Goopha	1
Koodlapuhar	1
Bigdurree	1
Kurowla	1
Tickoree	1
Nowbusta	1
Keruhnee	1
Koodee	1
Kooturba	1
Total Villages ...	56

Pergunnah Naee.

Puttur Kuchar	6
Nurduha	1
Poojwur Badur	2
Bukowt	1
Khoeegungore	1

Kundar, &c.	3
Choa	1
Khurdha	1
Total Villages ...	16

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BERONDA.

APPENDIX No. IX.—*(Concluded.)*

Villages in the possession of the Rajah's Brothers.

In the possession of Sree Baboo Anund Sing—Seeameo	1	Included in the Rajah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.
BERONDA. In the possession of Sree Baboo Koordut Sing—Koolwan	1	Included in the Rajah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.
In the possession of Surneit Sing—Bhugwuntpoor	1	Included in the Rajah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.

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APPENDIX NO. X.—*Page* 360.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES, &C., IN THE POSSESSION OF DUREEA SING CHOBEY, FOR WHICH HE REQUESTS A SUNNUD FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Pergunnahs.	*Villages.*
CALLINGER	1. Callinger Khas, with the Fort.
	Pahie.
	Kunuchsagur.
	Kutrah.
	5. Mushruthpore.
	Behadurpore.
	Girdhurpore.
	Musorie.
	Sontah.
	10. Sukutpore.
	Poorneah.
	Burrooah.
	Budowsah.
	Pursuhur.
	15. Sidowrie.
	Raneypore.
	Loharah.
	Kurthul.
	Kanai.
	20. Goorha Punchomepore.
	Kellaree.
	Chandpoora.
	Pepperah.
	Kaoharee.
	25. Bursakur.
	Naheree.
	Poongerrie.
	Nettooha.
	Chendorah.
	30. Rugowlie.
	Naigoy.

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CHOBEY.

APPENDIX No. X.—(*Continued.*)

Pergunnahs.	*Villages.*
CALLINGER.—(*Continued.*)	Kiruthpore Dhurrumpore.
	Raiwoocha.
	Nerainpore.
	35. Muzgao.
	Bursendah Mownpore.
	Chindaul, ½ village.
	Nuygao.
	Burracha.
	40. Zegnie.
	Ramnagur ½ village.
	Bolakeepore.
	Loherretah.
	Goorha Boogsook.
	45. Bellurkah.
	Seddeepore.
JEYPORE	Herdaypore.
	Guddeepoora.
	Muchgao.
	50. Choonha.
	Rampore.
	Chentainie.
	Cullainpore.
	Sulliah.
	55. Bisram Gunge.
	Bhogi Bai.
	Bhaismoodah.
	Wodaipore.
	Bhanpore.
	60. Mahaonao.
	Jeytoopoorah.
	Barraik Gurrieks.
	Kissunpore.
	Chaukie.
	65. Khoherah.
	Beta Behar.
	Bhairaha.
	Sahanpore.
	Hirahpore.
	70. Semeerdha.
	Furruswooah.
	Bellahdie.

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APPENDIX No. X.—(*Continued.*) CHOBEY.

Pergunnahs.	*Villages.*
JEYPORE.—(*Continued.*)	Nubustah.
	Bubboorao.
BERHO	75. Berho Khas.
	Sair of ditto.
	Etowah, without the Diamond Mine.
	Khurkaut.
	Pulliaree.
	80. Dewraho, without the Diamond Mine.
	Hirapore, ditto ditto.
	Goorha, ditto ditto.
	Lootanpore.
	Ocklah, without the Diamond Mine.
	85. Deheedaw.
	Burghuttie, without the Diamond Mine.
	Koordhunie,
	Cherrie Poney, without the Diamond Mine.
	Benogepore, ditto ditto.
	90. Lursnoah, ditto ditto.
	Hindooae, ditto ditto.
	Woomrie, ditto ditto.
	Rawrah, ditto ditto.
	Deah.
	95. Sahapore, without the Diamond Mine.
	Hirahpore, ditto ditto.
	Guherah.
	Bhumpah, without the Diamond Mine.
	Kurroolah, ditto ditto.
	100. Simmooriah
	Guznah, without the Diamond Mine.
	Puthooreah.
	Babboopore, without the Diamond Mine.
	Raipaney, with the Diamond Mine.
	105. Khurogaoh.
	Panharey, without the Diamond Mine.
	Chowpara, ditto ditto.
	Kutawniah, ditto ditto.
	Dumchooha, ditto ditto.
	110. Woodaipore.
BIRGURH	111. Chettainie.

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CHOBEY.

APPENDIX No. X.—(*Concluded.*)

Names of Diamond Mines.	*No.*
Seho	1
Saluckpore	1
Jhendah Lallpore	1
Gauziepore	1
Sedheepore...	1
Gerrah	1
Chautarah	1
Total ...	7

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APPENDIX NO. XI.—*Page* 391.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE JAGHIREDAR OF ALIPOORA IN 1808.

	No. of Villages.		*No. of Villages.*
Allypoorah	1	Juria	1
Sersund	1	Goorah	1
Torreh	1	Cheerwary	1
Lihidral	1	Buderah	1
Cokenpoorah	1	Prettoo	1
Kytoker	1	Umah	1
Barby	1	Mahend	1
Gooroh	1	Emeleah	1
Kilayn	1	Meriguh	1
Nawpaharee	1	Dootoo	1
Challeepareh	1	Kurattoo	1
Tillah	1	Pulwah	1
Bombhawzie	1	Bodeh...	1
Buragong	1	Kymohoo	1
		Total ...	28

In the village of Kerarah for a Garden 25 beegahs.

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APPENDIX NO. XII.—*Page* 398.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE JAGHIREDAR OF KOTEE IN 1810.

Statement of Villages in Pergunnah Kotée.

NAMES.	No. of Villages.	REMARKS.
Kotee Khass	4	
Dewtah	1	
Dewry	1	
Goolputtah	1	
Khumrahey	1	
Burrawhey	1	
Woojraundah	1	
Mungoah	1	
Ghurrandah	1	
Lookheriah	1	
Moon	1	
Authery	1	
Puthur	1	
Aumdauny	1	
Chuckur	1	
Ghorantha	1	
Kutteah	1	
Chunday	1	
Sewtah	1	
Khadare	1	
Bhurgoah	1	
Bhursurwar	1	
Kuttolah	1	
Soograh	1	
Pachore	1	
Dudwur	1	
Moheriah	1	
Nutchnowrah	1	
Sureah	1	
Mohoriniah	1	
Choorolee	1	
Neighnah	1	
Carried over ...	35	

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APPENDIX No. XII.—(*Concluded.*) KOTEE.

NAMES.	No. of Villages.	REMARKS.
Brought forward ...	35	
Monkurry	1	
Suggoah	1	
Dulound	1	
Majholah	1	
Roypore	1	
Jhallie	1	
Nagawah	1	
Murgowah	1	
Nawbustah	1	
Sageree	1	
Goraiah	1	
Pungunah	1	
Shemree	1	
Khankha	1	
Ranabie	1	
Nehrah Mustollah	1	
Bhab roullah	1	
Pootry	1	
Sanour	1	
Banchore	1	
Obkah	1	
Punghuttee	1	
Gooldany	1	
Gohanny	1	
Tosah	1	
Tagey	1	
Digry	1	
Pattunghur	1	
Baragel	1	
Racherry	1	
Nundnah	1	
Powiah	1	
Surwar	1	
Burroundah	1	
Gullowah	1	
Gullie	1	
Mudnie	1	
Imliah	1	
Mohur	1	
Porah	1	
Shahpoorah	1	
Khury	1	This village mafee to Lal Gudgeraje Sing.
Jhundah	1	Ditto ditto.
Deurey	3	Ditto ditto.
Barenah		
Total Villages ...	82	

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APPENDIX NO. XIII.—*Page* 402.

Schedule of Villages granted to the Rajah of Nagode in 1809.

Talooka Oochara and Nagode.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...		... ...	32
Oochara with a Gurry	1	Bandey	1
Kuttaur	1	Bharhootey	1
Pokharrah	1	Rawoshah	1
Umgerrah	1	Bussolhah	1
Moganny	1	Bowseyah	1
Dhumnahey	1	Khomoreah	1
Polhunpore and Ghograh	2	Nagode with Gurry	1
Lohoreah	1	Etwah	1
Kunholey	1	Puthoroundah...	1
Etahah	1	Puthowndah	1
Bodah	1	Loothgawe	1
Sontah	1	Jakhey	1
Gohorey	1	Deyhee	1
Burrowly	1	Lollha	1
Bhuggertolawhey	1	Jillerra	1
Dooawrah	1	Bubroshah	1
Fittyheedandy	1	Burkooneyah	1
Mojekahpaw	1	Rohoneah	1
Peprawhey	1	Suddowah	1
Nugtah	1	Kutchlawhaw	1
Billhautty	1	Bickrah	1
Chowthnur	1	Hurdwah Khurd	1
Woordawney	2	Etawrah	2
Murhow	1	Uttrawrah	2
Nurhautty	1	Kennowtah	1
Luggurgawah Khurd	1	Jellowrah	1
Dudrey	1	Pipperey	1
Etawah	1	Muzgawah	1
Rudgenrowarro	1	Etawah	1
Mohan	1	Gowrah	1
Carried over ...	32	... ...	64

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APPENDIX No. XIII.—(*Continued.*) NAGODE.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward...	64	... ...	105
Khoyrah	1	Hurdwah Burrah	1
Khokhoradah	1	Bhattawrey	1
Chundkooah	1	Dawmahah	1
Woontokoroo	1	Baboopore	1
Gizzar	1	Burkhorah	1
Mahkonnah	1	Burrah	1
Bukrampore	1	Pipperey	1
Redwah Budgruck	1	Ukkahaw	1
Redwah Khurd	1	Dagwar	1
Barateyah	1	Nagoah	1
Barateyah (Burry)	1	Murwah	1
Bhand	1	Putwar	1
Etawah	1	Koolgurry	1
Bombhore	1	Umkoohey	1
Mohokeer	1	Bullayheyah	1
Chuckohul	1	Toorkahah	1
Ruheypaur with Gurry	1	Jookaho	1
Hutsaur	1	Nucktellowah	1
Kulpoorah	1	Boyrawgul	1
Kulpoorey	1	Manickpore	1
Joyetpore	1	Bussowrah	1
Maur	1	Kumdawhah	1
Mohorey	1	Khoe	1
Mogawhur	1	Dhunneh	1
Pathoorahbadmymee with Gurry ...	1	Kolaundaw	1
Khojorey	1	Summowawur	1
Unterbeddiah	1	Hurhaw	1
Kooldawhah	1	Kheyroouh	1
Muzgawah	1	Khurrey	1
Khoojah	1	Simrey Bunjarry	2
Echul Khurd	1	Killowndhah	1
Goberawah Khurd	1	Gubborawo Burrey	1
Lutteyree	1	Bundarahah	1
Mutteyruq	1	Kurrawhey Burry	1
Umderry Mohuntollah	2	Mojakhun	1
Bodaho Khurd	1	Blaw	1
Untarrah	1	Putteyah	1
Neddow	1	Kurroy Khurd	1
Lidpoorah	1	Kurrowar	1
Konney	1	Gurrowly	1
Carried over ...	105	... ...	146

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NAGODE.

APPENDIX No. XIII.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward...	146
Ruggorowar	1
Koolwah	1
Gowreah Chickley	2
Woomraut with Gurry	1
Woodaun	1
Poondey Kohawrey	2
Ambah	1
Bahar	1
Burrah	1
Luckmud	1
Lallpore	1
Butchbohey	1
Purroreyah	1
Pathorah with Gurry...	1
Dhowrah	1
Beurpore	1
Uttrawrey	1
Gurwooah	1
Woognakey	1
Woomry	1
Khundawoorah	1
Koolgawah	1
Jegnahaut with Gurry	1
Durrechaw	1
Kutchkone	1
Tukkoorey	1
Ghoraully	1
Sulloheyaw	1
Supty	1
Koosley	1
Doorawhaw	1
Kutah	1
Chiddaw	1
Putnab	1
Purramtollah	1
Boodhando	1
Sutnah	1
Kurroheyah	1
Kodawharey	1
Dawaur Khurd	1
Carried over ...	188

	No. of Villages.
... ...	188
Lalpore	1
Piprokhar with Gurry	1
Bhurry	1
Toorey	1
Ummertey	1
Bausseyburry	1
Burkaihey	1
Chundkooah with Gurry	1
Doobehheyah	1
Luckrul	1
Khurhoundah	1
Woomrey	1
Koroheyah	1
Bhutnohaur with Gurry	1
Ghotey	1
Ukkownah	1
Moorreyah	1
Kutchnar	1
Bumrahey	1
Boorhey Murhaw	2
Bustarrah Burrowhara	2
Loyjannah	1
Burhauttah	1
Woordawnah	1
Lunggergawah Burry	1
Runglaur Gully	2
Burkutchchey	1
Loyjahah	1
Puthorauttah	1
Nabusstah	1
Jooraurwarpore	1
Sorehah with Gurry	1
Boomrauhaw, Choonah Rampore ...	2
Phoorhawrey	1
Kawpermuddowah	2
Pursowar	1
Jhinggoder	1
Baboopore Paker	2
Aumkoohey Burrey	1
Hillowndah	1
... ...	234

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APPENDIX No. XIII.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward...	234	... ...	281
Kharwah	1	Buttoheyah Khurd	1
Boodkharwah	1	Sunbursah	1
Kotah	1	Bidgjohorah	1
Etawah Burrah	1	Sunkauchur	1
Berrowley	1	Rohomyah Khurd	1
Powoheyah	1	Goonhaur	1
Korar	1	Dhunniah	1
Chotah Jhingrey	2	Mudggawah	1
Shasarey Burry	1	Ruggowley	1
Moorey Deworey	2	Unterbeddiah Khurd	1
Simrey	1	Unterbeddiah	1
Buddhawo Khurd	1	Burkonneah	1
Woomrey	1	Majaw Lulloheyah	2
Saheypore, Muhudahey	2	Khakorey Kuttur	1
Lulloheyah	1	Nowneah	1
Murdegarry	1	Koolpoorah	1
Pungurrah	1	Kuttoreah	1
Seyjeney	1	Tigrah	1
Woomrey	1	Etwah	1
Moheywoah	1	Ghuttahaw	1
Umleyah	1	Bholomy	1
Dhoraharah	1	Boodkhan	1
Putnah	1	Lohororah with Gurry	1
Utterhaur	1	Deyhu Mohadahey	2
Echowley Burrey	1	Hurdooah	1
Jugganauthpore	1	Dinpore Woomrey	1
Porey	1	Burrah	1
Murhey	1	Murhey	1
Kodahurry Khurd	1	Barranje	1
Burhullah	1	Telgawah	1
Fulltall	2		
Goorriah Goondeah	2	Total ...	313
Inchole Rampore	2		
Boodkhare	1	*Talookah Puttaur.*	
Woordamy Burrey	1	Rampore Buchawah	2
Kurraheyah Khurd	1	Umdurrey	1
Gurrah Moorkattey	2	Baremoy	1
Nurhaurpore	1	Raur	1
Aukawhey	1	Gathawoteh	1
Moorreah	1	Morgurdahah	1
Carried over ...	281	... ...	7

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NAGODE.

APPENDIX No. XIII.—(*Concluded.*)

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward...	7
Bhoboorah	1
Pipperah Burrah Dandy	3
Mohonnah	1
Khummoreah	1
Lursohawhey	1
Umgaur	1
Rudgowney	1
Ummahdandy	1
Dhokokhawr	1
Pursowahneah...	1
Kotedurrey	1
Bijjahbawhaur	1
Dubrah	1
Dhowsando	1
Kaurey Mautt^{e}y	1
Khamah	1
Dobhaw	1
Puthut	1
Burrah	1
Burrowohamee	1
Joosgawah	1
Kurrowndy	1
Lunghohey	1
Kurrey	1
Maullun	1
Tukkur	1
Doongreah	1
Roy Mooah	1
Buddhawah	1
Maharaujepore	1
Jharreah	1
Toottiah Jhare	1
Bhubborah	1
Goojhore	1
Bussawhah	1
Richey	1
Dandy	1
Punhurrery	1
Jhokhore	1
Carried over ...	48

	No. of Villages.
... ...	48
Koomhey	1
Kurrowby	1
Piprawgur	1
Pipperiah	1
Koonneyah	1
Punnah	1
Punney	1
Jhunjey	1
Gurrorey	1
Murphohey	1
Hurhaw	1
Mudggawah	1
Bechawah	1
Umbah	1
Kootrahey	2
Kodorey	1
Sokhowah	1
Etwah	1
Boodkhan	1
Lowjhan	1
Gidrowhey	1
Jumreah	1
Godheyney	1
Koorahhey	1
Kothowtah	1
Sooksanah	1
Mohonnah	2
Cawnpoorah	1
Kodedarrah	1
Kaurrajhore	1
Ludbud	1
Goorhaw	1
Guttowah	1
Mundoee	1
Tigghorey Tegghorah	2
Kotemiss	1
Sursawhawee	1
Total ...	88

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SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF SOHAWUL IN 1809.

	No. of Villages.
Sohawul Tuppa	1
Chorburree and Poorah ...	1
Bhowun	1
Dalowra and Poorwah ...	1
Bhutgowah	1
Poorgowah	1
Dhundhoor Khoruck-budgekun	2
Laulpore	1
Koorchie	1
Gurlugger Gurluga ...	2
Gewra Laurah	2
Etawrah	1
Gowrah	1
Rahtee	1
Mahadawah Runggoah ...	2
Dellourah Culla	1
Dhaworree	1
Soon Bursa	1
Bellinghtah	1
Dellowrie	1
Khundewrah	1
Purrarounth	1
Cheemraha	1
Ummowdhaw	1
Butchbyhi	1
Dhourowah Cullah ...	1
Oommerdura	1
Orhku Chuuckbundy ...	2
Hinnowtah	1
Saristaul	1
Kurha	1
Carried over ...	36

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward... ...	36
Gindoorei, Chuckbundy...	2
Bhuggary, Lumtara ...	2
Sawhalah	1
Morahah	1
Rahstah	1
Kahrei, Borah	2
Hummeerpore	1
Mungbongawrah... ...	1
Etawrah	1
Jhugrah Jhugree ...	1
Pantah	1
Tuppa Rygawn	1
Khullara	1
Dhowrowrah Culla ...	1
Purrarah	1
Jerwah Chuckbundy ...	2
Kulhowkie	1
Syparrah Culla	1
Nypuneahah	2
Narunpore	1
Mungowah	1
Zeekur	1
Huckhair	1
Semurreeah	1
Kharsurrah	1
Jumrahu	1
Khutch Chorah	1
Mawtah	1
Bahtara	1
Bardhee	1
Etwah	1
Uchkhurghur	1
	73

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SOHAWUL.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	73	Surahee	1
Sypora Bhundarawa ...	2	Murrahon	1
Nawkhur	1	Singowlee	1
Tuppa Doorjunpore ...	1	Simrah	1
Ghawrah	1	Mungahehaur	2
Muttahah	1	Khooloowa	1
Gunnaraw	1	Burheha	1
Duttiah	1	Jhunowchie	1
Delowrah	1	Bawrie	1
Chuckdahir	1	Burbusa	1
Luckaha	1	Godaroa	1
Tickoorah	1	Kooreiah	1
Bhahara	1	Nemoorah	1
Utrara	1	Umeliah	1
Ritchraha	1	Ladarah	1
Goharee	1		— 105

In the Elaka of Colun—13 *villages, viz.:*

Bhugdera	1	Marwajur	1
Paorwah	2	Munggawrah	1
Lillahah	1	Khullasur	1
Birwahu	1	Khurjgarah	1
Gowlawkhur	1	Etowrah	1
Gowrie	1	Mahawah	1
			— 13

Talook Birsingpoor Khootahah—25 *villages, viz.:*

Kootahah	1	Putrah	1
Memgehur	1	Kurrereah Nirgoornai ...	2
Kotah	1	Khootkerah	1
Tellery	1	Kurreah	1
Luckah	1	Kurraundah (Khoord) ...	1
Puggaur Khoord	1	Jhaunta	1
Bareumranie	1	Dewrahur	1
Bhutgawn	1	Purreah	1
Sojawwill	1	Ledurrie	1
Mawmaw	1	Burriah	1
Simrah	1	Bhummouree	1
Tigrah	1	Pursaunjah Lashapore ...	1
			— —
Carried over			25 118

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APPENDIX No. XIV.—(*Concluded.*)

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	25	... ...	118
Pursaunja (Khoord) ...	1	Burhrowa	1
Gurlagah	1	Borrah	1
Jummahah	1	Lungowra	1
Muswasee Khair	1	Puchlellyhorah	1
Munhah	1	Munjwar	1
Rewary	1	Shudah	1
Medah	1	Doonaoh	1
Sillah	1	Kinatah	1
Goor Ghunt	1	Soonbusar	1
Luckawur	1	Kurkaoty	1
Bhumtratraw	1	Dhewut	1
Pomrie	1	Khadura	1
Humray	1	Nungwar	1
Chumhar	1	Huriah	1
Burtah	1	Ruchmallah	1
Betwah	1	Teyah	1
Currendy	2		— 59

Burwah—22½ *villages, viz.:*

Purwah	1	Bhelah	1
Juminiah	1	Pappia	1
Cawnpore	½	Bomnet	1
Jetwa, Chilla and Buthar	3	Bhurkery	1
Bhundy, Pultoy, and Sumrah	3	Bhyrah	1
		Bheriah	1
Gulhul	1	Berenah	1
Amurpore	1	Hulleah	1
Goorsany	1	Missgawah	1
Saliah	1	Mohaul	1
			— 22½

Padaruch—18 *villages, viz.:*

Hurdawah	1	Seerorah	1
Majein	1	Patna	1
Shewjub	1	Hurdu	1
Burrendah	1	Rajookhun	1
Shersah	1	Puttorah	1
Ijey	1	Sunwarsah	1
Persawdy	1	Purraniah	1
Khonge	1	Ookah	1
Dewraj	1	Puchley	1
			— 18

Total Villages ... — 217½

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APPENDIX NO. XV.—*Page* 438.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF MYHERE IN 1814.

NAMES OF PERGUNNAHS.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
MEHUR ...	*Mehur Khass—6 villages, viz.:*		
	Mehur 1		
	Oodeypoor 1		
	Suhelavah 1		
	Sunhaayee 1		
	Murkunty 1		
	Amber 1		
	—		6
	Jeetnuggur—7 villages, viz.:		
	Jeetnuggur 1		
	Budahoo 1		
	Itarha 1		
	Beshaia 1		
	Cullianpoor 1		
	Puthrounda 1		
	Guhberah 1		
	—		7
	Chandoal—3 villages, viz.:		
	Chandaol 1		
	Itarah 1		
	Sumodha 1		
	—		3
	Lukhewar Khord		1
	Oomerie		1
	Teghurrah		1
	Pursookha		1
	Hurdowah, granted to Khem Roy Dychet as Padaruck		1
	Nucktarrah		1
	Pylah		1
	Mowhary		1
	Carried over ...	24	

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*) MYHERE.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Brought forward ...	24	
	Goomah	1	
	Goodha	1	
	Coolyee	1	
	Dooluny	1	
	Amdah	1	
	Dandie	1	
	Barahy	1	
	Akonna	1	
	Dhutoora and Dandar	2	
	Poonry—4 villages, viz.:		
	Poonry 1		
	Mulohy 1		
	Dandhar 1		
	Dhowarah 1		
	—	4	
	Sukhawur Boojruck	1	
	Bylah	1	
	Cuttyah	1	
	Gurgeetah	1	
	Peepra, granted to Ajoodiapersaud Choby as Padaruck	1	
	Joonwary—6 villages, granted to Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck, viz.:		
	Soonwary 1		
	Hatshan 1		
	Gooryah 1		
	Boorha 1		
	Byragur 1		
	Joodur 1		
	Kubereaha 1		
	Kuricha 1		
	Mowha 1		
	Myer 1		
	Pura Dobees 1		
	Ghoorka 1		
	—	12	
	Emleeah, granted to Juggernath Pandy as Padaruck	1	
	Beerah, granted to Busty Pandy as Padaruck	1	
	Koopeary, granted to Syntal Pandy as Padaruck	1	
	Carried over ...	58	

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	58	
	Khuriah and Bajriah, granted to Bhick Roy as Padaruck	2	
	Dhoorpwah, granted to Muchul Poory as Padaruck	1	
			61
	Tuppah Boldarah.		
	Joorah—6 *villages, viz.:*		
	Joorah 1		
	Pathrahy 1		
	Bukally 1		
	Durdhara 1		
	Jhaul 1		
	Seelmeely 1		
	—	6	
	Amadandy	1	
	Moonyah	1	
	Kheirowah	1	
	Doorah	1	
	Cuttya and Mookura	2	
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Cuttya	½	
	Jumtall	½	
	Sunnaie	1	
	Joorwah and Rewpa	2	
	Dhunwahy Khord	1	
	Delha and Pullary	2	
	Mow	1	
	Bhera and Chutkolla	2	
	Serloutee	1	
	Teendoohuttee	1	
	Gooberaia and Tumiah	2	
	Chupoorah	1	
	Bamoong	1	
	Katteeah	½	
	Khoroundy	1	
	Patteah and Majher	2	
	Atrahara	1	
	Khoodiah	1	
	Narowarah	1	
	Choprah	1	
	Khyrah	1	
	Jureahry—4 *villages, viz.:*		
	Jureahry 1		
	—		
	Carried over ... 1	36½	61

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ... 1	36½	61
	Simrouny 1		
	Telowah 1		
	Bundhowa 1		
	—	4	
	Kuryah	1	
	Deory	1	
	Hunouta and Gujghon...	2	
	Belowrah and Hutoura	2	
	Juhurmohura	1	
	Dobahy	1	
	Nurwari Khord...	1	
	Nurwari Botarook	1	
	Dhunwahy	1	
	Oomary and Peepry	2	
	Hunowta	1	
	Kooty	1	
	Burretty	1	
	Etawah	1	
	Butyowah	1	
	Muddeeree	1	
	Bussody and Bussowura	2	
Mehur.— (*Continued.*)	*Nundun—5 villages, granted to Morly-dhur and Thakoor Ram as Padaruck, viz.:*		
	Nundun 1		
	Roy Chour 1		
	Kurroundy 1		
	Coondy 1		
	Bumraha 1		
	—	5	
	Cunchunpoor—3 villages, granted to Sree Govind Deby as Padaruck, viz.:		
	Cunchunpoor 1		
	Jugrah 1		
	Boodhnewah 1		
	—	3	
	Jumtal—1½ villages, granted to Nerind Dubriah as Padaruck, viz.:		
	Jumtal ... ... ½		
	Cunnyary 1		
	—	1½	
	Carried over ...	71	61

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MYHERE.

APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	71	61
Mehur.— (*Continued.*)	Emliah, granted to Rugnath Tewary as Padaruck	1	
	Piproha, granted to Buhory as Padaruck	1	
	Chundan and Bunteah, granted to Juggernath as Padaruck	2	
	Cursanda, granted to Sewlal Pandy as Padaruck	1	
	Tilgowah, granted to Samlall Pandy as Padaruck	1	
	Mungrooha	1	
	Amatalla, granted to Byjoo Tewarry as Padaruck	1	
	Calhaha, granted to Gopal Pandy as Padaruck	1	
	Cussar and Chumrowah, granted to Gooman Belowa as Padaruck ...	2	
	Goobery, granted to Suntoke Dooby as Padaruck	1	
	Bureecha, granted to Sam Gybee as Padaruck	1	
	Pahary, granted to Dhurm Purah as Padaruck	1	
	Dhubraie, granted to Oojiar Sing as Padaruck	1	
	Moodhy, granted to Ruttun Nenoha as Padaruck	1	
	Majgoas Khord and Majgoas Boozrook, granted to Sawtal as Padaruck ...	2	
	Kursundy, granted to Jug Sing Kub as Padaruck	1	
	Sugoriah, granted to Boodhoo Jotky as Padaruck	1	
			91
	Tuppah Ajowan.		
	Ajowan—6 villages, viz.:		
	Ajowan 1		
	Chowkhundy 1		
	Bundhy 1		
	Muddha 1		
	Bhudie 1		
	Campta 1		
	—	6	
	Carried over ...	6	152

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	6	152
	Soopa Tall—6 *villages, viz.:*		
	Soopa Tall 1		
	Lowah 1		
	Amgur 1		
	Etawah 1		
	Boohniah 1		
	Sulyah 1		
	—	6	
	Roojhwry	1	
	Lewaro—3 *villages, viz.:*		
	Lewaro 1		
	Kootiah 1		
	Kainda 1		
	—	3	
	Carry Tullai—6 *villages, viz.:*		
	Carry Tullai 1		
Meihur.—	Cooswa 1		
(*Continued.*)	Bumbhoony 1		
	Jesso 1		
	Kaheta 1		
	Soonijpoora 1		
	—	6	
	Purswaro—3 *villages, viz.:*		
	Purswaro 1		
	Mohoowa 1		
	Pree Pakra 1		
	—	3	
	Sureeda and Carondia	2	
	Jumowary—6 *villages, viz.:*		
	Jumowary Khord 1		
	Jumowary Boozrook 1		
	Kherowah 1		
	Pundahy 1		
	Hundawah 1		
	Bursahun 1		
	—	6	
	Carried over ...	33	152

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MYHERE.

APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...		33	152
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	*Gooraiah*—12 *villages, viz.:*			
	Gooraiah	1		
	Hunsutta	1		
	Kheshatty	1		
	Gowdee	1		
	Puttahera	1		
	Durrey	1		
	Jhang	1		
	Pulhoha	1		
	Choky	1		
	Kairnooy	1		
	Junswary	1		
	Marind	1		
		—	12	
	Budara and Gugawar		2	
	Bhutaira and Teckeir		2	
	Peepwah		1	
	Ghootary		1	
	Burandy		1	
	Bunn and Teckeir		2	
	Bodha		1	
	Sulya and Kawhary		2	
	Bussundy—4 *villages, viz.:*			
	Bussundy	1		
	Bhownaha	1		
	Kherwah Par	1		
	Etorah	1		
		—	4	
	Koosma		1	
	Mawdha—3 *villages, viz.:*			
	Mawdha	1		
	Sookwary	1		
	Bukelly	1		
		—	3	
	Deory		1	
	Chunmow		1	
	Burrah—4 *villages, viz.:*			
	Burrah	1		
	Coohary	1		
		—		
	Carried over ...	2	67	152

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

MYHERE.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Brought forward ... 2	67	152
	Purssware 1		
	Chutkola 1		
	—	4	
	Jobah—3 *villages, viz.:*		
	Jobah 1		
	Bundeah 1		
	Buherah 1		
	—	3	
	Sarun and Newgaon	2	
	Dhomee	1	
	Hunawta	1	
	Sulyah—6 *villages, viz.:*		
	Sulyah 1		
	Bhudowah 1		
	Byhurrah 1		
	Burah 1		
	Oodssee 1		
	Peerutpoor 1		
	—	6	
	Churry and Khurpara	2	
	Dhunwahy and Nowgai	2	
	Kherawah	1	
	Hurriah—4 *villages, viz.:*		
	Hurriah 1		
	Dhowruch 1		
	Mohugowa 1		
	Agassie 1		
	—	4	
	Bhadunpoor, granted to Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck	1	
	Kukra—4 *villages, granted to Droad Dadoo as Padaruck, viz.:*		
	Kukra 1		
	Joonwary 1		
	Burdea Khord 1		
	Burdea Boozrook 1		
	—	4	
	Oomraind, granted to Khookhow as Padaruck	1	
	Carried over ...	99	152

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...		99	152
	Dhaney, granted to Hurry Pandy as Padaruck		1	
	Peepurhut, granted to Bussaho as Padaruck		1	
	Mohurwah, granted to Bussaho as Padaruck		1	
				102
	Tuppah Roy Gowah.			
	Roy Gowah Khass		2	
	Etawah and Mang		2	
	Berowah—4 villages, viz.:			
	Berowah	1		
	Nuney	1		
	Lobij	1		
	Khohy Kodrah	1		
		—	4	
	Gooryah and Koorha		2	
	Goomahy		1	
	Munorah		1	
Mehur.— (*Continued.*)	Bhowurah		1	
	Coossendy		1	
	Mutwaro		1	
	Belha		1	
	Muredhun and Koothery		2	
	Muthery		1	
	Kherowa and Kootchgaon		2	
	Amodandy and Pansookhur		2	
	Doondy and Boorgar		2	
	Nowgaon		1	
	Teghura		1	
	Teksully Khord		1	
	Teksully Boozrook		1	
	Amdarah		1	
	Sakery		1	
	Doongur Gowa		1	
	Soonbursa		1	
	Roohuniah		1	
	Kherowah		1	
	Bhyra and Ser		1	
	Looriaty and Goorharry		2	
	Gurowah and Benaika		2	
	Dhunwahy		2	
	Behar		1	
			1	
	Carried over ...		43	254

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

MYHERE.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	43	254
	Mohunyah	1	
	Boony, granted to Ramchand Dooby as Padaruck	1	
	Ghemwaro and Jerah, granted to Incharam Pandy as Padaruck	2	
	Bhuraoly, granted to Buhony Choby as Padaruck	1	
	Etarah, granted to Punchurn as Padaruck	1	
	Putear, granted to Kessurry Tewary as Padaruck	1	
	Canwaro, granted to Rutty Poory as Padaruck	1	
			51
	Tuppah Palhewah.		
	Patherhatta	1	
	Subha Gunje	1	
	Palla, Pukeriah, and Darah	3	
	Hurdowah	1	
	Googry	1	
Mehur.—	Putoha	1	
(*Continued.*)	Simrah	1	
	Nowgong and Sohola	2	
	Googud	1	
			12
	Tuppah Etourah.		
	Koondowa—4 villages viz.:		
	Koondowah 1		
	Mohatoniah 1		
	Pepriah 1		
	Oorky 1		
	—	4	
	Amatara—3 villages, viz:		
	Amatara 1		
	Pugrah 1		
	Kowhara 1		
	—	3	
	Etowra Khass—18 villages, viz.:		
	Etowrah 1		
	—		
	Carried over ... 1	7	317

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward...	1	7	317
	Dhury and Chedhoy	2		
	Khelessore	1		
	Sohurowar	1		
	Dhurmpoory and Jungory ...	2		
	Dhoura and Kunara	2		
	Dewrah	1		
	Bunjuriah	1		
	Mar	1		
	Jurgoony	1		
	Dhoorar	1		
	Etawah	1		
	Keleho	1		
	Chaka and Jhubuc	2		
		—	18	
	Kherowah and Majgowan		2	
	Dhunyhee—4 *villages, viz.:*			
	Dhunyhee	1		
	Jowhara	1		
	Buhergowan	1		
	Pewung	1		
		—	4	
Mehur.— (*Continued.*)	Hurdowah		2	
	Eniliah		2	
	Luchunpoora, granted to Nundsah as Padaruck		1	
				36
	Tuppah Jheeriah.			
	Burhy—28 *villages, viz.:*			
	Burhy	1		
	Ooboah	1		
	Powyah	1		
	Burtiah	1		
	Looly	1		
	Doohriah	1		
	Joograhy	1		
	Deory	1		
	Pherowah	1		
	Dughee	1		
	Seghourah	1		
	Bungowan	1		
	Deorah	1		
	Jheeriah	1		
	Pooj Boojah	1		
		—		
	Carried over ...	15	...	353

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

MYHERE.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward... 15	...	353
	Garowah 1		
	Khurnah 1		
	Kurraundy Khord 1		
	Kurraundy Boozrook 1		
	Bypoorah 1		
	Jajah Gurh 1		
	Munsur 1		
	Hurtella 1		
	Gynautee 1		
	Doodry 1		
	Munghotta 1		
	Kurwahy 1		
	Muchmucha 1		
	—	28	
	Suckroundy—12 *villages, viz.:*		
	Suckroundy 1		
	Dury 1		
	Loonny 1		
	Khamtarah 1		
	Khamriah 1		
	Negharah 1		
Mehur.—	Dhour 1		
(*Continued.*)	Sujhouly 1		
	Mahateniah 1		
	Mohjewan 1		
	Amowary 1		
	Endaha 1		
	—	12	
	Kherowah—10 *villages, viz.:*		
	Kherowah 1		
	Ghoorund 1		
	Hulendah 1		
	Lusheehur 1		
	Khurhary 1		
	Jumariah 1		
	Buckelly 1		
	Bucketta 1		
	Lururah 1		
	Chutta 1		
	—		
	Noodrehy and Bumengowah, granted to Juncharam and Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck	10 2	52
	Carried over...	...	405

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MYHERE.

APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	...	405
	Tuppa Jookehy—16 *villages, viz.:*		
	Jookehy	1	
	Puchpary	1	
	Khumriah	1	
	Coossey	1	
	Khariah	1	
	Kaim Turaie	1	
	Boodha	1	
	Dundourah	1	
	Lederry	1	
	Amowah	1	
	Oordany	1	
	Dhunery	1	
	Mohuniah	1	
	Kuroundiah	1	
	Nonniah	1	
	Jumoniah	1	
			16
	Tuppah Gooreha.		
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Gooreha	1	
	Putteriah	1	
	Choory	1	
	Peprah	1	
	Kherah	1	
	Lokampoor	1	
	Sunghunpoorah	1	
	Chettahy	1	
	Hurdewah	1	
	Currah	1	
	Surrah	1	
	Bussoundah	1	
			12
	Tuppah Dooly.		
	Dooly		
	Poonry	1	
	Covieliah	1	
	Burrah	1	
	Kullound	1	
	Narry	1	
	Etaharah	1	
	Goobraol	1	
		1	
	Carried over ...	8	433

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	8	433
	Amkole	1	
	Pally	1	
	Nowhusta	1	
	Sewyee	1	
			12
	Tuppah Goytorahy.		
	Goytorahy	1	
	Murowah	1	
	Jarrah	1	
	Doonyah	1	
	Gooroah	1	
	Teemoha	1	
			6
	Tuppah Suckerchy—*5 villages.*		
	Suckery 1		
	Garrah 1		
	Khyrah 1		
	Cowah 1		
	Auterbed 1		
Mehur.— (*Continued.*)	—	5	
	Gunnesspoor—3 villages, viz.:		
	Gunnesspoor 1		
	Lobudur 1		
	Coomowra 1		
	—	3	
	Lohurowan	1	
	Patterghotta and Poorary	2	
	Khurata	1	
	Emliah	1	
	Salyah	1	
	Deory	1	
	Pursewaro	1	
			16
	Bhysswahy	1	
	Shahjowary	1	
	Teekeeriah	1	
	Ghunshura	1	
	Suhtarah	1	
	Koyndy and Panduah	2	
	Saigawaro and Tooty	2	
	Deoseer	1	
	Endour	1	
	Carried over ...	11	467

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

MYHERE.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...		11	467
	Budderah		1	
	Dhungowan		1	
	Purryah		1	
	Sungowan		1	
	Powriah		1	
	Bungowah		1	
	Mahowah Dandy		1	
	Pal Pakhoa		1	
	Mohogowah		1	
	Boorah		1	
	Deebiah		1	22
	Tuppah Deorah.			
	Deorah Khass		1	
	Roohinia—18 *villages, viz.*:			
	Roohinia	1		
	Bandy	1		
	Busandy	1		
	Maunpoor	1		
Mehur.— (*Continued.*)	Behundy	1		
	Salanah	1		
	Pursoony	1		
	Tumriah	1		
	Burhara	1		
	Bunhary	1		
	Assondy	1		
	Doobry	1		
	Besoony	1		
	Marygowah	1		
	Nanwar	1		
	Puttrah	1		
	Bhudorah	1		
	Poonry	1		
		—	18	
	Katty—16 *villages, viz.*:			
	Katty	1		
	Duroundy	1		
	Nunwar	1		
	Huthory	1		
	Kotriah	1		
	Berowah	1		
	Amhatta	1		
		—		
	Carried over ...	7	19	489

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*) MYHERE.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Brought forward ... 7	19	489
	Soomhara 1		
	Parmony 1		
	Chaparry 1		
	Satewar 1		
	Morahora 1		
	Nunda and Jewar 2		
	Soorma and Goojhatty 2		
	Khurkhurry and Kuchhuchehy ...	16	
	Nunwar and Bundriah	2	
	Garoha	2	
	Bujowora and Lahotarah	1	
	Guroha	2	
	Ghooroo	1	
	Mohogowa	1	
	Punjwaro	1	
	Coodrehy	1	
	Tekerwaro and Bamny	1	
		2	
	Kunwaro—12 *villages, viz.:*		
	Kunwaro 1		
	Bunpookar 1		
	Mutwar 1		
	Pelojee 1		
	Pepurhati 1		
	Purriah 1		
	Bijreeah 1		
	Bijree and Emliah 1		
	Burkherah 1		
	Hurdowah 1		
	Mendiah 1		
	Mowhary 1		
	—	12	
	Bunjarry—4 *villages, viz.:*		
	Bunjarry 1		
	Teekur 1		
	Choprah 1		
	Duroundy 1		
	—	4	
	Kumriah—6 *villages, viz.:*		
	Kumriah 1		
	Putwaro 1		
	—		
	Carried over ... 2	65	489

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MYHERE.

APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward...	2	65	489
	Jutworo	1		
	Mudunpoory	1		
	Mudunpoorah	1		
	Bawunmar	1		
		—	6	
	Amriah	1		
	Simreah	1		
	Mowee and Guroha	2		
	Rakhy and Poorany	2		
	Pudriah	1		
	Deery and Majgowa	2		
		—	9	
	Mowhass—4 villages, viz.:			
	Mowhass	1		
	Pabariah	1		
	Joogeeah	1		
	Burkherah	1		
		—	4	
	Gurgootey—7 villages, viz.:			
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Gurgootey	1		
	Burendah	1		
	Ghungoy	1		
	Purriah	1		
	Tendoory	1		
	Bhyswahy	1		
	Koilwar	1		
		—	7	
	Burcheka		1	
	Khossykolla		1	
	Majgowa—5 villages, viz.:			
	Majgowa	1		
	Poorury	1		
	Burandy	1		
	Manpoor	1		
	Putwaro	1		
		—	5	
	Hurdowah Boozrook		1	
	Bumah		1	
	Hurdawa Khord		1	
	Kulwaro		1	
	Culbaro		1	
	Carried over ...		103	489

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*) MYHERE.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	103	489
	Jobha—4 villages, viz. :		
	Jobha 1		
	Pouhy 1		
	Sootputrey 1		
	Sorowar 1		
	—	4	
	Cuchgowa and Noba	2	
	Curiaha	1	
	Majgowah	1	
	Deojoly	1	
	Sahuspoorah	1	
	Putrah	1	
	Bisturah	1	
	Punkhory—3 villages, viz. :		
	Punkhory 1		
	Cossikipe 1		
	Mohuniah 1		
	—	3	
	Goundrah	1	
Mehur.— (*Continued.*)	Bujrawaro	1	
	Jajnoury, granted to Gunness Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Jeriah, granted to Mooty as Padaruck	1	
	Salyaha, granted to Nebal Sookool as Padaruck	1	
	Salyah 2nd, granted to Joorykut as Padaruck	1	
	Bamungowa, granted to Abloo as Padaruck	1	
	Kurchara, granted to Adhroo Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Jutwaro, granted to Duriao Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Deossur, granted to Sunkur Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Bucta, granted to Bishumber Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Kuroundiah, granted to Beoram Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Burrowah and Rohoniah, granted to Gunput as Padaruck	2	
	Amowhary, granted to Mohram Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Carried over ...	133	489

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MYHERE.

APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.				Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...				133	489
	Kooliah, &c., granted to Gungabhut as Padaruck				2	
	Salyah, granted to Sunker as Padaruck				1	
	Sukry				1	
						137
	TUPPAH NUDWAN.					
	Nudwan—6 villages, viz.:					
	Nudwan			1		
	Mohuniah			1		
	Godhun			1		
	Sedgepoorah			1		
	Chummurhatta			1		
	Burary			1		
				—	6	
	Kewlary				1	
	Tully, Rohiniah and Kurroriah ...				3	
	Gubdy—3 villages, viz.:					
	Gubdy			1		
	Nehariah			1		
MEHUR.— (*Continued.*)	Beerouly			1		
				—	3	
	Puriah				1	
	Huriah and Kolla				2	
	Khetouhy—4 villages, viz.:					
	Khetouhy Boozrook			1		
	Khetouhy Khord			1		
	Merky			1		
	Coodry			1		
				—	4	
	Jugowah—3 villages, viz.:					
	Jugowah			1		
	Gursound			1		
	Sewrah			1		
				—	3	
	Currella—3 villages, viz.:					
	Currella			1		
	Mankessur			1		
				—		
	Carried over			2	23	626

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	2	23	626
	Amar	1		
		—	3	
	Kudurhutta—4 villages, viz.:			
	Kudurhutta	1		
	Kudurhutty	1		
	Ooty	1		
	Burrowahy	1		
		—	4	
	Bumbhony and Bugdara ...	...	2	
	Mendorah	...	1	
	Burogao	...	1	
	Koowah and Hurdowah ...	...	2	
	Peepriah—4 villages, viz.:			
	Peepriah	1		
	Sekehy	1		
	Amaha	1		
	Munkory	1		
		—	4	
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	*Sulyah—5 villages, viz.:*			
	Sulyah	1		
	Bukella	1		
	Bhudourah	1		
	Soorkah	1		
	Rachupowar	1		
		—	5	
	Dhanwahy	...	½	
	Sootry—3 villages, viz.:			
	Sootry	1		
	Mujgowah	1		
	Hulladadun	1		
		—	3	
	Mohogowah—4 villages, viz.:			
	Mohogowah	1		
	Loungah	1		
	Gooroo	1		
	Cullya, granted to Luttu as Padaruck	1		
		—	4	
	Carried over ...		52½	626

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APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Concluded.*)

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	52½	626
	Beru Mehogowah—4 *villages, viz.:*		
	Beru 1		
	Mohogowah 1		
	Deogowah 1		
	Jumoha 1		
	Dhunwahy ... ... ½		
	—	4½	
	Gohowul	1	
	Patterhatta and Peperiah	2	
	Bombhony	1	
	Chandahypeprah	1	
	Buggeha, &c.	2	
Mehur.— (*Concluded.*)	Peepur and Pooriah, granted to Hempurow as Padaruck	2	
	Soorunjah and Gowriah, granted to Soochera Doby as Padaruck ...	2	
	Hurtolla, granted to Camdeo as Padaruck	1	
	Chuchranda, granted to Ochungah as Padaruck	1	
	Khulada, granted to Peerty as Padaruck	1	
	Tenrowta, granted to Joory as Padaruck	1	
	Oordany, granted to Suddoa as Padaruck	1	
	Sulyah, granted to Ramdeo as Padaruck	1	
			74
	Total Villages ...	.....	700

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APPENDIX NO. XVI.—*Page* 442.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF MYHERE IN 1827.

TUPPAH.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
MYHERE— Containing Villages— 17 Uslee. 44 Dakhlee.		Koolhaee or Myhere Khas.	
			Oodeepoor.
			Subhilna.
			Souhaee.
	5		Urkillee.
			Oomur.
		Teetnuggur.	
			Bundhao.
			Etuhna.
	10		Beesuhna.
			Kulleeanpoor
			Putradha.
			Gubhaura.
		Lukhwar, little.	
	15		Chundoul.
			Etuhna.
			Sumodha.
		Oomurree.	
			Pelah.
	20		Teedurra.
		Punsokha.	
		Hurdosa.	
		Nukkutna.	
			Mohanee.
	25		Gourreea.
			Gonda.
		Kootayee.	
			Daolunnee.
			Umra.
	30		Daudee.
		Burrahee.	
			Ukaeena.
		Dhuttoona.	
			Durrcheer.
	35	Paworee.	
			Mulohee.

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APPENDIX No. XVI.—(*Continued.*)

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
			Dundhar.
			Dhuwara.
Myhere.—(*Continued.*)		Luckhwar, great.	
	40	Bela.	Kutteea.
		Geergitta.	
		Pippua.	
		Sonwarree.	
	45		Huthsar.
			Gonneea.
			Boorha.
			Byraghur.
			Joodur.
	50		Kubburreea.
			Kurhyeea.
			Muhwa.
			Myer.
			Purra Dabur.
	55		Doorha.
			Juncilleea.
			Peera.
			Kooseeaoree.
		Kurhyeea.	
	60		Kurhyeea.
			Dhoorpoora.
Bildurra.—		Joona.	
36 Uslee.			Putrehee.
55 Dakhlee.			Bukkolee.
	65		Bindha.
			Jhal.
			Silmillee.
			Amma Dandee.
		Mooneea.	
	70	Kurena.	
			Deoree.
			Kuteea.
			Mooskurrua.
			Half Kuteea.
	75		Half Jumthal.
		Surnyee.	
		Joorwar.	
			Koosa.
		Dhunwaee, little.	
	80	Dilha.	
			Puttallee.
			Murh.
		Bheena.	
			Chitkola.

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APPENDIX No. XVI.—(*Continued.*) MYHERE.

Tuppah.	No:	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Bildarra.—(*Continued.*)	85	Sullontee.	
		Tindhutta.	
		Gobureea.	Tummoorea.
			Chupprah.
	90	Bumhuee.	
			Tutha Kutteea (halt).
			Kurroundee.
			Kutteea.
			Muchhar.
	95		Uturhree.
			Ghooghra.
			Murrowra.
			Chupra.
		Khaira.	
	100	Jurreearree.	
			Sunmurwannee
			Tettooa.
			Bundhwa.
		Kurhyeea.	
	105		Deoree.
			Hurouta.
			Gujgaun.
		Bildurra.	
			Huthoeera.
	110	Bussarree.	
			Burrauna.
			Zuhrmohna.
			Doobehee.
		Nurwarro, little.	
	115		Nurwarro, great.
		Dhunwaee, great.	
		Oomree.	
			Phipburree.
			Hanrouta.
			Kothee.
	120		
		Kurreetee.	
		Eteewa.	
		Bhutgawan.	
		Muddyee.	
	125	Nadeen.	
		Raeechoeer.	
			Kurroundee.
			Poouree.
			Bumrha.
	130	Kunchunpoor.	
			Rigna.

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MYHERE.

APPENDIX No. XVI.—(*Continued.*)

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Bildarra.—(*Continued.*)			Boodinooa.
			Half Jumtal.
			Kunneearee.
	135	Peepurwah.	
			Chudaun.
			Burreetheea.
			Kursurra.
		Tilgowa.	
	140		Mugrowra.
		Ummurtola.	
		Kuttuha.	
		Kansa.	
			Chummurwah.
	145	Gobra.	
		Burhyeea.	
		Puharee Dhurumpoor.	
		Tubbeyee.	
			Moondee.
	150		Mujgawa, great.
			Mujgawa, little.
			Kurrowdee.
		Suganneea.	
		Imleea.	
Ajwaeen—	155	Ajwaeen.	
20 Uslee.			Chokundee.
47 Dakhlee.			Bundhee.
			Murha.
			Bhudyee.
	160		Kumta.
		Soopatal.	
			Luwwa.
			Umgar.
			Etowa.
	165		Rohunneea.
			Sulleeyeea.
			Rujhoulee.
			Rewarra.
			Kooteea.
	170		Keda.
		Surretha.	
			Kurrounda.
		Bundeera.	
			Googwaroo.
	175	Bhutoura.	
			Teekur.
		Pippra.	
			Gotarree.
			Burrarnee.

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APPENDIX No. XVI.—(*Continued.*)

TUPPAH.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
AJWAEEN.—(*Continued*)	180	Burra.	
			Tukur.
		Bhoosundee.	Boda.
	185		Bhouruha.
			Tummooreea,
			Khirwapar.
			Etuhra.
		Moudha.	Koombra.
	190		Sookwarree.
		Deoree.	Bublee.
		Chundnow.	
		Bura.	
	195		Koolree.
			Purswarro.
		Joba.	Chutkola.
			Bundurreea.
	200	Sarun.	Behra.
			Nagawa.
			Dhurwyee.
			Hunowtee.
	205	Salyeea.	
			Bhurriwa.
			Behurra.
			Burrah.
			Oodsee.
	210		Keerutpoor.
		Dhunwaee.	
			Nogowa.
			Kukra.
		Bhuddanpoor.	
	215	Kukna.	
			Joonwanee.
			Burdeea, little.
			Burdeea, great.
		Omraud.	
	220	Dhunneeree.	
			Peepurhut.
			Mohunooa.
		Regowa.	
REGOWA—			Regowa.
31 Uslee.			
20 Dakhlee.	225	Etwa.	
			Munnae.
		Beerowyee.	

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APPENDIX NO. XVII.—*Page* 448.

SCHEDULE OF THE VILLAGES CLAIMED BY THE NAWAB NUSER-OOD-DOWLAH AS A JAGHIRE GRANTED BY THE PEISHWA TO THE LATE NAWAB EMUD-OOL-MOOLK.

	Names of Villages.	Gross Revenue.		
		Bala Shahee Rs.	As.	P.
	Etaworah	2,200	0	0
	Oomrahat	1,400	0	0
	Awkorah, Sizara	1,800	0	0
	Abhorbah	400	0	0
	Ekonah	1,500	0	0
	Woodunpore	3,100	0	0
	Burrahgoyo	6,300	0	0
	Bherrei	4,500	0	0
	Beddowrah	1,500	0	0
	Purroshah	2,400	0	0
	Pallupore	500	0	0
	Bawmoonpore	900	0	0
	Bauguee	5,500	0	0
	Jumrihi	700	0	0
	Jugsiah	2,100	0	0
	Juckhilla	1,700	0	0
	Chuddurshie	500	0	0
	Dushowrie	900	0	0
	Roguee	1,700	0	0
	Rasulpoor	800	0	0
	Rellah...	1,300	0	0
	Shoodie	1,500	0	0
	Shooreittee	1,200	0	0
	Taharpoor	1,400	0	0
	Terahie, Beharie, Soojunpoor...	1,900	0	0
	Alleipore	1,300	0	0
	Kuddowrah	4,700	0	0
30	Kusumrah	3,300	0	0
	Khuruj	1,700	0	0
	Kootmoolie	4,000	0	0
	Gurrahie	2,100	0	0
	Kurrumchundpoor	2,550	0	0
	Kanah Khirra	1,100	0	0
	Khooah Kherrah	2,000	0	0
	Carried over	71,450	0	0

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APPENDIX No. XVII.—(*Concluded.*)

BAONEE.

	Names of Villages.	Gross Revenue.		
	Brought forward	71,450	0	0
	Gohonah 1st	500	0	0
	Lodheipoor	400	0	0
	Lumshur	1,000	0	0
	Munkie 1st	850	0	0
	Muttowtah	700	0	0
	Mazaor	1,000	0	0
	Mawbai Bramin	2,500	0	0
	Nakah	1,400	0	0
	Nisbah	1,400	0	0
	Niggaoa	250	0	0
	Hoshah	5,000	0	0
49	Hurrowliepore	400	0	0
	Total in the possession of the Nawab ...	86,850	0	0
	The following villages are not in his possession:—			
	Chubtulah 8,500			
	Munkie 2nd 1,800			
	Hurchandpore 1,200			
		11,500	0	0
	Total, Bala Shahee Rupees ...	98,350	0	0

END OF VOL. III.

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